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THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

A NEW REVIEW,

FOR

SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER,
AND DECEMBER,

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Prospectus.

IF the number of Reviews already in existence were the only point to be considered, there could be no reason to attract the public notice to a NEW ONE. Nor is it any apparent want of knowledge or ability in the Authors of these publications, that encourage the present Competition with them. As Critics, some of them perform their task in a distinguished manner; most of them so well, that, on the whole, the cause of Taste and Literature receives, no doubt, a great advantage from their labours. But, highly as we value Taste and Literature, and inseparably as their interests are connected with such works, there are objects of yet more importance continually presented to the mind of a Reviewer; and thence reflected to the Public in such colours as his Principles or Prejudices may chance to give. Such are the opinions that, from time to time, are published on the two great topics of *Politics* and *Religion*. CRITICISM, though professedly the primary object of Reviews, gives place, in point of public importance, to the discussion of opinions on these subjects. It is of much less consequence to a country, whether its Writers excel in Style and Diction, in the arts of Composition, and the various branches of Literary Skill, than whether their opinions on those leading points are sound and right; and whether their defects or merits of that kind are fairly or unfairly stated by the periodical reporter.

Here then we find the evil that so much demands a Remedy. Some of our principal Reviews have long been animated by a spirit very hostile, not only to the whole establishment in Church and State, but to all that Englishmen in general hold most sacred, in the principles by which it is supported; in Politics, to Monarchy itself; in Religion, to Christianity.

It is vain to temporize, by using words too weak for what they should convey. The advocates for extravagant and democratical claims of right, have never wanted their abettors in those dangerous publications; and Christianity, though not expressly rejected, is not to be discovered in that human invention, falsely called *Rational Christianity*; that system which diminishes the mercy of God, destroys the dignity of the Redeemer, and bends itself to every fanciful hypothesis that may chance to suit the private reason of any vain or capricious individual. Is there a Writer who would give to the multitude Rights as well as Powers, beyond all definition or controul? he has sure of countenance or commendation. Is there one who fills his pages with doubts, or with denials of all mysteries, and all that places Revelation above the invention or discovery of man? he too has found strong advocates. His blemishes are veiled, his best arguments are brought forward, his worst suppressed, or aided by others of more apparent efficacy: nor has the Reader any chance of being secured from danger, but by the soundness of his own principles, or by the caution which many have adopted, from necessity, that of viewing the whole Picture in reverse. He is invited to a specious feast, where the more the viands are poisoned, the more they are made alluring to the eye, and seductive to appetite.

On the other hand, with respect to works favourable to our Government or our Religion, the opposite methods are employed. The Reviewer is a Counsel constantly retained against the Crown and Church. The writer on their side is always thought to be mistaken: his abilities, if they cannot be denied, are considered as overpoised by his error; and if he gain celebrity or profit, it must be in spite of the Reviewers, not by their assistance.

To obviate these Arts, to check the course of Misrepresentation, and give the chance of favourable hearing to the side we deem the right, is the object of the *BRITISH CRITIC*; the Authors of which, though they never will descend to any thing unfair, can only undertake to write exactly as they feel; that is, as men convinced of certain truths, and zealous to defend them, in proportion to their high importance. They are, and they declare themselves to be, firm friends to real Liberty, as established by the *BRITISH CONSTITUTION*, and to real Christianity, particularly as delivered in the Evangelical Doctrines of the *CHURCH OF ENGLAND*. Such being their Principles, they cannot with indifference see the security of Society endangered, or the

foundation of the Christian Faith assailed, whether by pretended friends or open enemies; and, therefore, for their sentiments upon these subjects, they look for commendation only from such persons as agree with them, in what should be maintained as everlasting truths. These are, however, undoubtedly by far the greater part of the inhabitants of this country, among whom, within the class of those who read and think, nothing has been more sincerely wished, than such an effort to resist the forces, and repel the inroads of corruption.

Alarmed by some apparent progress of what they could not but regard as false and dangerous opinions, a Society of Gentlemen published, some time ago, a *Proposal for a Reformation of Principles*. This society, consisting of persons of liberal views, and of various situations and professions, united only by the exigence of the times, which seemed to call for more than common efforts in defence of BRITISH PRINCIPLES and BRITISH HAPPINESS, was desirous only to REFORM where previous Arts had introduced Corruption; where sound opinions yet remained, to give them due support, and to PRESERVE them. Among their plans for effecting this good purpose, was that of bringing forward A REVIEW, conducted in the manner herein proposed.

Under the auspices of that society THE BRITISH CRITIC is now about to appear: the time appointed for its commencement being the FIRST of JUNE. How far it may deserve the venerable name of CRITIC, the Public will hereafter decide; but BRITISH it will certainly be found, in all its sentiments, and in the ground of its decisions; according to those principles that long have formed the glory of the British Nation. In taking such a line, if the Authors of this Review should not be able wholly to escape the charge of partially, they are at least determined to incur no accusation of intemperance. By the scale of their own opinions, must all men judge of others; we know not of any consideration that should deter us from speaking for ourselves; and if we plainly avow our Principles, we rather should obtain the praise of honesty, than meet with censure or suspicion. A man partial to no opinions is a blank; he neither can have read nor thought. Having opinions, to affect a neutrality by which they should be totally concealed, would be to make a sacrifice without advantage; it would be to displease all parties. We would be candid, not insipid.

Having thus largely given our Reasons for the present undertaking, and expressed our feelings on the most important points connected with it, we have only now to add, that in every other quality that ought to

be required in a Review, our endeavours will be to rival, if we cannot excel, the most respectable of our competitors : favourable to merit of all kinds, and particularly to the efforts of Genius.

Finding the form already adopted for Reviews to be convenient and proper, we have not attempted innovation, where we could not promise an improvement. Our Monthly Publication will, therefore, consist, as, they do, of two principal divisions : a Review at large of some productions, and a Catalogue of others, more concisely noticed.

But as it appears that the quantity has been too far increased, and three volumes in a year are thought to lay too heavy a charge on public curiosity, we propose, by avoiding Supplements, to confine THE BRITISH CRITIC within Two Yearly Volumes.

Foreign Literature, however, which chiefly occupies the Supplements of other Reviews, will not be neglected by us. On the contrary, from the assistance to which we look, we are enabled to promise a peculiarly accurate and intelligent execution of that article. But as few Readers feel as much interested concerning foreign publications, as with those of their own country (and they who do, can easily obtain access to foreign journals) we shall keep this part within a moderate extent, and assign to it only one division of our Monthly Catalogue ; which will consequently be distinguished in two parts—*British Catalogue* and *Foreign Catalogue*.

As we commence our Undertaking in the Middle of the Year, we shall neither go out of the current year for subjects of Criticism, nor bind ourselves to notice every work that has already appeared in 1793 ; but, from the date of our first publication, we mean to make our notice general ; and, if possible, to keep pace with the publications that are issued, better than has been usual with reviews. Long arrears of Criticism are prejudicial, in many instances, to authors ; and always are unpleasant to the public.

Of any merits that may be peculiar to us, we shall leave our Readers both to judge and speak. Learning and Sagacity must be shown by actual proof, not promised and held forth in previous boastings. If we have them, they will plead effectually in our behalf ; if they should be wanting, the more we had commended ourselves, the greater would be the public disappointment. The attempt itself argues some persuasion of ability to execute the task : Success will justify our hopes, but not relax our efforts.

PREFACE.

THE conclusion of a second volume induces us again to pause, and to cast back our eyes upon the ground we have passed over. The retrospect of labour past is in itself exhilarating, if that labour has attained its termination; but if it is to be repeated or continued, success must be included in the view, or hope will languish, and the spirits sink into despondency. In looking back upon our career of a few months, our satisfaction is almost unmixed. We call to mind, indeed, exertions sometimes irksome, but we find them followed rapidly by encouragement and applause, which more than counterbalance every effort. Thus rewarded labour goes on cheerfully, and we can look forward to that which is to come, with a hope which has received its earnest, with spirits quickened by success, and with gratitude, which, in acknowledging what it has received, resolves to merit more.

Another kind of retrospect we have pledged ourselves to make, which is that of the literature of our country, during the same period, so far as it has passed under our notice, and has been enriched by valuable additions. To record the failures of our national literature would be neither pleasing nor patriotic; and the British press, like every other, issues many publications, which, once to have mentioned, is abundantly sufficient. Our recommendations we are happy to repeat: we choose to censure only once.

DIVINITY.

In this division of our subject we have not much at present to record. We are able, indeed, to decorate our page with a name which must be ever dear to true religion, that of the respected and lamented *Bishop Horne*; but the publication which enables us to do so, is not altogether an accession of new treatises to the public. It consists chiefly, if not entirely, of sermons preached on particular occasions, and published singly, but now first collected in a volume.* The discourses are well worthy of their excellent author; and, as single sermons, like fugitive tracts, are soon lost to the public, may be considered, when received in this form, as a real acquisition. Multitudes will now peruse them, and be improved by them, to whom, in their separate state, they would have been for ever unknown. We shall, in our next Preface, have occasion to announce a more important accession to divinity, from the labours of the same excellent prelate. In estimating the sermons of a Mr. *Turner*,† who, after more than 50 years of ministry, retired from labour, leaving them as a kind of legacy to his congregation, we did not allow ourselves to consider to what division of Protestants the author belonged. The discourses we found to be useful and judicious, of a practical nature, and particularly calculated to improve the young. For these, and similar good qualities, we gave them our commendation, which we here repeat. The public has long experienced, that, in writing for the general use of Christians, it is very possible for divines of different churches to co-operate together. The discourses of eminent preachers in the Scottish church, have long been celebrated here, and justly valued: and we should despise ourselves if we could ask in any case, who wrote, more anxiously than what is written. Mr. *Williamson's* sermons‡ at *Bampton's* lecture, on the

* *Horne's* 16 Sermons, No. III. p. 273.

† No. III. p. 286. ‡ No. IV. p. 393.

the truth, inspiration, authority, and end of the Scriptures, are not indeed to be ranked with those celebrated and much canvassed discourses, which that institution first produced; yet, as judicious and sensible discussions of very important points, deserve attention from the public. The topics handled in them are the importance, evidence, inspiration, and authority of the Scriptures; the doctrines of atonement, faith, and obedience; which, whoever can deliver with sound judgement, and a clear method, has a valid claim, not only to respect, but gratitude. We hope to see the Bampton lectures continue to afford such sound support to the doctrines of the Church, as it has given by the labours of Mr. Williamson, and his predecessors.

Among the smaller works in divinity, Mr. May's little volume of sermons on Joseph * deserves commendation, as do also several of the single discourses, and other small tracts; some of which, though noticed briefly by us, from want of room, should be perused with care, and well considered. Such are in particular the sermons of Mr. G. H. Glasse, on the French Emigrants; † that of Dr. Brown on the signs of the times; ‡ and some other tracts.

ETHICS.

There are some names which almost preclude an encomium, every well-trained mind having one ready formed within itself, to be applied ideally as soon as it is mentioned. Such is that of Dr. Beattie, to whom truth, religion, and morality, have obligations, which prevent him from being called exclusively a poet. The conclusion of his *Elements of Moral Science*, § afforded us an opportunity of illustrating our pages by a name so much esteemed, and of paying to the merit of the author a tribute we were willing to discharge.

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HISTORY.

* No. III. p. 334.

† No. I. p. 101.
§ No. IV. p. 442.

‡ No. IV. p. 464.

HISTORY.

It is not often that a more valuable addition is made to any science, than that which history has received from the excellent volumes of *Mr. Edwards* on the civil and commercial history of the British West Indies. We extended our account of this work through three successive numbers,* and, certainly, could not in less space have done justice to its merit, by giving sufficient specimens of the style, or knowledge of the contents. The elegance and animation of *Mr. E.* as a writer, will recommend his history no less to the general reader, than the accuracy and extent of his researches to the collectors in this particular class. The book must live, and be a standard book of information: such a book was wanting, and the deficiency is now happily supplied. In the history of *Mary Queen of Scots* by *Dr. Thomas Robertson*† we had occasion to remark a want of consistency in opinion, respecting the great point of *Mary's* innocence in *Lord Darnly's* murder; and we have given it, on the whole, a character of mediocrity, which, however, may not preclude it from obtaining a respectable place on the shelf of the historian. It cannot be said, in this case, that such a book was wanted; but, being produced, it may be useful to some readers, and may obtain some credit for its author. *Henry's History of Great Britain*,‡ a work already established in reputation, and well deserving of the place it held in the public esteem, we have seen concluded, as far as the labour of the original author can be concerned: for the sixth volume, which we have reviewed, is a posthumous publication, and we are informed in it, that no more papers by *Dr. Henry* on that subject were found by his executors. A part, even of this volume, has been supplied by another hand. Excellent as the

* No. I. p. 1. II. p. 146. III. 301. † No. IV. Vol. I. p. 406. and of this Vol. No. I. p. 26. and No. II. p. 133.

‡ No. II. p. 121. III p. 304. IV. p. 419.

plan of this historian is, we have already said what we do not hesitate to repeat, that we wish not to see it taken up by any other writer, till the political ferment of men's minds shall so far have subsided, as to allow a hope that it may be conducted through the turbulent parts of our history with candour, and impartial judgement. *Capt. Tench's Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson** deserves well to be consulted by those who are curious concerning the progress of that enterprise, though neither so full as the relation given from the papers of the Governor and others, nor certainly so favourable to the design. Captain Tench has delivered his own sentiments with manliness and communicated his knowledge with clearness. *The History of Plans for the Government of British India*† as a judicious collection of documents, calculated to throw light upon a very important discussion, was commended by us, and will doubtless be consulted by those who have occasion to think deeply on the subject. It is a work not interesting to the general reader, but necessary to those who are called upon to study the proper management of British policy respecting India.

BIOGRAPHY.

Sir William Waller's Vindication of his Conduct, in the civil wars of Charles the first's reign,‡ is a curious piece of authentic biography, or, at least, of materials for biography, and was at this period judiciously brought forward to the public eye, as containing a very strong lesson, that of painful experience, to explain the danger of unsettling an established government: Sir William may also point out to those well-meaning persons, who would go a certain length in innovation, under the hope of stopping there, that the time must always quickly come, when such partisans must either quit their party or their principles. Mr.
G. Cumberland

* No. I. p. 62.

† No. II. p. 152.

‡ No. I. p. 32.

G. Cumberland,* in giving *Anecdotes of Julio Bonafoni*, has rather paid a tribute to art, than added much to the stores of biography; nevertheless, we have thought proper to mention his book here, as the place in which it most naturally arranges itself. His prefatory plan for improving the arts of England will probably produce no great effect. *The Life of Mr. John Wesley*, is at present only begun†; yet thus much we may be allowed to say of it, that the subject is such as will interest many. Mr. John Wesley was a man too remarkable to perish unrecorded. The beautiful verses by his sister, Mrs. Wright, which we extracted from that publication, must interest all, who have either a taste for genuine poetry, or feelings for the true pathetic.

ANTIQUITIES.

A work of uncommon splendor and magnificence, in this line of science, has been edited by the learned society of antiquaries, from the papers of the late *Major General Roy*. This is an account of the *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*‡, illustrated by plates, taken from actual surveys by the General. The remains of the Roman camps in North Britain have furnished the materials for this important volume, and many points of historical curiosity are greatly illustrated by the researches it contains.

TRAVELS.

Two respectable authors have undertaken to throw light on parts of their native kingdom, by publishing accounts of their travels in them. Of these, Mr. *Buchanan*, Missionary to the Western Isles from the church of Scotland, has confined himself to an account of the most Western Hebrides,§ to which he was carried by the duties of his mission. He represents there a state of society oppressive, in a considerable degree,

* No. II. p. 143.

† No. III. p. 265.

‡ No. I. p. 6. II. p. 127.

§ No. II. p. 178.

to the lowest members of it, and manifests a strong desire to have those evils remedied. His work is certainly a valuable present, notwithstanding the labours of Martin. The other traveller alluded to confined himself to a more beaten track; his journey was in the *Western Counties of Scotland* *; But, notwithstanding, he was thereby carried through places that are far from unknown, Mr. *Heron* has contrived to make his publication both amusing and instructive: he touches on almost every useful topic, and handles most of them with judgment. The travels of a learned Swede, *Professor Thunberg*, delivered to us, in a translation of considerable merit, though said to be performed by foreigners, form an important accession to our literature †. In his accounts of places frequently described by other travellers, the professor renders his observations interesting to philosophical readers at least, by giving an account of whatever he saw worthy of remark in the three kingdoms of nature. In Botany, more especially, the chair of which science he fills at Upsal, he is particularly careful to note the genera, species, and varieties of whatever plants he found; but the most interesting part of these volumes, to the public at large, is the account of Japan. This, as that country has not been described by any European since Kämpfer, excites no little curiosity; which, if it does not fully gratify by many new discoveries concerning that remote and singular empire, it furnishes with a full attestation of the former account, by agreeing with it in all material points. A volume of Letters, containing an account of the chief places that border on the Mediterranean, under the title of *A Picturesque Tour through Part of Europe, Asia, and Africa*, ‡ has added, at least, a book of elegant appearance to collections of this kind: a few places copied from Stuart's *Antiquities of Athens*, constitute its whole title to the name of *Picturesque*, unless it be alledged, that it is rendered so by the descriptions. As an accession

* No. IV. p. 430. † No. III. p. 291. IV. p. 376.

‡ No. III. p. 280.

P R E F A C E.

cession of knowledge, this book can hardly be announced, but it tells, agreeably enough, what has been often told before.

POLITICS.

Fatigued with the constant recurrence of the same topics, we have not very eagerly taken up works of this description during the last four months. One or two publications, of some importance in this line, have been, by accidental causes, delayed longer than we wished or intended; hence it happens, that the only political work of any magnitude, which we have now to mention, is *Castley's Order before Anarchy*,* a strong, and, in most points, a successful attack, upon the writings of Paine. Among the smaller publications of a political nature, *Mr. King's Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt*,† deserves to be brought forward to notice, as suggesting much important matter of reflection; and with the notice of this, we may, for the present, dismiss the subject.

LAW.

It is hardly worth noticing in this place, that we have had occasion to announce, in this present volume, two good works of legal information; one of them being incomplete, and, by the death of its author, likely to continue so; the other only a republication, with valuable additions, of a work of much utility. The former of these is a *New Abridgment of Cases in Equity*,‡ by the late *Josiah Brown, Esq.* which is carried no further than the title *Award*, in an alphabetical arrangement: the other is a new edition of *Cooke's Bankrupt Laws*,§ continued to the end of Trinity-term, 1792.

POETRY.

They, who record periodically the productions of the press, cannot expect to be enabled very frequently to

* No. III. p. 255. † No. III. p. 332. ‡ No. IV. p. 399.
§ No. III. p. 284.

to congratulate the public upon the acquisition of works in the first line of art or genius. Such productions are, in all countries, of rare occurrence. It is sufficient to support the credit of a people in this point, if the general form of its ordinary poetry be stamped with good taste, if its young writers promise improvement, and they, who cannot write sublimely, write at least ingeniously. The times of general polish, when the artifices of versification are unknown to few, are not, indeed, most favourable to the highest flights of fancy; but the lower regions of Parnassus will be, at the same period, most highly cultivated, and praise may justly be bestowed, where immortality cannot be promised. In the poems of *Mr. Kendall*, of *Exeter*,* we remarked considerable success in the finishing and harmony of minor compositions, and from them produced some specimens, which would vouch for the propriety of our decision. The poems of *Dr. Drake* † we considered rather as the effusions of a mind, which, by attention to criticism and taste, might be trained to more considerable efforts, than as finished compositions, capable of bestowing much present fame upon their author: it is something to meet with an author who may be a poet, if he will take the proper steps. *Mrs. Robinson*, whose pen is not long idle, gave us reason to commend one, at least, of her three poems, ‡ published together, that entitled the *Cavern of Woe*; and certainly has poetic talent, which would shine with better lustre, had she some correct adviser in the article of simple unaffected taste. Nor must *Peter Pindar* pass unnamed, coarse as he is occasionally in his addresses to illustrious personages.§ His Epistle and Odes to the Pope have the same merits and the same faults as his other poems; they will produce a laugh, but not always without a frown, or even without a blush. In the province of the Drama, *Mr. Macklin's Man of the World*, || regularly published

* No. II. p. 139.

† No. III. p. 261.

‡ Sight, the Cavern of Woe, and Solitude, No. IV. p. 437.

§ No. IV. p. 429. || No. II. p. 166, with *Love-a-la-Mode*.

published at length, after being long known, and often pirated, afforded us an opportunity of discussing its merits. These we consider in so high a point of view, that we are happy to see it legitimately added to the number of our printed Dramas, and think it no mean addition to our national theatre. *Democratic rage*,* a tragedy on the fate of the unfortunate Louis XVI. does honour to the Muses of Ireland, and to its author, Mr. Preston: it has the merit of much poetry, and much pathos, with a judicious management of recent characters and events, which entitle it to live; and as we know not why we should make nice distinctions between kingdoms so united as Ireland and Britain, we hail it as an acquisition to the *Belles Lettres* of this country.

ENGLISH CLASSICS REPUBLISHED.

Few authors have received more splendid decorations from their publishers, than Butler owes to Dr. Nash, the last editor of his *Hudibras*;† nor are the beauty of types, the splendor of paper, or the neatness of engraving, the only recommendations of this edition. The volume of Notes, which the Doctor has subjoined, contains much original information, besides a judicious compilation of matter from Grey and others. We should not, perhaps, have recommended *Hudibras*, particularly, as a work to be published with splendor, wit and humour being more conveniently enjoyed in a more familiar form; but, if it was to be done, the task of ornamenting this mock knight, in the magnificence of a Paladin, could not easily be better executed.

ANCIENT CLASSICS.

The magnificent plan of republishing Heyne's *Virgil*,‡ with all the advantages of our improved typography and paper, has lately been completed by the London booksellers. The work, in all its sizes, certainly answers every expectation that could have been formed

* No. IV. p. 400. † No. I. p. 51. ‡ No. IV. p. 416.

formed of it, but particularly in the quarto impression. We were sorry we could not, at the same time, pronounce it immaculate; but, among the errata, which the acute eye of criticism will discover, candour will certainly excuse the greater part. To have attained every species of praise would have been too much felicity for any single work.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

The conclusion of our critique on *Torelli's Archimedes*, in the first number of this volume *, enables us to speak more fully of its merits. Torelli has very ably executed his part in illustrating the doctrines of his author. The Oxford editor has done his, not only in what he has superintended, but also in what he has supplied; and the University has evinced a proper zeal and liberality in the form and splendor it has given to the work. Whatever may be the degree of general attention paid to the mathematics at Oxford, it is certain that the most magnificent and accurate editions of the ancient geometricians have proceeded from the press of that university. Mr. Glenie's attempt to supersede the use of fluxions, by a new contrivance, which he calls the *Antecedental Calculus* †, contains much that may rationally employ the curiosity of mathematicians, without going so far as the design of the author aimed to carry it. The book contains also other interesting problems. The author seems to have been led into this undertaking by too scrupulous a notion of pure mathematics, from which he is desirous to exclude both time and motion. This being a refinement beyond what either the ancients or Sir Isaac Newton thought necessary, has a better chance of being admired than adopted. Nevertheless the work is such on the whole, as we would not here pass over in silence.

P H I L O S O P H Y I N G E N E R A L.

Under this head we place ‡ *the Transactions of the Royal*

* No. I. p. 12. † No. II. p. 191. ‡ No. I. p. 86, II. p. 156.

Royal Society of London; a publication which may always be considered as a very valuable part of British literature; but of which the particulars cannot be recounted in such a sketch as this. In the first part of the volume for 1793, the most remarkable papers are the letters of Mr. Volta on Galvani's Discoveries, and Sir George Shuckburgh's account of the equatorial instrument.

M E D I C I N E.

Consumption, the scourge of our island, and the reproach of all physicians, has been zealously attacked by Dr. Beddoes, who, in a *Letter to Dr. Darwin* *, recommends, with great candour, the use of what the new system of chemistry calls Oxygene Air. We understand that the attention of the faculty has not been wanting to this proposal, and that it will, in a short time, be fully ascertained by experiment, how far the Dr. is justified in practice, or how far over sanguine in the recommendation of his own prescription. Dr. Osborn in his *essays on the practice of Midwifery* †, and Mr. Rawlins in his *dissertation on the Forceps* ‡, are antagonists with respect to the merits of the double and the single-curved forceps. However little the public in general may feel interested in such a controversy, we think the decision a matter of some consequence, and hope the discussion will not be relinquished till truth be fully established on one side or on the other. We have confessed already that we incline to the system of Mr. Rawlins. Dr. Ryan § gives a general account of the *Asthma*; and among the modes of cure, particularly recommends cold bathing. His publication will not be passed over slightly by any medical student or practitioner. In writing to illustrate the *Morbid Anatomy* of the Human Body, Dr. Baillie || has opened, in some degree, a new line of instruction; and the more clearly the connection can be made out between the previous symptoms, and the morbid structure,

* No. I. p. 30.

† No. II. p. 194.

‡ No. IV. p. 373.

§ No. III. p. 298.

|| No. IV. p. 371.

structure, the more extensive will be the utility of the design, which we hope to see prosecuted to a much greater length. What is already published affords an honourable specimen of the Doctor's accuracy in observation.

N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y.

The admirers of this pleasing science will not want to be told that a new and much-improved edition of *Mr. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds* * must be an acquisition of value: he will no sooner hear of its publication, than he will hasten to enquire for it, without waiting for the tardy decision of Reviewers. Many new plates contribute much to the ornament and elucidation of this work. Zealous ourselves for the general cultivation of every species of knowledge, we have not thought it unworthy of our design to notice periodical works in this line, some of which are of considerable merit. Of *Donovan's British Insects* †, of the *Museum Leverianum* ‡, and of the *Naturalist's Miscellany* §, we have already spoken; and others yet remain, which, at a convenient time, we shall consider in their turn.

A R T S.

A very elegant publication of *Holbein's Dance of Death*, with observations prefatory, and illustrative of each cut, was noticed by us at the beginning of our third number ||. Subjoined to it is *Lydgate's Daunce of Machabrey*, of similar subject and design, and very properly selected as a companion. Among the introductory matter is a very clear and sensible account of various works of the same nature. *Mr. H. Bromley's catalogue of engraved British Portraits* **, though not of a kind to be examined in detail by us, is certainly an acquisition of importance to collectors of prints, and all who are curious in that line, the number

* No. II. p. 161. † No. III. 253 p. ‡ No. III. p. 322.
 No. IV. 439, || No. III. p. 241. ** No. III. p. 329.

number of whom is not small. It is recommended by its clear method, and various information; and we believe also for its accuracy, having been compiled with considerable advantages.

LANGUAGES.

The labours of the pious and respectable *Mr. Parkhurst*, in illustrating the Hebrew language, have long been justly applauded; and they who wished to initiate themselves into that study, have constantly sought for that aid, though, of late years, very frequently without success, the book being out of print. We were happy, therefore, to announce the third edition of that *Hebrew Lexicon* *, corrected, enlarged, and improved. If indeed the general zeal for sacred literature had made as great a progress, as the efforts of *Mr. Parkhurst* in improving his lexicon, we should be, at this moment, a much more learned nation than we are. It is satisfactory, however, that the means of learning are not wanting to those who are inclined to cultivate such knowledge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of all publications by learned societies, no one is more truly miscellaneous than *the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester* †. The first part of the fourth volume, which we have here noticed, consists chiefly of philological matter; and has in it several curious and important papers; but neither of this, nor of the *third volume of Asiatic Researches* ‡, can we at present pronounce a full opinion, our examination of them not being concluded. *The Roman Conversations* ||, a posthumous work of the late *Joseph Wilcocks, Esq;* consists of Dialogues on subjects taken from the Roman History, and enlivened with local and antiquarian knowledge. It is a work well calculated to assist the progress of young persons and

* No. I. p. 43.

|| No. I. p. 74.

† No. IV. p. 361.

‡ No. IV. p. 405.

and their studies, and strongly bearing testimony to the learning and piety of the author. A few novels have been noticed by us, but none of excellence sufficient to demand being recorded here. The best is that of *the Minstrel* * ; but there is also merit, though much less than in some other performances of the same author, in the *Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon*, by Mrs. Reeve †.

On the whole it will appear, that neither has the British Press been lately undistinguished by works of merit, genius, and learning, nor have we been remiss in pointing them out to the knowledge of the public. In hopes of rendering an useful service to that public, we shall continue our labours, and in due time resume our recapitulation.

* No. III. p. 275.

† No. IV. p. 383.

N. B. The Mottos to the first Eight Numbers will be found at the End of the Index.

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THE
BRITISH CRITIC

For SEPTEMBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *The History civil and commercial of the British Colonies in the West Indies.* By Bryan Edwards, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Stockdale.

THE author of this luminous and instructive work, has, from his own observations, and by a judicious selection of materials from former writers, amassed such a body of information, and arranged it in so perspicuous a manner, that it must arrest the attention of every reader, whether his object be mere amusement, or historical research.

Style and manner are, from the fabrication of our language, and its present cultivated state, so readily attainable, that it is perhaps rather a disgrace to want, than a merit to possess them; but the diffusion of this attainment beyond the Atlantic, and to commercial men, reflects a lustre on the present age, and greatly tends to confirm our hope, that the English language will survive the ravages of time, and be looked up to by future nations with the same reverence that we now pay to the classic dialects of antiquity.

This reflection will hardly appear impertinent to any reader of the work now under consideration: the style is clear, spirited, and easy, in the narrative part; and, in the descriptive, warm without rapture, and elevated without turgidity.

As specimens of the latter kind of excellence, we shall produce two passages.

“ But resigning to the naturalist the task of minutely describing the splendid aerial tribes of these regions, whose variety is not less remarkable than their beauty, I now return from these, the smallest and most pleasing forms of active life, to the largest and most awful objects of inanimate Nature. The transition is abrupt ; but it is in the magnitude, extent, and elevation of the mountains of the new world, that the Almighty has most strikingly manifested the wonders of his Omnipotence. Those of South America are supposed to be nearly twice the height of the highest in the ancient hemisphere, and even under the equator, have their tops involved in everlasting snow. To those massive piles the loftiest summits of the most elevated of the West India islands cannot indeed be compared ; but some of these rise nevertheless in amazing grandeur, and are among the first objects that fix the attention of the voyager. The mountains of Hispaniola in particular, whose wavy ridges are descried from sea at the distance of thirty leagues, towering far above the clouds in stupendous magnificence, and the blue mountains of Jamaica, have never yet, that I have heard, been fully explored. Neither curiosity nor avarice has hitherto ventured to invade the topmost of those lofty regions. In such of them as are accessible, Nature is found to have put on the appearance of a new creation. As the climate changes, the trees, the birds, and the insects, are seen also to differ from those which are met with below. To an unaccustomed spectator, looking down from those heights, the whole scene appears like enchantment. The first object which catches the eye at the dawn of day, is a vast expanse of vapour, covering the whole face of the vallies. Its boundaries being perfectly distinct, and visibly circumscribed, it has the exact resemblance of an immense body of water, while the mountains appear like so many islands in the midst of a beautiful lake. As the sun increases in force, the prospect varies, the incumbent vapours fly upward and melt into air ; disclosing all the beauties of nature, and the triumphs of industry, heightened and embellished by the full blaze of a tropical sun. In the equatorial season, scenes of still greater magnificence frequently present themselves ; for, while all is calm and serene in the high regions, the clouds are seen below sweeping along the sides of the mountains in vast bodies ; till growing more ponderous by accumulation, they fall at length in torrents of water on the plains. The sound of the tempest is distinctly heard by the spectator above ; the distant lightning is seen to irradiate the gloom ; while the thunder, reverberated in a thousand echoes, rolls far beneath his feet.” Page 19.

The second passage is descriptive of Jamaica in particular.

“ The country, at a small distance from shore, rises into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldness ; being all of gentle acclivity, and commonly separated from each other by spacious vales and romantic inequalities ; but they are seldom craggy, nor is the transition from the hills to the valleys oftentimes abrupt. In general, the hand of Nature has rounded every hill towards the top with singular felicity. The most striking circumstances attending

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ing these beautiful swells, are the happy disposition of the groves of pimento, with which most of them are spontaneously cloathed, and the consummate verdure of the turf underneath, which is discoverable in a thousand openings; presenting a charming contrait to the deeper tints of the pimento. As this tree, which is no less remarkable for fragrancy than beauty, suffers no rival plant to flourish within its shade, these groves are not only clear of underwood, but even the grass beneath is seldom luxuriant; the soil in general being a chalky marl, which produces a close and clean turf, as smooth and even as the finest English lawn, and in colour infinitely brighter. Over this beautiful surface the pimento spreads itself in various compartments. In one place we behold extensive groves, in another a number of beautiful groups, some of which crown the hills, while others are scattered down the declivities. To enliven the scene, and add perfection to beauty, the bounty of Nature has copiously watered the whole district. No part of the West Indies that I have seen abounds with so many delicious streams. Every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its cascade. In one point of view, where the rocks overhang the ocean, no less than eight transparent waterfalls are beheld in the same moment. Those only who have been long at sea, can judge of the emotion which is felt by the thirsty voyager at so enchanting a prospect.

“Such is the fore-ground of the picture. As the land rises towards the centre of the island, the eye, passing over the beauties that I have recounted, is attracted by a boundless amphitheatre of wood,

“Insuperable height of loftiest shade,

“Cedar, and branching palm:

An immensity of forest; the outline of which melts into the distant blue hills, and these again are lost in the clouds.” P. 180.

Besides these extracts of the descriptive kind, we shall adduce one instance where a common observation is made in so pointed a manner, and conveyed in such energy of language, that if it be not an imitation of Johnson, it is rivalry.

“Few indeed are the animals that own allegiance to man in his savage state. Of the beasts of the forest, the strongest dispute his superiority, and the weakest avoid his approach; to his conveniency therefore they contribute nothing, and towards his nourishment, the supplies that they afford are casual and uncertain.” P. 93.

We cannot help adding to the praise of style, the declaration of our respect for the author, on account of the firmness with which he has proclaimed his religious principles. He appears, throughout his work, a believer in revelation; we collect this not only from the conclusion of his first chapter, which breathes a spirit of piety and sublimity in the same sentence, but, from his readiness to controvert the capricious system of Buffon, who seems desirous of accounting for the formation of our terra-

queous globe in any way, so that it may not coincide with the Mosaic history. The principles of our author indeed are his own concern; but the free declaration of them demands the tribute of our praise; for, perhaps the time is come when every man, who has formed his principles on knowledge, has a merit in professing them. If the suffrage of mankind were taken, it might possibly appear, that French philosophy has absorbed comparatively few into its vortex, beyond the limits of the French atmosphere.

After this general testimony of our approbation, we shall proceed to the work itself, which is divided with great propriety, according to the subjects treated of, into six books. The books are subdivided into chapters, each chapter containing its specific subject, and some of the chapters again broken into sections, for the sake of perspicuity.

Five of these books we had read, without perceiving any thing further in this author, than that he was truly a West Indian patriot, jealous, as he ought to be, of the rights and privileges of the colonies, and a man of humane and benevolent sentiments, though adverse to the abolition of the slave trade. But the sixth book introduces us to the great question dependent at present between the mother country and her colonies, whether they should have a direct communication with the American states, or only through the medium of British vessels, and under the restrictions of the act of navigation? This question, as a political one, belongs not to our province; if the facts are as Mr. Bryan Edwards states them (of which we form no judgment) we sincerely agree with him, that the British government had no right to starve 15,000 negroes, under the pretence of an experiment; for, the first duty of a governing power is to feed the governed; and the experiment ought not to have been made at the hazard of a famine.

But be the fact as it may, and be the subject ever so apt and proper to the work, as a commercial history, we speak not only as Englishmen (who may be considered as tinctured with a party spirit) but as readers and judges, when we say that, as a work of eminent merit, we would have wished it to have closed with narration rather than argument. The spirit which divided England and America is still at work on both sides of the Atlantic, and we would have wished a standard history of the West Indies, as we augur this will be, to have descended to posterity, without a taint of prejudice or partiality.

The first book consists of four chapters, and a more splendid diction is rarely to be found than occurs in the first of these which is wholly descriptive of the general face of nature, the climate, the sea and land breeze, vegetable and animal productions

ductions, and particularly of the magnificent cedar, mahogany, ceiba, and the wild fig, known in the East Indies by the name of the Banian tree, noticed by almost all the first visitors in India who accompanied Alexander, and celebrated by the muse of Milton.

The second and third chapters contain an account of the original inhabitants, and the former specifies the Caribbees, or Charaibes, as a distinct race from the natives of Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, &c. This fact has been noticed by most former writers, and we think the author rather curious than happy, in endeavouring to deduce the origin of the Charaibes from the old world, rather than from the southern continent of America, according to their own tradition.

Robertson has very properly distinguished the Esquimaux, Patagonians, and Charaibes, as anomalies in regard to the great mass of the Indian nations: of the latter there are in a general view but two species, the savage and the civilized. In the two great empires of Mexico and Peru, men had passed by a transition very common in the old world also, from absolute independence to absolute slavery; and the government of the Great Islands, under Caciques, was evidently an imitation of the monarchy on the continent. All the other tribes whether in North or South America, however they might minutely vary, existed upon a principle of individual independence, without law, magistrates, office or rank of any kind; without a superior except in war. Between this absolute independence and absolute monarchy, if we except the Republic of Tlascala, there was no gradation. Now if we view the Charaibes, as one of these independent clans, and take the author's own account, we trace every feature of American manners, and not one of the old world. Their hatred to the neighbouring tribes in a dependent state was a natural effect of savage independence; * their appetite for human flesh; their trial by torture to prove them worthy of command; their perforation of the nasal cartilage; their contempt and degradation of the female sex; their little knowledge of the Deity, and firm persuasion of a future state; their Boyez or magicians; their public hall of assembly; their pining or voluntary death when reduced to slavery, are all so perfectly characteristic of American manners, that to seek for any other than an American origin, appears not only fanciful, but superfluous.

We possibly overstep our bounds in adverting so freely to this subject, but as the question is resumed in an appendix to the first book, and proofs drawn from the possibility of the fact, and

* Had the French succeeded in their mad career in 1792, they would have become the Charaibes of Europe.

supported by similarity of language, if the reader will pardon our transgression, we promise to make compensation by our subsequent brevity. To proceed therefore; the few customs which are mentioned, weigh little against the general character of this tribe as specified above. The possibility of a vessel being driven across the Atlantic by the trade wind, we shall not deny; but one of these two consequences is necessary; either the mariners on board must have been dead with famine before the vessel was cast on shore, or they must have arrived in so small a number, as to mix with the natives, without effecting any change of language or of manners. The construction of ancient vessels was such, that though they carried many men, they carried no provisions: no, not even water for two days; and those who have read the voyages of Nearchus and Hanno, will agree, that if either fleet had been driven off to sea for six days, every soul on board must have perished.

In regard to language, all proof collected in the manner here produced from Rochefort, is dubious in the extreme; similarity of sounds in oral language occur in every dialect throughout the world, and probably there is no method of establishing a radical correspondence, but by the means which the ingenious Mr. Marsden, author of the History of Sumatra, has proposed; that is, a collection of radicals, expressing the names of simple ideas, numerals, and all objects that fall under the immediate cognisance of the senses; where these shall be found to accord, we may, according to the different degree of correspondence, estimate the distance or proximity of relation; and, if upon a comparison of this sort, the Charaibe tongue shall appear to have an affinity to any language of the old world, we shall most readily allow that the author has proved the point in question.

In the ensuing month, we shall resume our account of this very interesting publication.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. II. *The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, by the late William Roy, F. R. S. F. S. A. Major General of his Majesty's Forces, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Colonel of the 30th Regiment of Foot.* Published by the Order, and at the Expence of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Large Folio 5l. 5s. White.

THE materials of this magnificent work were presented by the executors of the late General Roy to the Society of Antiquaries, who resolved to print it in the splendid form in which it now appears, and appointed a committee to superintend

tend the engraving of the plates, and the printing of the letter-press. These gentlemen, who, as we are informed at the beginning of the volume, were the Earl of Leicester, president; Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. vice-president; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Thomas Astle, Esq. Frederick Barnard, Esq. and the Rev. Thomas William Wrighte, Secretary, have discharged the trust imposed upon them with much sagacity and good taste.

The volume is divided into four books, with an Appendix, containing five detached pieces. Of each of these we propose to give a summary account. The first book comprehends a general view of the military transactions of the Romans in Britain, from the first descent of Julius Cæsar, An. A.C. 55, to their final dereliction of the island, A. D. 420, and the subsequent arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449.

Before we enter on the subject of this book, it will be proper to take some notice of what is called the prefatory introduction. In this place General Roy explains the circumstances which gave rise to his undertaking, and the chief objects proposed in it. It is premised that these lucubrations are to be considered rather as amusements of leisure, than as tending to any great utility, but it is impossible that the author's labours should not be of importance, at least, to military men; because, as he himself remarks, that which was an advantageous post when the Romans were carrying on their military operations in Britain, must, in all essential respects, continue to be a good one now: add to this, that in no part of the world can so great a variety of the Roman military works be found, as in this island, a great number of which yet remain perfect.

These works are distinguished into two kinds; the one of a more lasting, the other of a temporary construction; the former are the stations, forts, and castella, or field redoubts, which, next to their walls and military ways, are the most perfect Roman works in Britain. The smaller works are intrenchments, which were thrown up by the troops for the security of the camps. The author thinks it remarkable, as indeed it is, that after so many centuries these should still be discovered. That more of them should be visible in the north than in the more fertile parts of the south of Britain, is imputed to the comparatively slower progress made in cultivation; and that they have not been observed in other provinces of the empire, as well as in Britain, is presumed to arise from their figure and dimensions not being thoroughly understood and attended to. By comparing the relation given by Tacitus of Agricola's last campaign, with the face of the country, General Melville was enabled to decide what has been a subject of controversy among

antiquaries, that the battle between the Romans and Caledonians, at the Grampian mountains, took place not in Strathern, but towards the Eastern extremity of those hills. This gentleman discovered four camps in that district, which he communicated to the author of the work before us. This information increased General Roy's curiosity and diligence, and he progressively availed himself of the opportunities which presented themselves, till he was enabled to ascertain the route by which the Roman armies penetrated from the north of England as far as Strathmore in Scotland. From these small beginnings, our author was almost imperceptibly led to his present extensive and laborious work. The introduction concludes with an account of the maps inserted in the volume, (in one of which, the general map of North Britain, the reader will find the ancient names of people and places, from the curious map of Richard of Cirencester) together with an apology for not entering more at length into the subject of the Roman order of battle; which certainly would have led to discussions of great length, as it is a topic about which the best scholars and profoundest antiquaries are still at variance.

The first book is almost entirely historical, and discusses a subject, the more material circumstances of which must necessarily be familiar to all who have, in any degree, made the history of this country their study. All that relates to the landing and progress of Cæsar in Britain, has been taken, in a general way, from that commander's own account of these transactions. Of the subsequent arrival of Plautius, and of the Emperor Claudius, after an interval of about an hundred years, the materials are supplied by Suetonius, Dion and Tacitus. The first chapter concludes with the accession of Vespasian to the empire, and the second commences with the memorable epoch of Agricola's campaigns in our island. The account of this is extracted altogether from Tacitus, and is also a portion of our history so generally known, as to require no further animadversion on our part, than merely to say that the narrative of General Roy is remarkably perspicuous and satisfactory. The third chapter continues the historical narrative of the conduct of Domitian, the recall of Agricola, and the final departure of the Romans from Britain in 420, with the subsequent arrival of the Saxons in 449.

The second book involves a subject much less familiar, and of considerable interest and importance; namely, the original institution of the Roman militia, and their ancient system of castramentation. A particular and satisfactory account is given, in this part of the work, of the first institution of the Roman militia under the regal government, of the manner of raising troops in the
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time of the republic, and of the Roman legion in the different periods of its establishment. The substance of the remaining part of this book is principally taken from Polybius. Sect. i. of chap. ii. treats of Roman camps in general, and particularly exemplifies those of a temporary kind. Sect. ii. illustrates the Polybian camp, from Livy and Vegetius. Sect. iii. treats of two consular armies united within the same intrenchments. All these different subjects are investigated with extraordinary care and accuracy; but perhaps were intended by the author only to be considered of importance here, so far as they are made to introduce what follows.

Book the third exhibits a general description of North Britain, and of the temporary Roman camps existing there, with a commentary on the campaigns of Agricola. The reader is first presented with a short description of the great outlines and striking features of the country; nor can we have a better opportunity, than this part of the volume affords, of introducing a specimen of the writer's style and manner.

“ The only thing proposed by this short account of North Britain, was to give a general idea of the great outlines and striking features of the country, without entering into any particular detail of the various ranges of mountains, and deep intervening vallies, which intersect it. An observance of minutiae of this kind would have extended the description to a tedious length, occasioned many irksome repetitions of glens and mountains continually succeeding each other, and would rather have hurt, than aided the general design, by dividing the attention, and drawing it off from the great and principal objects, which serve best to mark and characterize the country. Two districts of the Highlands seem, however, so very singular, and, at the same time, so different in their natures, as to deserve to be mentioned. The first is a great plain, called the Moor of Rannach, situated in the centre of the highest mountains of Scotland. It is a desert about twenty miles square, extending from the hills of Glen Lyon, as far as Ben Nevis in Lochaber; flat and morassy in its nature, and wholly without inhabitants or cultivation. The second comprehends some part of Coygach, Affynt, and Edirdachillis, stretching along the north-west coast as far as Loch Inchard, being in length about twenty-four miles, and in breadth eight or ten. This, though appertaining to the mountainous region of the country, is nevertheless very different from the adjoining Highland districts; for without being so remarkably high, it is infinitely more rugged and broken than any other part of Britain. In order to convey any tolerable idea of a country so very extraordinary in its nature, we may suppose some hundreds of the highest mountains split into many thousands of pieces, and the fragments scattered about. Between these lumps of rocks are numberless ponds of fresh water. Here and there, too, a cottage is to be seen, with a spot of cultivated ground, not in general tilled, for it is but in few places that it is possible to
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make use of a plough, but dug with a mattock; in the interstices between the splinters of the rocks. The wood to be met with here is chiefly birch, without, however, growing to any great size; and through the general mass, the sea, from distance to distance, indents itself far into the land, forming a scene the most wild and romantic that can be imagined. The general map which accompanies these essays represents only principal things, being by much too small to admit of the minutiae; yet even from it a much truer notion may be formed of the west coast of the Highlands of Scotland, which is so very rugged and intricate, than what could possibly be conveyed in many words. We shall therefore finish this description with the short and expressive account which Tacitus gives of the nature of this part of the coast, in his life of Agricola: "No where," says he, "is the wonderful power of the sea to be seen in greater extent than here; driving back the waters of many rivers, or forcibly carrying them away with its own. Neither are its flowings and ebbings confined to the usual limits of the banks and shore, but it works and winds itself far into the country, and even forms bays in rocks and mountains, as if the same were its native bed." P. 59.

According to General Roy, there is every reason to suppose, that the temporary camps of the Romans discovered in Scotland, are those which were actually occupied by Agricola, during his different campaigns. These camps are of two different kinds, a greater and a smaller: they are again distinguished into three sets: the first comprehends those between the border of England and the wall of Antoninus, the second, those found between that wall and the river Tay; and to the third, those in Strathmore, between the Tay and the eastern extremity of the Grampian hills.—These camps are severally represented in plates, which are really magnificent, and which enable the reader to form an accurate idea of what they are intended to represent. Their local situations and advantages are also minutely and perspicuously described. The author expatiates on the similarity between these camps and those described by the ancients, and thus materially illustrates a subject hitherto but partially understood, and considers that a foundation is here laid for tracing with greater certainty the motions of Agricola.

The commentary on the campaigns of Agricola, commences at p. 77, and this part of the subject is executed in a masterly manner. A summary account of the narrative may not be unacceptable to our readers.

When Agricola arrived in Britain, the main body of the Roman army was quartered in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire, bordering on North Wales. This was the country of the Ordovices and Cornavii. The reduction of these, and of the Isle of Anglesey, terminated his first campaign. In the second campaign, the Romans reduced to their obedience all the northern

northern counties of England, as far as the isthmus between Newcastle and Carlisle. Some think that they penetrated as far as the Friths of Forth and Clyde.

In the third year of his command, Agricola entered Scotland, through Annandale and Clydesdale. He is said to have explored the country, this summer, as far as the mouth of the Tay, but it appears certain that he wintered on the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde. This, in his fourth campaign, he fortified with a chain of stations, and probably at the same time pushed on towards the nearest *Gorges* of the Grampian hills, and overran the vale which is west of Sterling, as far as Loch-Lomond and Dumbarton. In his fifth campaign, some think that the Roman general entered the south parts of Argyleshire. This opinion, our author, with great strength of argument, controverts, and affirms his belief that Agricola passed the Clyde, and marching through Renfrew and Airshire into Galloway, reduced the mountainous country to the westward. In all these parts, remains of Roman works are to be found.

The sixth campaign commenced with an expedition along the coast of Fife, in which it seems probable, that part of the fleet co-operated with the land-forces; and that while a part advanced as far as Loch-Leven or Falkland, the rest took post at Sterling, or rather at Ardoch. Here the whole army assembled after leaving Fife, and was separated into three bodies, the weakest of these, namely the ninth legion, was attacked by the Caledonians, who, by the timely coming up of Agricola, were defeated, and obliged to hide themselves for the remainder of the winter.

The seventh campaign finishes the military operations of Agricola in Britain. Before he discusses the subject, the author first thinks it essential to ascertain the spot, of Mons Grampius, where the Romans defeated Galgacus. The opinions of different antiquarians on this subject are enumerated; and it is finally decided, that the battle must have happened to the eastward of the Tay, beyond the frontiers of the Horestii. It is probable, that in the commencement of the seventh campaign, the Romans re-assembled at Ardoch. Agricola proceeded from hence, or from Strageth, which is five miles further, to Bertha, where he passed the Tay, and where is the camp called Grassy Walls. His next camp was at Meikle, at the distance of fourteen English miles; from Meikle, at the same distance, he advanced to Battle-Dykes, which camp, from the similarity of its figure, is proved to have contained the same army which encamped at Ardoch and Grassy Walls. After much acute reasoning upon the comparative situations of the different camps, with the movements of the Caledonians, as described by Tacitus,
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it appears to us satisfactorily determined, that the defeat of Galgacus took place somewhere in the vicinity of Stonehaven. The particular spot may perhaps never be ascertained, unless near this place a number of Roman and Caledonian arms should be discovered.

This victory terminated the seventh campaign, and the military career of Agricola in Britain. He led back his army by flow and easy marches to winter quarters, occupying, not improbably, on his return, the camps of Kiethick, Kirkboddo, and Lintrose. These camps appear to have contained a smaller body of men than those of Ardoch and Battle-Dykes; a plain proof that the Roman army, in its return, was divided into two or more detachments.

In this place the third Book concludes. After informing our readers, that of all the camps which are here named, this volume contains plates upon a magnificent scale, and of an accuracy which, we understand from military men, bespeaks the greatest professional skill and sagacity, we finish our remarks for the present month.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. III. *Torelli's Archimedes.*

[*Concluded from Vol. I. page 422.*]

WE now proceed to terminate our observations on this important work, to which we have given a considerable portion of our attention, without the least fear of being censured for it, by the judicious friends of science.

Having demonstrated a few properties of lines cutting and touching a circle, and considered the circumstances under which straight lines cut or touch the spiral, Archimedes proceeds to demonstrate the following very curious relations, which we shall state in general terms. If p denote a straight line perpendicular to the revolving line, after any complete revolution, and t a straight line touching the spiral in the extremity of the curve, after any complete revolution, and meeting the perpendicular p , then at the end of the first revolution p is equal to the circumference of the first circle;—at the end of the second, p is equal to twice the circumference of the second circle;—and, in general, after n number of revolutions, p is equal to the circumference of the n th circle, multiplied by n . After maturely considering the propositions in which these properties are demonstrated, we are at a loss which to admire most, the subtlety

subtlety of the inventions, or the accuracy and elegance with which they are proved.

Archimedes ascertains the relations between the spiral spaces and circles mentioned above, by means of certain arithmetical progressions. Thus if r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z , &c. be any number of terms in arithmetical progression, of which r is the least term, and also equal to the common difference, and if n be the number of terms, he proves that $z^2 \times n + 1 + r + s + t + v + w + x + y + z \times r = 3 \times r^2 + s^2 + t^2 + v^2 + w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$. This is made out by prop. 4. B. 2. of Euclid, and by supposing it to have been demonstrated that $z^2 = z + zy + zx + zw + zv + zt + zs + zr \times r$; which is easily proved. For, proceeding upon the doctrine of arithmetical progression, beginning with r and ending at y , twice the sum of the series is $n^2 r - nr$; and, by the same method of proceeding, $z = nr$. Consequently $z^2 n^2 r^2 = z + zy + zx + zw + zv + zt + zs + zr \times r$. From this two very useful deductions easily follow, viz. that nz^2 is less than $3 \times r^2 + s^2 + t^2 + v^2 + w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, but that it is greater than $3 \times r^2 + s^2 + t^2 + v^2 + w^2 + x^2 + y^2$. These are evident from the first of the above-mentioned equations, and from considering that z^2 is greater than $r + s + t + v + w + x + y + z \times r$. By means of these truths he determines the ratio between the first circle and first spiral space, in the following manner: A diameter of the circle being drawn at right angles to the revolving line after one complete rotation, the right angles being bisected, and the angles last obtained being again bisected, &c. by radii of the circle, the portions of these radii between the centre and spiral will form a series of lines in arithmetical progression, proportional to the above, of which the radius of the circle is the greatest term, answering to z . For both the motions understood in the definition of the figure being uniform, the angles passed over by the revolving line, and the portions of this line passed over by the point moving in it, in equal times, are equal to one another. Now if sectors of circles, having these portions of the radii of the first circle for their radii, be circumscribed about the spiral, and inscribed in it, they will be similar to the sectors into which the whole first circle is divided; and if n denote the number of these sectors, the whole circle will be as nz^2 , the figure circumscribed about the spiral will be as $r^2 + s^2 + t^2 + v^2 + w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, and the figure inscribed, as $r^2 + s^2 + t^2 + v^2 + w^2 + x^2 + y^2$. From hence, and from the above progressions it appears, that the circumscribed figure is greater than one third part of the circle, and the inscribed less than the same part; and consequently, the first spiral space cannot be more or less than one third of the first circle.

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Using the same notation we can represent what he proves in another proposition, viz. that $z^2 \times \frac{n}{n-1}$ has to $z^2 + y^2 + x^2 + w^2 + v^2 + t^2 + s^2$ a less ratio than z^2 to $rz + \frac{y^2}{3}$ but to $y^2 + x^2 + w^2 + v^2 + t^2 + s^2 + r^2$ a greater ratio than z^2 to $rz + \frac{y^2}{3}$. His demonstration of this depends upon the third and fourth propositions of the 2d B. of Euclid, and, by means of it, he proves that the space bounded by the spiral line after the second revolution is to the second circle, as 7 to 12. Hence he determines the relations of the spaces generated in the successive revolutions. Thus if S be put for the second spiral space, the series of spaces, beginning with the first, will be $\frac{8}{3}$, S, 2S, 3S, 4S, &c.

The method in which Archimedes treated the spiral, bears a striking resemblance, in some of the principal particulars, to the justly celebrated doctrine of Fluxions. His genesis of the figure exactly coincides with that used in fluxions; his two first propositions directly tend to the establishment of the doctrine*; and when he is demonstrating the higher properties, he perpetually appeals to the motions with which he commenced. Let us not, however, be accused of insinuating that these particulars led to the modern discovery. At most they could only raise a belief, that the properties of other figures might be ascertained from the manner in which they might be supposed to be generated, by the motion of one or more of their extremities; and had Sir Isaac Newton been even thus far indebted to them, he would readily have acknowledged the obligation to Archimedes, for whom, upon all occasions, he expressed the highest esteem.

To the treatise on the conoid and spheroid, which immediately follows that on the spiral, an epistle to Dositheus is prefixed. In this the author defines the figures he is about to examine, and enumerates the principal propositions; and, with all the ingenuoufness of a truly great mind, he confesses that some of them employed much of his time and attention before he succeeded in their demonstration. The substance of his definitions may briefly be expressed thus: solids generated by the revolution of a parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse about the axes, are called respectively, a parabolic conoid, a hyperbolic conoid, and a spheroid; and the axis, about which the superficies revolves, is also called the axis of the solid. Archimedes, previously to his entering upon the consideration of these solids, demonstrates several properties of the conic sections, and then examines the consequences produced by planes cutting or touching the solids themselves.

* Mac Laurin in his Chapter of the Grounds of Fluxions, adopts them as his two first theorems.

themselves. In this examination he finds that no change of position in the cutting plane produces a curve differing from one of the conic sections. The solids being cut by planes, passing through a diameter of the generating superficies, curves are obtained of the same kind respectively with those which revolved; excepting in the spheroid, that a circle is formed when the cutting plane passes through the axis which revolved with the ellipse. Any one of the three solids being cut by a plane oblique to the axis and surrounding its surface, the section formed is an ellipse.

In order to compare the solids with cylinders having the same base and altitude with them, Archimedes has recourse to arithmetical progression and exhaustion. Thus, the progression being $y+2y+3y+4y+$, &c. and n being the number of terms, he observes that $ny \times n$, the last term multiplied into the number of terms, is less than n^2y+ny , twice the sum of the series, but greater than n^2y-ny , twice the sum of the series wanting the last term. This he applies to the parabolic conoid, in the following manner. The conoid is supposed to be included in a cylinder of the same base and altitude with itself, and this cylinder is understood to be divided into any number of cylinders of equal altitudes, by planes parallel to the base: solids are then supposed to be circumscribed about, and inscribed in the conoid, consisting of cylinders of the same altitude with those into which the first mentioned cylinder is divided. To complete the construction, the whole is cut by a plane passing through the axis; the common section of this plane with the conoid is a parabola, of which the lines of common section with the bases of the cylinders are ordinates; and a straight line being drawn from one extremity of the curve to the vertex, the portions of the ordinates between it and the axis are as the abscissæ of the axis, and also form such an arithmetical progression as the above, of which the diameter of the base is the greatest term. Now cylinders of equal altitudes being as the squares of the diameters of their bases, and the abscissæ of a diameter, in the parabola, as the squares of the ordinates, it follows, by the 24th and 15th of the 5th B. of Euclid, that $n^2y^2 \times n$, or n^3y^2 , answering to the whole of the first-mentioned cylinder, is to $y^2+4y^2+9y^2+$, &c. to the term n^2y^2 , or the figure circumscribed about the conoid, as n^2y to $y+2y+3y+$, &c. to the term ny ; but that n^3y is to $y^2+4y^2+9y^2+$, &c. to the term $\frac{n-1}{2} \times y^2$, or the figure inscribed, as n^2y to $y+2y+3y+$, &c. to the term $\frac{n-1}{2} \times y$. It appears therefore from the nature of the series, that any such figure circumscribed about the conoid is greater, and any such inscribed is less, than half the cylinder, having the same base and altitude with the conoid; and as the

conoid

conoid is a limit between these figures, it must be equal to half this cylinder. From hence it is evident, that a parabolic conoid is sesquialter of a cone, having the same base and altitude with it.

In order to demonstrate the relation of a hyperbolic conoid to a cone, having the same base and altitude with it, Archimedes proves, that if n be the number of terms in the series $a+x \times x + a+2x \times 2x + a+3x \times 3x +$, &c. to the term $a+nx \times nx$, then $a+nx \times nx \times n$, or $n^2ax + n^3x^2$, the last term multiplied into the number of terms, has to the sum of the whole series a less ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{nx}{3}$, but to the same series, after the last term is taken away, a greater ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{nx}{3}$. This appears from considering that $a+x \times x + a+2x \times 2x + a+3x \times 3x +$, &c. to the term $a+nx \times nx = ax + 2ax + 3ax +$, &c. to the term $nax + x^2 + 4x^2 + 9x^2 +$, &c. to the term n^2x^2 . But $nax \times n$ or n^2ax is less than the double of the series, of which nax is the last term, and greater than the double of the series without the last term. Hence $\frac{n^2ax}{2}$ is less than $ax + 2ax + 3ax +$, &c. to

the term nax , but greater than the same series wanting the last term. Again, by what was proved in the spiral, $n^2x^2 \times \frac{n}{3}$ or $\frac{n^3x^2}{3}$ is less than the whole series $x^2 + 4x^2 + 9x^2$, &c. to the term n^2x^2 , but greater than the same series without the last term. It is

further to be remarked, that $a+nx$ is to $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{nx}{3}$ as $n^2ax + n^3x^2$ to $\frac{n^2ax}{2} + \frac{n^3x^2}{3}$, and therefore the above assertion is evident. His man-

ner of applying it to the hyperbolic conoid will easily be understood from what follows. Put $a =$ the axis of the hyperbole from which the conoid was generated, and $nx =$ the part of it produced within the solid, or the axis of the conoid, and the same construction being understood as in the parabolic conoid, the squares of the ordinates in an hyperbola being as the rectangles under the abscissæ of a diameter, the figure circumscribed about the conoid will be as $a+x \times x + a+2x \times 2x + a+3x \times 3x +$, &c. to the term $a+nx \times nx$; the figure inscribed will be as the same series wanting the last term; and the whole cylinder having the same base with the conoid will be as $a+nx \times nx \times n$ or $n^2ax + n^3x^2$. Wherefore, by the above progression, the whole cylinder has to the circumscribed figure a less ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{nx}{3}$, but to the inscribed a greater ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{nx}{3}$. Consequently by the doctrine of exhaustion, and dividing the antecedents by 3, the inscribed cone is to the conoid as $\frac{a}{3} + \frac{nx}{3}$ to $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{x}{3}$ or as $a+nx$ to $\frac{2a}{2} + nx$.

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By means of a series he also investigates the relation between half a spheroid and its circumscribed cylinder. Thus if a be put = the semiaxis about which the generating ellipse revolved, and $nx=a$, the squares of the ordinates being as the rectangles under the abscissæ of the axis, the whole circumscribed cylinder will be na^2 , the figure circumscribed about the spheroid will be as $\overline{a^2} + \overline{a+x} \times \overline{a-x} + \overline{a+2x} \times \overline{a-2x} + \overline{a+3x} \times \overline{a-3x} + \&c.$ to the term $\overline{a+n-1 \times x} \times \overline{a-n-1 \times x}$, and the inscribed figure as the same series, wanting a^2 . Wherefore, by the 5th proposition of lib. 2 of Euclid, the circumscribed cylinder is to the circumscribed figure, as na^2 to $na^2 - x^2 - 4x^2 - 9x^2 - \&c.$ to the term $\overline{n-1} \times x^2$, but to the inscribed figure, as na^2 to $\overline{n-1} \times a^2 - x^2 - 4x^2 - 9x^2 - \&c.$ to the term $\overline{n-1} \times x^2$. But, by what was proved in the spiral, $x^2 + 4x^2 + 9x^2 - \&c.$ to the term $\overline{n-1} \times x^2$, is less than $\frac{na^2}{3}$, but greater than $\frac{n-1 \times a^2}{3}$. Consequently the circum-

scribed figure is as a quantity greater than $\frac{2na^2}{3}$, and the inscribed as a quantity less than $\frac{2na^2 - 2a^2}{3}$. But the sesquialter of $\frac{2na^2}{3}$ is na^2 , and the sesquialter of $\frac{2na^2 - 2a^2}{3}$ is $na^2 - a^2$.

Hence the circumscribed cylinder is less than the sesquialter of the circumscribed figure, but greater than the sesquialter of the inscribed; and as the spheroid is a limit between them, its sesquialter must be equal to the circumscribed cylinder. A minute representation of the manner in which Archimedes considers the parts into which a conoid or spheroid may be divided, would detain us too long. From what we have selected and laid before our readers, expressed in modern terms, we trust they will be able to form an idea of the remaining parts of the treatise, as a method similar to that we have described pervades the whole. To the general fullness, however, of demonstration, the 12th proposition is an exception; but the deficiencies in the text of this are supplied in an elegant commentary by Torelli, consisting of three propositions.

In the Arenarius, which stands next in the volume, Archimedes's method of extending arithmetical notation is presented to our view. The invention of very high numbers, even such as are capable of expressing the particles of sand which would fill the sphere of the world, is the object of this short treatise; and in his manner of advancing to these, we find a foundation for the principles of notation used at present, and also that property of indices to numbers in geometrical progression, upon which the doctrine of logarithms depends. This is the last

treatise of which the original Greek has been preserved; that, de iis quæ in humido vehuntur, and liber lemmatum, have come down only in translation.

The first book, de iis quæ in humido vehuntur, contains the fundamental propositions, relating to the suspension of bodies in fluids; the second is almost entirely confined to an investigation of the manner in which a parabolic conoid will sink or turn in a fluid, according to the different positions into which it is put when immersed. This is very much mutilated; and the references in it constitute an incontestible proof, that Archimedes had also written upon the centre of gravity of the conoid.

The book of lemmas contains fifteen propositions, of which we think the 4th the most curious. In this it is demonstrated, that if the diameter of a circle be divided into any two parts, and upon these parts as diameters, semicircles be described, on the same side of the diameter, the space contained between the outer circumference and the two inner circumferences, is equal to the circle whose diameter is the perpendicular drawn from the point of section to the outer circumference.

The next article before us is that entitled "Archimedis Opera Mechanica, ut cujusque mentio ab Antiquis Scriptoribus facta est." It consists of extracts from a variety of ancient authors, both in prose and verse, containing the highest praises of the mechanical inventions of Archimedes, and descriptions of the wonderful manner in which he opposed the Romans, when besieging Syracuse under Marcellus.

The appendix to what we have already mentioned next claims our attention. This the Delegates of the Clarendon Press thought proper to add, in order to render the publication as complete as possible. The first article in it is intitled "Commentarius in aliquas Archimedis propositiones de iis quæ in humido vehuntur." The second book of the treatise upon which this is written, as we have already observed, is much mutilated. Allusions are made in it to several curious properties of the parabola, not to be met with in Apollonius, or, as far as we know, in any modern writer on conic sections. Commandine, in his commentary on the treatise, supplied the deficiencies, but in a manner which did not please Torcelli. He consequently rejected his remarks, and from some cause or other was prevented from preparing explanations of his own. The Delegates, therefore, had recourse to Mr. Robertson of Christ Church, to whom the superintending of the edition was intrusted, and he has fully supplied the defect. Had we not already so far exceeded our usual bounds, we should be happy to

to do justice to Mr. R. by entering into a minute examination of this short but accurate commentary: it is such, in our opinion, as would probably have satisfied Torelli.

Various readings from a MS. at Florence, and from four in the King's library at Paris, constitute the remaining part of the volume, and form an addition highly becoming the learned body by whose direction, and at whose expence, it was made. Mathematical language, it is true, is confined; but as it is free from the figures of rhetoric, it forms an excellent foundation for classical criticism; and, therefore, every attempt to obtain it in its native purity merits the gratitude of the literary world.

Besides the various readings in the appendix, there are others at the bottoms of the pages, under the text of Archimedes, and the commentaries of Eutocius, which Torelli procured from Saint Mark's library at Venice. To enter into a comparison of the extracts made from this and the other MSS. would be more laborious than useful; and we decline this irksome task the more readily, as we are conscious of having already viewed the works of Archimedes in the most interesting light in which they can be considered. We have informed our readers of the principal objects of each treatise, and have described the means by which these ends were obtained. For fuller information we must refer to the work itself; assuring our readers, that in no author will they find more penetration exerted in the discovery of truth, more patient and ingenious demonstration of it, or a more judicious and elegant arrangement.

ART. IV. *The Conduct of the King of Prussia and General Dumourier, investigated by Lady Wallace.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

WHEN a lady, a beauty, and a wit takes up the pen, to write of Kings and Generals, something extraordinary may be expected, and the world should stand in mute attention; yet it requires all our deference for the ladies, for beauty, and for wit, to refrain from saying, rather too plainly, what species of the extraordinary appears in this production. We cannot, indeed, discover what necessity urged the publication of it in eight days, rather than in sixteen, twenty-four, thirty-two, forty, or any other multiple of that magical number eight, which might have given it a chance for a little more correctness. This haste was, perhaps, occasioned by the smart of calumny, which the book was intended to remove; but this the lady disclaims: she despises all character *that can be purchased or de-*

famed for three and sixpence. Let her declare her own feelings on the subject :

“ I do not take up my pen to vindicate myself in the opinion of hireling newspapers, who, cannibal like, live upon the reputation of those that support them.—No ; despising all character which either can be purchased, or defamed, for three shillings and sixpence, I should think resentment, or any other feeling but that of cool contempt, beneath those, who, satisfied with the rectitude of their own conduct, upon finding themselves traduced—But desirous to explain to the respectable part of mankind the circumstances which have justified even the report, that I had any intercourse with the unfortunate, uncorruptible hero of Jemappe—I think it necessary to clear myself from every possible appearance of disloyal principles, or conduct : and, in so doing, I trust I shall be able, by incontestable proofs, to wipe off from General Dumourier’s reputation a great degree of unmerited odium, with which the intrigues of various parties have found convenient for themselves most unjustly to load him.” P. 1.

Here we are obliged to her ladyship for the information, that cannibals live on the reputation of those that support them : we thought they had more solid, though, indeed, not more disgusting food. The principles upon which Lady Wallace undertakes the justification of Dumourier, are thus explained by her :

“ Had Dumourier been a republican, I should have despised his conduct, and have execrated his principles ; but he swore allegiance only to the Constitution of 1789. Had he ever published any declaration that he would put the *Bonnet Rouge* upon our Sovereign’s head, erect the Tri-couleur Flag on the Tower of London, or land his Sans Culottes at the Thames, I should have been the first and loudest to cry vengeance on him ; and to have said that his presence insulted and degraded the English nation. But such a declaration he never made ; and his whole opinions and professions have ever been filled with respect for the English, and a firm and decided wish to be allied, and to see France so fortunate as to possess a similar constitution. Had he not done every thing, which his limited powers would permit, to save his King from a cruel death, and his unhappy family from humiliation, I should have shuddered in abhorrence of his treason ; and I myself have proved a traitor to the sentiment and feeling of honour, loyalty, and justice, which has ever filled my breast, and dictated every action of my life, had I held any intercourse with him. But positively certain that he was incapable of, and perfectly innocent of all these accusations, I should equally now think myself mean, dastardly, and ungenerous, to renounce, when overwhelmed with the dark clouds of fortune, a brave man, whom I can prove innocent of those treasons and crimes laid to his charge. Dumourier was a distinguished officer in the French service 40 years before those intestine discontents ; my sentiments, which I have already given to the public, in a letter to my son, in 1791, will sufficiently vindicate

the justice of my principles, my respect for good order, and a monarchical government ; as well as my detestation of those crimes and depravities, produced by the brutal anarchy which disgraces France." P. 2.

The lady's accusation against the King of Prussia consists in the imputation of unalterable enmity against the House of Austria, and insincerity with respect to France, whose cause, her ladyship asserts, he was secretly disposed to favour. The capture of Mentz seems, however, to have disproved the charge.

La Fayette is censured by Lady W. with great severity, though, to our apprehension, he stands exactly on the same ground that she wishes to secure for Dumourier, that of having been steady to the constitution of 1789, and falling a victim to the party which subverted it. Fayette openly opposed the Jacobins, and denounced them as enemies to the country ; if Dumourier was averse to their principles, he, at least, temporised with them for a considerable time, and his real sentiments are much more problematical ; yet Lady W. finds an apology for her friend, though she seeks none for Fayette.

" Whilst Dumourier was thus, with a degree of ability unknown since the days of Marlborough, and with a vivacity, genius, and intrepidity inconceivable, with such judgment and justness in combining and calculating every resource or weakness of either army—Whilst he was thus employed—the nation at Paris declared itself a Republic. Had Dumourier himself been King of France, loving his country, and respecting his own honor, could he have laid down his arms, and said, ' Gentlemen, I do not like to have a Republican Government ; I will allow myself to be hanged, my country be conquered and disgraced, and appear to all Europe a fool ? ' That would have been a degree of philosophy which would have disgraced even Diogenes' tub. It had another effect upon Dumourier, and redoubled his ardour against those invaders who had forced his countrymen to excess, so disagreeable to him : the same honor which would have rendered each nerve torpid, if strung against his King, now gave added fire to every fibre, against those who had attempted his seduction, and the subjecting his country." P. 43.

But her Ladyship is not contented with giving us her sentiments in prose ; on the subject of glory and ambition they burst from her in, what is printed in the form of, verse ; though the lines, like young frogs, could not gain their proper number of feet in so short a period as eight days : the first ten, indeed, hop tolerably well, as full grown frogs ; the rest are in the tadpole state :

" What art thou, Glory ? What ! a gilded cheat !
How many of these gallant warlike youths,

Lur'd by thy voice, have sought thee e'en in death,
 Forgetful of those pangs which now distract
 A wretched parent! or a frantic wife!
 Oh! what thy power, which animates the soul,
 Thus, boldly to encounter worlds unknown!
 Alas! if Fame—say, can these heroes now
 Hear her false voice resound beyond the grave?
 Ah! what a thought is there! bewild'ring oft,
 But not to be resolved.—Oh Ambition!
 Thou'rt a godlike passion! but most falsely
 Thou dost promise sweet happiness and joy!
 Thy vaunted greatness and success, how vain,
 To give contentment! Of thy votaries,
 Ah, how many wasted are, to thy most
 Soaring heights, on the sighs of hearts, groaning
 With anguish and oppression! What black crimes!
 What seas of guiltless blood stream in full tides
 O'er each path which marks thy gaudy triumph." P. 51.

The above lines, and many passages of the prose, weaken, in some degree, the severity of the following reflection on the Duke of Brunswick: "But being a better general than I am, he does not venture to hazard a publication, only the work of a few hours; he waits till, often revised and corrected, *the work be expunged from all that imperfection which his apology may want.*" P. 56. He will certainly do well to avoid all the imperfection, that is *not wanted* in this sentence.

The narrative of what her ladyship suffered at Paris in 1789, by the denunciation of one Valmalette, whom she afterwards met at Maestricht, is one of the most interesting parts of this performance, and tells highly to the honour of her courage. To render it the more clear, we shall give both meetings.

"The day after my arrival, on coming from the Comtesse of D'Alton's, the beautiful wife of the Austrian general of that name, accompanied by my cousin Miss Maxwell, General Count Conway, and young Reidheissel the Sub-governor's son; I started and grew pale at the sight of a man, whom I met at the door. General Conway asked me what was the matter? I pointing to the man exclaimed, Grands Dieux! there is a wretch who is come here to assassinate me, for I found him in my lodgings, before I had taken them five minutes, in close conference with my landlord, whose name is Briatte; and who the Prince of Hesse accused of being a Jacobine; his name is Valmalette. Young Reidheissel begged that I might compose myself, for that he could assure me he was not called Valmalette, but Count Mercan, chamberlain to the King of Prussia, and paymaster to the Princes. Ah! if so, said I, he should add another title, that of *forger of assignats*; for this accounts for the poor emigrants being paid in them, and indeed for the amazing conduct of the whole campaign.

General Conway begged I would tell him how I come to think I knew this man, and I related to him what follows:

"In the year 1789 I left Spa, accompanied by my nephew, Mr. Fordyce, and curiosity led us through Paris, in our way to England; we arrived there the first of October; I at that time knew nothing of French politics, and very few French people, even by reputation. In the few days I staid there, I, however, had very decided proofs that the tumults, insults, and dangers, which beset the King on the 5th and 6th of that month, were solely the diabolical contrivance of Egalité.

"A committee was on the 7th formed of the deputies of the National Assembly, to inquire into the source of those movements. To screen the real perpetrator from being detected, this monster Valmalette, denounced me to the committee, accusing me of being employed by the ministers of England, and having papers of great consequence in my letter-case. La Fayette issued a warrant to apprehend me, which was served as if I had been their captive queen, whom they had two days before dragged to Paris; for sixty National troops and sixteen Swiss guards, attended by four commissaries, in the middle of the night, arrested me, and placing me in a coach drawn by four horses, they carried me to the Hotel de Ville.

"The streets were filled with many thousands of the Poissardes, who were mostly intoxicated; and in the courts, were above 11,000 National troops; whilst the stair-cases, anti-chambers, and halls, were filled with officers, all with their swords drawn; in the inner apartment was seated La Fayette, "like a Sophy on his throne," surrounded with aid de-camps and generals, who all came to see the victim, which they were persuaded, after a few minutes examination, would be thrown out to be torn to pieces, as many others had been.

"Knowing that no one, however innocent, had escaped, I made up my mind to my fate, being persuaded, that as an Englishwoman, accused of being employed by ministers against them, I had no chance; I summoned up my courage, and it did not fail me. I was resolved boldly to defend my country and myself from so unmerited an accusation; and to mark, by my words and gestures, all that contempt, which these blood-hounds merited.

"From one o'clock in the morning, till eight, I was answering the interrogatories of the Abbé Fauchet, and the other Deputies—and with such alternate irony and haughtiness did I answer, that the major, who stood behind me with his sword drawn over my head, told me afterwards, that he every moment expected I should be sent to prison. Unaccustomed to such undaunted truth, they were awed by my manner; and execrating the false informer, they proposed conducting me back to my Hotel, Rue de Richelieu.

"Though acquitted above stairs, I had still little chance of escaping the mob below; who, not under the dominion of reason, perhaps might tear me to pieces, as they had done Bertier, when sent away acquitted. But having decorated myself before I set out, with the tri-couleur ribbons, the Poissardes, half of them drunk, the other

haps, probably thought I was a lady belonging to the commission-
ers who attended me; for I got home unharmed.

“ Lord Robert Fitzgibbon was then our minister at Paris. I im-
mediately sent to desire to see him. When he came, I told him the
story, and begged him to go along with me back again. He tried
to persuade me not to go again to “that house” from whence so few
escaped; but I said I had rather that they should kill me, than that I
should sit down under such an insult—so into my carriage we got, and
rove to the Hôtel de Ville; when arrived, I demanded to see the
Marquis de La Fayette, and we were conducted into his Presence-
chamber, where he came, leaving his aid-de-camps with their swords
stuck in the anti-chamber.—Lord Robert, as minister, began, very
graciously, by saying, this is my lady——I stopped him short, saying,
“Monsieur le Marquis should know me, since he so daringly arrested
me last night; but, said I, Monsieur La Fayette, I am neither of a
country nor a mind that can submit to an insult; and to demand that
satisfaction, which is not so much due to my honor as to your’s, I am
now come here accompanied by the minister of England.”

“With all that insinuating elegance and plianciness of manners
he is so famed for, he disowned his error, and lamented my suffer-
ings; assuring us that Valmalette had given Monsieur le Bailly,
Mayor of Paris, who was his relation and friend, the accusation
against me, promising to him, that when I was caught he would at-
tempt to prove his assertion. He said, that the miscreant Valmalette,
had not only, by this stratagem, occupied the committee from the
inquiring into Egalité’s guilt, but had insured his own retreat: for
that the night before he had stolen away with all his effects. After,
in terms sufficiently strong, having reproached their conduct, we took
our leave, first having received from La Fayette every assurance that
he would send a party after him to Cinquante*, where he was born,
and probably had returned to hide himself; and also lay the business
before the King, who sent me a very handsome apology by Monsieur
Montmorin (too good a one), that he did not receive too many in-
sults to be able to prevent any; but assuring me that he would write
to the arch-bishop, to have Valmalette arrested, if in the Diocese.
The party and warrants were sent after him; but he never could be
found, nor heard of, till now I met him with my Jacobin landlord in
my apartment. Carre Conway and Mr. Remondet had it was
amusing!—and, having conducted us to our house, wished them good
morning.” 2. 11.

We afterwards find Lady Wallace acting as a volunteer in
the illustrious character of a mediator between General Dar-
nley and our ministry; and a little offended that her inter-
position was disregarded. We give, and the world will doubt-
less give, her ladyship full credit for the goodness of her mean-
ing in this interposition, but the judgment of the step, and the
reasonableness of her entire dependence on Darnley’s word
are not equally apparent. At least, if this reliance be excusable
on the ground of friendship, it has no connection with sound

public

public policy. But Lady Wallace cannot believe any ill of her "wonderful little hero." She says in page 124, "there had been a great deal of money expended in the campaign; yet I am firmly persuaded, that not one farthing of it was appropriated to his own private use." We also are firmly persuaded that this was his declaration, but more goes to make up a clear evidence than that.

Not discouraged with her former rebuff, Lady Wallace wrote to the Secretary of State for the home-department in favour of Dumourier, when in England; but again, alas! without effect. We blush at the want of gallantry in our cabinet! As to the hero himself, "Conscious rectitude made him soar above resentment in this little *counterpoint* in his fortune; he only smiling, said, the ministers are much afraid *d'un tres petit homme*." P. 144. Still his fair friend was anxious to justify the rulers of her country; "I told him, to apologise for the rigour shewn him by the ministers, that a report had got abroad, that he had declared he would put the Bonnet Rouge upon our Sovereign's head, and plant the Tricolour Standard on the Tower of London. He answered "Fi donc milady! this language might be credited as coming from the brewer Sautterse; but I hope my honour, and the birth and education of a gentleman, renders it totally impossible for any person who possesses common sense, to suspect me as having been capable of it." P. 152. After this, who can find in his heart to doubt that the whole story was a calumny?

The latter part of the pamphlet contains an account of the persons with whom Dumourier ("this *grand petit homme*, only four feet ten inches high, born at Cambray, &c.") associated in London, and of the party at Mrs. Canconnen's, (probably Concannon's) of which such false notions had gained credit. It appears that the song sung was not the Marseilloise hymn, nor *Ca Ira*; what it was we are not told: and of these patriotic songs in general, the hero said that the music was charming, but, said he, "*Je chante l'air, mais pas le sentiment*."

On the whole, the reader who is not amused with this production of eight days, must be of a very morose temper; and we trust a sufficient specimen of this has been given here to impress our readers with the same opinion. It was altogether much too remarkable to be passed over slightly. A Mons. de Vienne, who long served with Dumourier, has taken up a very different notion of that hero, from that which he has impressed on the mind of Lady Wallace. His work we shall consider at a future opportunity.

ART. V. *The History of Mary Queen of Scots.* By Dr. Thomas Robertson.

[Continued from our last.]

WE have already noticed that very extraordinary movement of reasoning, by which Dr. Thomas Robertson at once allows the innocence, and supposes the guilt, of Mary, in respect to the murder of her husband; by setting aside all the writings adduced in testimony of her guilt, as proved to be forgeries by the late writers in her favour, and yet *supposing* her to have *connived* at the murder, though she did not *concur* in it. We have equally noticed, how effectually he has overthrown his own supposition by his own testimonies; producing an accumulation of evidence in favour of her *innocence*; and so refuting equally his own surmise of her connivance at, as well as the old charge of her concurrence in, the guilty deed. But we soon come to an explicit avowal of Dr. R's own sentiments in favour of her full innocence. "From the mere removal of Darnly," he notes in page 68, "Murray and his partisans gained little.—In putting him to death, and at the same time industriously fastening the murder upon her, they nearly reached the summit of all their aims. From the views which they seemed to have had, from the means which they enjoyed of carrying them into effect, from the manner in which this event was brought to pass, all the operations tending to which, it has appeared, were utterly unknown to the Queen, we may probably be justified in conceiving, that the measure was determined on, *even although she had, with no little activity, exerted herself to prevent its execution.*" The author thus yields up her conniving, as well as concurring guilt, to the force of the evidence and the energy of conviction. Truth triumphs over prejudice, and drags the ridiculous surmises of the latter, bound at the wheels of its chariot. To make the supposition of connivance the less necessary; the Queen, as the author *now* allows, could not have prevailed, had she even, "with no little activity, exerted herself to prevent its execution." Her innocence is also re-asserted in the very next page. "To conclude," as the author there sums up, "from the evidences which have been stated, that she was *perfectly innocent*; innocent, notwithstanding the singular insults and trials to which she had been exposed, would be to crown *virtue* with *deserved* laurels, and to gratify the heart of every reader, who peruses the mournful story of the Queen of Scots." All the surmises against Mary, therefore,

therefore, are dismissed for ever. She stands confessed to be perfectly innocent, and is freed even from the suspicion of connivance, which was unnecessary to the purposes of the conspirators.

Yet we must not presume too far on the consistency of our author's ideas. He who could bring such a light infantry of surmises into the field, to oppose the heavy armour of positive evidence; who could own the heavy armour bore down the light infantry, yet endeavour to find some hope of triumph for his infantry, and still abandon them finally to their defeat, cannot be much confided in, for steadiness of action and uniformity of practice. Accordingly we find, in the very next words to the last quotation, that to all this, however affirmed positively, "her [Mary's] after-marriage with Bothwell stands in the way." The Dr. thus revolts from his own evidence and his own acknowledgments again. How shall we hold fast by the tail this eel of argumentation, that hastily wriggled out of our hands, and now returns to his native mud again? We must follow him thither, and try once more to seize him.

"Mary was not aware of the power," he tells us in p. 70, "which she had given Bothwell over her; and how far he might carry it. Nothing could be refused to the man, who, from a construction put upon her *silence*, could tell, if he choosed it, that *she consented to the murder of her husband*." What silence then was this? It was the silence *supposed* before, and *affirmed* now, in which she *connived* at the murder before, and is now made to *consent* to it. But has not the Dr. already declared her perfectly innocent? And has he not made Bothwell himself, "both living and dying, solemnly to protest that the Queen was *wholly innocent*?" He certainly has. How then so wildly does he double upon his own steps, "se sequiturque fugitque?"

Yet, "had she been entirely innocent," when he himself has pronounced her so by the lips of Bothwell himself, "in vain had every attempt of his [Bothwell] been made against her;" that is, her innocence would have saved her from being seized and ravished by him. This would have been "a brazen wall" indeed, as strong as that with which Friar Bacon meant to have encircled Britain. What, however, can Dr. R. mean by all this? "A consciousness of the plot against Darnly was the chain which bound up such powerful hands." Even supposing what Dr. R. has given up so repeatedly before, and what all evidence denies, that she was conscious of the plot; yet by Dr. R's own account of it, in his *affirming* moments, it was a consciousness merely marked by *silence*, and it could be known only to herself, and her God. But Dr. R. has looked
into

into the records of doomday, therefore *knows* she was silent and *conscious*, and makes Bothwell *know* it too. Yet even if Bothwell knew it, how would his knowledge operate to bind up her hands against him? We cannot see through this cloud of mystery, to discern it. Nor is Dr. R. willing to quit his cloud and explain his mystery. But we can discern without his leave, and by the aid of common-sense only, that *had* Bothwell known Mary to be any way involved in the guilt of the murder, he *would not have seized*, and *would not have ravished her*. The previous society in guilt would have rendered both unnecessary, and the marriage would have followed the murder of course. So directly do the seizure and rape militate against all which Dr. R. is now advancing! So much more powerful is the steady light of common-sense, than the dancing meteor of refinement!

“The innocent, as [Mary] has been maintained by many,” and as she has been acknowledged over and over again by himself; such contradictoriness have we in this author! “The able, the almost magical Queen Mary, was seized by Bothwell, reeking with Darnly’s blood,” but not *known* by many to be so, even reasonably believed by her to be *not* so, as *he* had been formally acquitted on a trial just before; “dishonoured by him; held captive; at last liberated; but still adhered to him.” Dr. Robertson falsifies the history, in order to condemn Mary. Mary was not “liberated,” as he asserts, and therefore had no power of “adhering,” or not adhering to him. The author means at the period *immediately before* the marriage; but Mr. Whitaker produces two of the strongest evidences in the world, to show she was never “liberated,” either *before* or *after* the marriage. We shall repeat them from him, and then leave our readers to judge of the credit due to Dr. Thomas R. as an historian. “How shamefully the Queen our sovereign,” say the very rebels themselves at the time, “was *led captive*, and by *fear, force*, and (as by many conjectures may be well suspected) other extraordinary and more unlawful means, *compelled* to become bed-fellow to Bothwell;—*is manifest to the world?*” Bothwell “had in three months found such hap in an unhappy enterprize, that, by the murder of the babe’s father, he had purchased a—*marriage* of the mother, *seized her person in his hands*,” after marriage, “*environed [her] with a continual guard of 200 harquebuziers, as well day as night, wherever she went*; that if any man had to do with the princess,” meaning Mary, “it behoved him, *before he could come to her presence*, to go through the ranks of harquebuziers, under the mercy of a notorious
“tyrant!”

“tyrant!” Where then is the “liberation” so confidently assumed by our historian? It is not to be found

“In all the hoary registers of time.”

The very contrary indeed appears strongly imprinted there. Nor can we ascribe Dr. R’s assumption to mere ignorance. He is a professed historian of the period, and the fact “is manifest to the world.” We are constrained therefore to impute it to a principle that has long disgraced the historical accounts of Mary, and polluted his own pages with so much doubting and contradiction before.

“Granting for a moment, what has been contended for,” and what Dr. Robertson himself has so repeatedly avowed, “that she was altogether innocent of her husband’s murder: admitting what there is no ground to be denied, that she was, afterward, *really* seized, violated, and held captive by Bothwell: at last, on the 12th of May, she was at liberty. What part on that day was Queen Mary to act? * In her own capital; in the presence of the Court of Session; of the Provost of Edinburgh, and of many of the principal persons of rank and character in the kingdom, among whom were some of her warmest friends, she stood, as she avowed herself, at perfect liberty.” All this is only a repetition of the gross error above, and is all refuted at once by the very records of the rebels at the time. We have given a striking proof of this above, from Mr. Whitaker; and we shall give others here from the same author, preferring a reference to him rather than to the records themselves, in order to show that all this train of reasoning was precluded before it was produced. On the 12th of May she was conducted by Bothwell, from the castle to the Court of Session, and from thence to Holyrood-house †. There, as we have already seen, he kept her surrounded with a continual guard of 200 harquebuziers, as well day as night, wherever she went; and therefore kept her so surrounded, we may be sure, all the way from the castle to Holyrood-house, “James Erle Bothwell,” add the rebels, so early as the 12th of June only, “put violent handes in our soveraine ladies maist nobill persoune, upon the 24th daie of April last bypast; and thairafter wardit hir Hienes, in the castell of Dunbar, quhilk he had in keeping; and by a lang space thairafter conveyit hir Majestie, *invironit with men of weir*, and sic friends and kinsmen of his as wald do for him, *evir in sic places*,” the castle of Edinburgh, the Court of Session, and Holyrood-house, “quhair he had maist dominion and power!” § This evidence is decisive, for Mary not

* Vindication 111, 117—119. † Ibid. 116. § Ibid. 111, 130.

being

being at liberty, whatever she was compelled to say, when she appeared at the court of Session, on May the 12th. On the 15th she was married, and another record of the rebels carries on her captivity to that day. "The said Erle," add the rebels, on the 21st of July, in their own privy council ;—" after " he had trefonabilie revefit [or seized] hir majesties maist nobill persoun, and led her captive to Dunbar, *constrenit hir, being in his bondage and thraldome, to contract marriage with him*.*" Yet Dr. Robertson would willingly take her declaration against the rebel testimony ; and pronounce her to be at full liberty, when the rebels again and again aver at the moment, that she was " in bondage and thraldome." He would supersede a positive fact, by a verbal declaration ; and turn the very consequence of compulsion into a proof of its non-existence. Such logic may suit such history, but can suit no other.

It is surely a gross offence in historical writing to suspend the guilt of a queen confessed to be a woman of principle, upon such a spider's thread of argument as this. But it is yet worse, when, to make room for such an argument, facts are to be removed out of sight, and records to be swept from the face of history ; when the temple of truth is to be thrown down, and its pillars laid in the grass, that the spider may spin its cobweb snares for flies, more commodiously, over them.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ART. VI. *A Letter to Erasmus Darwin, M.D. on a new Method of treating Consumptions and some other Diseases hitherto found incurable.* By Thomas Beddoes, M.D. Bristol. 1s.

THE administering of fixed air in calculous and phthical complaints, and conveying a stream of it to the surfaces of putrid foul ulcers, has been frequently practised. But although from the writings of Percival, Hulme, and other favourers of the practice, great advantages were expected, it does not appear that any remarkable benefit has yet accrued, at least not sufficient to bring the method into general use, or to supersede the necessity of having recourse to other means and medicines during its exhibition. As far as our own information extends, although on its first application, some favourable change has occasionally been produced, yet that effect has seldom been last-

ing; and, on continuing its use, it has seemed in a little time to have lost all power of affecting the disease. This, however, has not discouraged the present ingenious writer, who thinks, that by combining the different elastic fluids, or airs, and exhibiting them in a more complete and perfect manner, by means of a piece of machinery he is contriving for the purpose, not only consumptions, but a variety of other diseases, hitherto deemed inevitably fatal, may be cured. But as he has not yet had an opportunity of trying the effects of his project, except in a very few and partial instances, it would not be fair to give a definitive opinion concerning it. It is probable, if the author should be induced to take the poet's advice, *nonum-que prematur in annum*, before he again publishes, he will be less sanguine in his future expectations. Of the earnestness with which he sets about the business, and the ardour he at present feels, the following experiment, of which he is himself the subject, is an undeniable proof.

"After securing a full supply of oxygene air, the first thing I undertook," the author says, "was to attempt to throw some light upon the nature of consumption, by an experiment upon myself. Not having any thing of the phthisical conformation, or the slightest hereditary claim to the disease, I thought I might venture very far in oxygenating myself without any great risque; and it was impossible for me to observe the effects so minutely in another person. I accordingly respired air of a much higher than the ordinary standard, and commonly such as contained almost equal parts of oxygene and azotic air for near seven weeks with little interruption."

The effect was, the author goes on to inform us, an agreeable glow and lightness of the chest, with a great flow of spirits; his complexion, from an uniform brown, became fairer and more florid, with a carnation tint at the end of his fingers. He fell away rapidly, yet his appetite rather improved. In a little time he perceived a remarkable power of sustaining cold. At the end of seven weeks some suspicious symptoms appeared. His skin became hot and dry, his pulse quick; a short dry cough, with difficulty of breathing, attacked him, with frequent bleeding at the nose. The blood was observed to be of an unusually bright colour. Having now carried the experiment sufficiently far to enable him to ascertain what he before suspected, that an hyperoxygenated state of the system is one of the causes of consumption, he desisted from any further trial; and, by retiring to a cool and quiet situation in the country, and taking to a diet in which sweet-oil, butter, cream, &c. bore a large proportion to the other articles, he soon recovered his health, but without losing his fair and florid complexion, which he thinks will be permanent; or if it should fade, may be

be easily renewed, by taking now and then a small portion of oxygene.

We heartily congratulate the author upon his recovery, and are only fearful, that by publishing his discovery of the cosmetic power of oxygene air, some of our fair countrywomen, from the great zeal of that delicate sex to become lovely and pleasing, may be induced to try the experiment upon themselves; and not having the prudence and sagacity of the author, or not thinking themselves handsome enough, while they imagine any addition may be made to their beauty, should oxygenate themselves beyond the power of butter, oil, and cream to restore them.

ART. VII. *Vindication of the Character and Conduct of Sir William Waller Knight, Commander in Chief of the Parliament Forces in the West. Explanatory of his Conduct in taking up Arms against King Charles the First—Written by himself, and now first published from the original Manuscript, with an Introduction by the Editor. Embellished with Portraits of Sir William Waller, and of J. Lenthall, Esq. Speaker of Cromwell's Parliament.* 8vo. 6s. Debrett.

THE publication before us unquestionably forms a curious and valuable addition to the historical collection, concerning a most interesting period; a period, when the most tumultuous scenes of anarchy terminated in blood; when it appeared by a melancholy series of facts, (to use an expression which we find in the introduction to this volume), that it may sometimes be the severest punishment which God in his vengeance can inflict, to curse men with the complete gratification of their own inordinate desires. There is a peculiar propriety in the appearance of this vindication at this particular moment. However we may exult at looking back on the dangers which we have recently escaped, and however inclined we may be, from sentiments of generosity and candour, to make all allowances for those who have been misled from the want of judgment and discretion, yet it is impossible to forget, that there have been, and still are in this free and happy nation, individuals desirous of plunging us into all the horrible consequences of anarchy. Let those then, who from the wildness of ambition, or other motives yet less honourable, have formed views alike chimerical and dangerous, hear the testimony of Sir William Waller. He lived among the scenes which he describes, and found, though not till it was too late, that it is far better to submit to slighter evils and temporary inconveniences, even though
our

our judgment may in some respects be offended, than to be necessary to civil broils and commotions, and the final subversion of governments. We are well aware, that to some this will appear the language of pusillanimity, and that we shall be said by others "to plead the cause of tyranny, and justify the maxims of persecution," but we can well bear the weight of such imputations, from the sure conviction of our good intentions to men of all sects and parties, as far as can be compatible with the higher and more important claims of duty.

As some of our readers may be less acquainted with the character of the gallant gentleman who is the subject of the present volume, we shall preface our observations on the book itself, with the following sketch, compressed from the editor's introduction :

Sir William Waller was the son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover-Castle. He was educated at Oxford, but soon became a soldier, and distinguished himself in the service of the confederate princes against the Emperor. On his return home he was knighted—He was elected member of the Long Parliament for Andover, became a decided opponent of the court, and was a successful general for the parliament, to so great a degree, as to receive the appellation of William the Conqueror. When the nation came to be divided into the two parties of Presbyterians and Independants, he left the army, or rather was laid aside by the famous self-denying ordinance. The book now published will be found to give a more particular and accurate description of the struggle between the two above-mentioned parties, after the king had fallen into their hands, than any memorial of that time. Sir W. Waller was one of the eleven members impeached by the army, of high-treason. On this he withdrew, but afterwards returning to take his seat, he was, with fifty others, expelled by the army, and was afterwards committed to various prisons, on suspicion of being, with other Presbyterians, attached to his lawful Sovereign, and repenting of his betrayed allegiance.

The remark of the editor, at the conclusion of his account of the man whose vindication is here given to the world, it would be extreme injustice to insert otherwise than in his own words.

"He was, indeed, at length sensible of the misery which he had contributed to bring on his country ; he was convinced by fatal experience, that anarchy was a bad step towards a perfect Government, that the subversion of every establishment was no safe foundation for a permanent and regular Constitution ; he found that pretences of reform were held up by the designing to dazzle the eyes of the unwary, and lead them on to engage in measures without knowing either what those measures were, or by what means they were to be

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compassed—

compassed—he found, in short, that reformation, by popular insurrection, must end in the destruction, and cannot tend to the formation of a regular Government.” *Introduct.* p. ix.

Sir William Waller lived to see the monarchy restored ; but in the mean time composed this *Vindication of his Conduct* during those turbulent and unhappy times, and it is now published, from the manuscript in the possession of one of the noble families descended from him.

The book itself we seriously recommend to the perusal of our readers of every description. To those of quiet and satisfied tempers, who, though they may fancy they discern defects in the edifice of our constitution, still think the whole mass firm and durable, and are persuaded, that any precipitate attempts to introduce more theoretical perfection, would be rash and dangerous, we doubt not but this *Vindication* will be an abundant source of entertainment. It may afford an important and useful lesson to others, who, in the rage of reformation, permit their imaginations to dwell on those imperfections which the best governments must partake in common with the best of men. It may teach them that the present situation of Englishmen is such, that although there may perhaps be something to wish for, there is yet an abundant harvest of blessings to enjoy.

Prefixed to the volume, is an admirable letter, which we cannot withhold from our readers. It breathes that gallant courtesy, which, as the editor observes, distinguished the gentlemen of that age, and has ever been the characteristic of an English officer.

“ Copy of a Letter from Sir WILLIAM WALLER to Sir RALPH HOPTON, afterwards LORD HOPTON, 1643.

“ S I R,

“ *THE experience which I have had of your worth, and the happiness which I have enjoyed in your friendship, are wounding considerations to me, when I look upon this present distance between us : certainly, Sir, my affections to you are so unchangeable, that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person ; but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation of usque ad aras holdeth still : and where my conscience is interested, all other obligations are swallowed up. I should wait on you according to your desire, but that I look on you as engaged in that partie beyond the possibilitie of retreat, and consequentlie incapable of being wrought upon by anti-persuasion, and I know the conference could never be so close betwixt us, but that it would take wind and receive a construction to my dishonour. That Great God, who is the searcher of all hearts knows, with what a sad fear I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hate I detest a war without an enemy, but I look upon it as opus Domini, which is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of Peace send us, in his good*
time

time, the blessing of peace, and in the mean time, fit us to receive it. We are both on the stage, and must act those parts that are assigned to us in this Tragedy, but let us do it in the way of honour, and without personal animosity; whatsoever the issue of it be, I shall never resign that dear title, of

Your most

Affectionate Friend

and faithful Servant,

WILLIAM WALLER."

This letter might perhaps suffice for a specimen of the style and manner in which the *Vindication* is written, but we cannot so precipitately take our leave of a book, the perusal of which has afforded us much serious pleasure.

From the beginning of his book the author seems particularly solicitous to be understood, that none of his principles were ever in the smallest degree hostile to the person, dignity, or honour of the king; and he reprobates, in the severest terms, the cruel treatment which his royal master afterwards experienced. The following description of the men with whom he once acted, we are induced to insert, from the force of the observations it contains, as well as from the striking parallel which it exhibits to the scenes which have recently been presented, and which are now in action upon the Theatre of France.—Perhaps also the intelligent reader will see in these a resemblance to circumstances and characters, somewhat nearer to us even than France.

"At the first, in the beginning of these fatal troubles, before they quartered any distinction, they were not visible, but went in the crowd among those honest men that stood for the interest of religion and liberty; only they were remarked for their extraordinary diligence and activity to advance and promote the service, which knitt my heart to them. But since that, I am well assured, many of them had not walked uprightly, according to the truth and simplicity of the Gospel; but rather like *boute-feux*, and incendiaries, putting the whole state into combustion and confusion; and this alienated me from them, and I shall not be carefull to answer them in this matter. I think it may be enough for me to say, that I used them as Moses did his rod; so long as they were of aid and support to the Publique I inclined to them, and rested in som measure upon them; but when I saw they had tragedies in their hearts (as Dionysius painted Aristarchus) and that they deviated from what they had publicquely professed before God and the world, into impious, disloyal, antimonarchical ends; when I saw them turn serpent, I thought it time for me to fly from them. Neither was I the only person that parted with them at this turning; for I could name very many, and those of eminent reputation for piety and integrity,

Members for both the Houses, who, with an abhorrency and perfect detestation of their actions, did at the same time bid them farewell, as well as I. So that I am induced by hope (the common flatterer) to persuade myself, that all dispassionate and disinterested persons will free me from that imputation of levity, which some would stick upon me, if I were but desultor (as they called Deilius) a skip jack from one side to another, without any mature consideration; when they be pleased to see that I hold the same foundation I did at first; and that I changed my company, but not my mind; that indeed those people left me, and not I them." P. 11.

The fastidious, and indeed the correct taste of modern times, will be wearied and offended, sometimes with the quaintness of the style, and at others with the pedantic manner and scholastic farrago, with which the narrative of plain facts is conducted. But after all, it is sufficiently evident, that the writer was a man of no mean parts, of considerable erudition, of extensive reading, and steady in his political principles. Though the manner of the following passage is liable to the above exceptions, the whole is too curious to be omitted.

"If I could have Alfonso's wish, to speak *ex specula aliquâ eminentissima*; or such an opportunity as Jotham had upon Mount Gerizim, so to deliver myself, as I might be universally heard, I should address myself to the army in the language of Oded, Are there not with you, even with you, sins against the LORD your God? The same sins, and greater? Have not you out-acted the King above twenty for one? He demanded Five Members out of the Houses, and never took one; you have plucked Two out of the very House of Commons, imprisoned Forty-five, and secluded Ninety-eight; and are so far from retracting what you have done, that you still are opinionate, and persist in your way, to the utter subversion of both that, and all future Parliaments. And do you think, who have judged his Majesty, and yet do the same things, and infinitely worse, that you shall escape the judgment of God." P. 28.

The subsequent remark also on the conduct of those with whom he once was connected, compresses, and represents in a very narrow compass, the History of the Reformers of that Period—"I must crave leave to wonder," (says Sir William) at the strength of their completion, who offered to "fling the first stone at me, who in the same way are transcendently guilty themselves—who have invaded the city, set guards upon the parliament, made it unvote itself, imprisoned, secluded, and driven away the members, broken the House of Commons, dissolved the House of Lords, and overturned, overturned, overturned our all." It is only substituting the *Convention of France, for Parliament*, and we might suppose that the writer, endowed with a prophetic spirit, was representing the present circumstances of that wretched country.

The proceſs of the incroachments of the army, and the profound artifices of Cromwell are introduced with much perſpicuity and force, from p. 112, &c. The anecdote we are about to tranſcribe, is perhaps no where found in ſo circumſtantial a form in any of our hiſtorians, and it particularly ſhows that there was no degree of hypocrify, diſſimulation, or even falſehood, to which Cromwell would not condeſcend, to accompliſh his purpoſes.

“ I muſt ſtill repeat my deſire, to be clearly underſtood, that I ſpeak not in this of the whole body of the army, without diſtinction, or regard of perſons; but only in reference to the ſuperior officers, and their party; who, doubting how farr thoſe condeſcentions might operate upon the ſouldiers, and not confident of their ſtrength in the Houſe of Commons, and the city, took a bold reſolution, to ſeiſe upon the perſon of the King at Holdenby; that where their fox-furr would not hold out, they might be able to piece it out with the lion’s ſkin; whereby upon occaſion, not only to make uſe of his Majeſty’s abſent preſence (like Alexander’s empty chair) to give countenance to their proceedings; but likewise to ingratiate themſelves, both with his party, by feeding them with airy hopes (the pooreſt diet in the world), that they would reſtore him to his crown and dignity; and with the city, by putting them into an expectation that they would bring him unto his Parliament, whereby their trade and cuſtome would be revived again: ſo becoming all things to all to gain their own ends.

“ This egg was laid in Lieutenant Generall Cromwell’s own chamber, and brooded between him, and Commiſſary Generall Iretton; but they were too wiſe to cackle; *Quod movet, quieſcit*. Cornet Joyce was employ’d, as the man to hatch it; who, having receiv’d his orders from the Lieutenant Generall, firſt to make ſure of the gariſon at Oxford, and the gunns and ammunition there; and then to march to Holdenby, in purſuance of the former advice, did (like a man of his trade) go through ſtitch with his buſineſs. To lay a ſmooth oyl upon the face of this treaſon, there was a neceſſity pretended in it, that it was to anticipate and prevent a plott, ſaid to be contriv’d by a malignant party in the Houſe of Commons, whereby the King ſhould have been remov’d from Holdenby, either to ſome place of ſtrength, or into the head of another army, or brought up to London, by Colonel Graves, by the advice of the commiſſioners there, who, for ſo doing, would have adventured to caſt themſelves upon the favourable conſtruction of the Parliament. All this was mere fiction and poetry, but it ſerved their turne well enough for the preſent, who were ſo conſcientious, that rather than ſuch a wicked act (as to ſeiſe upon the King) ſhould be done by others, they would do it themſelves.

“ Of this force his Majeſty gave advertiſement, to both the Houſes, by the Earl of Dunfermlin; which was received with a ſad aſtoniſhment, and not without a prognostication of thoſe fatal effects which have ſince enſued. In the mean time, the Generall, and ſu-

perior officers, disclaimed those villanous proceedings, and washed their hands in innocency, and none but the mad-headed souldier bore the blame. So among the Athenians, when a sacrifice was slain, the priests and assistants were free from the blood of it, and nothing found guilty but the sword that did the execution. For the Generall (who was but too innocent), I am clearly of opinion that he was a stranger to this designe. For when Joyce his letter came to him at Keinton, acquainting him with the removal of the King, and letting him know that he was upon his march with him towards Newmarket, he was displeased at it, and told the Commissary Generall Ireton, that he did not like it, demanding who gave those orders; and the Commissary acknowledged, that he gave them: but it was only for securing the King there, and not for the taking him away from thence. But the Lieutenant Generall coming then from London (from whence he was secretly stol'n, after he had publicly, in the House of Commons, disclaimed all intelligence with the army, as to their mutinous proceedings, and invoked the curse of God upon himself, and his posteritie, if ever he should joyne, or combine with them, in any actings or attempts contrary to the orders of the House,) he owned the business, and that was enough to stop his mouth. The same day, Cornet Joyce being told that the Generall was displeased with him for bringing the King from Holdenby, answered, that Lieutenant Generall Cromwell gave him order at London for all that he had don, either there or at Oxford." P. 135.

At p. 241, begins a History and Vindication of our Monarchy, which will perhaps be read with less interest and attention than any other part of the book. But it nevertheless contains a considerable portion of solid observation.—This continues to the end.

We repeat it, that this is a very valuable publication; the editor we understand to be a person high in character and station, who certainly, on this occasion, has incurred no diminution of his dignity by the office he has undertaken. We could have wished, however, that greater attention had been paid to a humbler, though a very necessary department, the correcting of the press. A considerable number of errata are pointed out in a table at the beginning of the work, which our own perusal would have enabled us to have extended further than is consistent with the character and dignity of the English press. Indeed there is hardly a Latin quotation throughout the book printed accurately, and we are obliged to notice unpardonable defects in pp. 26, 28, 65, 250, 270, 276, &c. &c. and the whole numbering of the pages from 320 to the end,

ART. VIII. *A Schizzo on the Genius of Man ; in which, among various Subjects, the Merit of Mr. Thomas Barker, the celebrated young Painter of Bath, is particularly considered, and his Pictures reviewed. By the Author of an Excursion from Paris to Fontainebleau. For the Benefit of the Bath Casualty Hospital. Small 8vo. 6s. Cruttwell, Bath. Robinsons, London.*

THIS author, who seems, in his preface, at once to fear the Critics, and to be inclined to insult them, has produced a book, if it may be so called, which it is impossible for a Critic who does his duty not to censure. Mr. H. conceives that this part of the Critic's task is performed by means of the quality of ill-nature ; but there is a figure of speech called nonsense, which is so evil an ingredient in a book, that even the utmost good-nature, convinced that it proceeds from nothing worse than imprudent well-meaning, cannot tolerate it, without descending wholly from the chair of Criticism ; and, whether he will believe it or not, this is a very painful part of such an office. The name of Harrington united to Bath, raised in us lively expectations, when we first took up this publication ; but alas, as Homer teaches us,

Παυροί μιν τοὶ παῖδες ὁμοιοὶ πατρὶ πελονίαι,

this is of the same stock, but a very different plant. This we are told at large in page 358, and can collect from also various other passages in the book.

That we may dwell as little as possible upon the general demerits of these sheets, we shall go at once to the points of connoisseurship on which the undertaking is founded ; namely, that a man may be a critic in painting, without having any knowledge of the art, and, vice versa, that an artist is seldom a good connoisseur. On the former head, we shall only say, that it is not thus we estimate our connoisseurs in the art of writing ; nor can we conceive ignorance of any art to be compatible with judgment in it : but, it seems, we must allow it to be even a necessary qualification, if, as this author says, an artist cannot judge.

This author also endeavours to establish an opinion of his own judgment, and, of course, the reputation of the artist, who is the object of his panegyric, by the following argument : “ A painter,” says he, “ may determine upon some minutiae in the execution or manual performance of a picture, which another person, who is not an artist, cannot so well judge of : but these, though they may be of consequence to the per-
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“formance of the work, are not so in forming a proper judgment “of its merits as a picture.” But we conceive excellence in the manual performance of a picture, to constitute a great part of its merit; for under this head may be considered the elegant dexterity of the pencil, the rich and inscrutable management of the tints; a learned and masterly style of drawing; with a classical and just imitation of nature.

The absurdities that may be found in a picture affect it as a subject of ratiocination, merely, and not in the least as a work of imitation. “But Pliny wrote on painting,” says Mr Harrington, “yet was no painter.” This, however, proves nothing, unless we were informed what was his real knowledge in the art: to retail the criticisms of others is easy for a compiler like Pliny. Nor do we think the argument much strengthened by the hacknied story of Apelles and the cobbler, on which we take leave to remark, that the afore-said cobbler might have been a very good judge of the make of shoe, and, at the same time, none at all of the painting of it; and that the narrative conveys rather a moral maxim, than a rule of connoisseurship.

It does not come within the limits of our labours to appreciate the merits of Mr. Barker, the artist whom our author very injudiciously, in our opinion, celebrates; we are only to weigh the arguments in his support, and to these we cannot but object, as errors that have an evil tendency. One evidence, on which much stress seems to be laid, is the great prices that have been given for many of his pictures; but, with all due deference, might not this afford as strong a presumption of the ignorance of the purchasers? In the instance before us, however, there has been but little advantage of judgment on either side; for we can hardly conceive impudence preposterous enough to set a *price*, by way of real value, on the performance of a mere youth, which rarely has been given for the best works of our ablest artists, Sir Joshua Reynolds not excepted.

Mr. Harrington says, indeed, “that he has not vanity enough “to constitute himself a judge to criticize the works of the “professors in the art of painting;” but asserts, “that as *Liberty* is open to all men to judge in these cases, so have “others the *right* of bestowing liberal praise on whom they “please.” Now, certainly, a man may “discourse fustian “with his own shadow,” and then print it: yet he who shall criticize without knowledge, and commend without judgment, though he be not amenable to the laws, commits offences that are adverse to good taste, and, of course, to judicious patronage.

The truth is, Mr. Harrington is a great lover of paintings; yet even a lover of paintings may be blind. With a pen that seems copper-bottomed, and a vast sail of zeal, he has stowed but little ballast of judgment; and to this we may attribute the temerity of publishing a work on a subject to which he is avowedly incompetent; as also the little order observed in the disposition of his materials. It will be but fair, however, on this head, to let the author make his own defence:

“It was my intention to have pointed out the wonderful, superior spirits of some men, which could only have been given by the inspiration of heaven, for the common good of mankind, in order to encourage them by shewing, in a supernatural manner, how far humanity can be exalted above the scale of a mere animal states: but that I have most imperfectly carried on these ideas, is no less clear to me, than it will be to my reader. I had neither the perseverance nor ability to get through so great a task, and have therefore left it in an unfinished state.” Preface, p. 15.

“Such were my ideas when I first designed making a short introduction to the *principal subject* of my book. At that time I had no intention of making it either so long or so digressive; but a writer, like a builder, seldom knows when to finish.—A little alteration here!—a little improvement there! in process of time make such enlargement in the *fabric*, as to be widely different from the plan he originally designed; but the misfortune of this is, the *building* becomes, like my work, too much of confusion!” Preface, p. 18.

No one can complain here of want of candour; yet our readers may think some apology necessary, when they learn, that one note alone is extended through twenty-four pages, pretty closely printed; where, if our fatigue was not much relieved by the harmony of the following numbers, we were, at least, amused with the author’s reflection on them.

“Dear shade! though soon departed from our warfare here,
Wing’d thou art to heav’n, which sway’d thy earthly way.
O mighty Pow’r! oft let me shed the silent tear,
Thinking what’s *past*, preparing for a *future* day;
And when that awful day shall come to end my race,
Pardon my transgressions, and seal thy heav’nly grace.” P. 103.

“The hybla bees did not swarm around my head at the hour of my birth, or I should have written better verses: I can only say they are the genuine sentiments of my mind; whether it may be called *prose* or *verse*, I little care.”

As a proof of the author’s powers of style in prose, as well as verse, the following specimen is curious:

“Now

“ Now had his shame been extravagance, or vanity his motive, he could not in its detection have shewn more modesty :—he blushed !—as when a winter’s evening sun darts forth his ruddy beams, reflecting his soon-expiring light upon some venerable oak, his modest face reflected *light* ; and, like that season when sudden storms succeed the momentary sunshine, he drained his humble eyes full charged with their liquid sorrows ! by the trident god, and his briny nymphs chasing their foaming courfers through the raging seas, old Kelson shed the *briny* tear ! When the propriety of his tears were over, ere he could commence his simple tale, the scarlet hue suffused his cheeks again.” P. 145.

The following is also given as a *narrative* of the speech of George Kelson, an old woodman. The reader must judge whether any woodman ever spoke thus :

‘ God forgive me for being such an old fool ! but at that moment
 ‘ I took them for *three crimpmen*, that I had formerly heard went
 ‘ about the country to take folks away,—put ’em aboard a ship, and
 ‘ carry ’em beyond seas ! Oddsnitterkins, said I, (for I wer’n’t
 ‘ afeard) then I’ll defend my life ; so with my hatchet (which was
 ‘ as good a one as ever cut a piece of timber) I put myself in a
 ‘ *defenceful* posture, thus ! *just so* ! with my left leg forward, my
 ‘ knee a little bent, my right leg well straight behind, with my hat-
 ‘ chet upheld with both hands—*so*, a little inclining over my right
 ‘ shoulder ! Thus I stood unshaken as the body of a tough old tree,
 ‘ when wintry blasts assail its lofty branches, and make the resounding
 ‘ forest groan with crackling limbs ! The gentlemen, alarmed and
 ‘ terrified with my manner, cried out, “ Good God ! my friend,
 ‘ you are much mistaken ; we don’t intend to hurt you ; we only
 ‘ mean to take your picture ! ” ‘ Oddsnitterkins *figo*, then, replied
 ‘ I, (God forgive me for swearing !) you shall as soon take my life
 ‘ as my property : I have but *one half-crown*, and that, by the bless-
 ‘ ing of God, as I’ve work’d for’t hard, I will preserve ! so keep
 ‘ your distance ! The gentlemen, much astonished, thought me mad !
 ‘ and were going to leave the wood, when one of them turned round,
 ‘ and said, “ My friend, I believe you are as much mistaken in us ;
 ‘ we come to you with no other intention but to do you a service !
 ‘ one of these gentlemen is a painter, and only wishes to *paint you*,—
 ‘ to take you *off* a little upon *canvases* ; that’s all.” ‘ O, to be of
 ‘ service *to me*, is it ? said I.—Odds *bedging-gloves and kitty-bands* !
 ‘ a pretty odd way that is, indeed, of being serviceable to a poor old
 ‘ man, to first daub him over with *paint*, and then to *take him off*
 ‘ upon a piece of *canvass* !—No, no, GEORGE KELSON knows a *trick*
 ‘ *worth two of that*, than to be carried about the country to be made
 ‘ a *May-game* of upon a piece of *canvass* ! ” P. 146.

The reader will recollect, in the latter part of this speech, the exact language of Squire Acres, not very judiciously imitated in the character of a woodman ; and, after all, what means all this ? alas ! we need not tell the reader what it is.

Priscian

Priscian is not always secure from the attacks of this extraordinary writer; who tells us, "such apparent pleasure has some men,"—and that the benevolence of the aforesaid woodman's mind "prompted him to act thus naturally polite, &c. &c.

The benefit of this work, if any should arise upon it, is given to the Casualty Hospital at Bath; and we cannot refrain from saying, that we have seldom seen so great a sacrifice to zeal and charity.

ART. IX. *An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points; in which the Hebrew and Chaldee Words of the Old Testament are explained in their leading and derived Tenses—the derivative Words ranged under their respective Primitives, and the Meanings assigned to each, *authorized by References to Passages of Scripture, and frequently illustrated and confirmed by Citations from various Authors, ancient and Modern. To which are prefixed, an Hebrew and a Chaldee Grammar, without Points. The Third Edition, corrected, enlarged, and improved. By John Parkhurst, M.A. formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. 4to. pp. 900. 1l. 16s. in boards. Robinsons.*

IT is with some satisfaction that we find ourselves enabled, by admitting a single deviation from our original plan, to announce to our readers the third edition of this valuable and interesting work;† while the pleasure we feel in bearing our testimony to its excellence is nearly absorbed in the more important consideration, that its re-appearance evinces an increasing regard for Sacred Literature, and the study of the Holy Scriptures in their original language.

The first edition of Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon, (consisting of 422 quarto pages) was published about the year 1762. Though it was even then received by a particular description of learned men with more than common approbation, some years elapsed before its intrinsic merit could so far do away certain well known prejudices, as to recommend it to general notice among students in divinity: but its course, though not rapid, was steady, and though silent, uniformly progressive;

* Might not the word *established*, or *confirmed*, have been used here with more propriety?

† The value of this article, supplied by a learned friend, determined us to admit it, though we were informed, that the work appeared rather late in the year 1792,

and the leisure of sixteen years * enabled its author to lay before the public a second impression in the year 1778, with alterations and improvements, so considerable, as to render it, in some measure, as he said of it himself, a new performance. A Chaldee Grammar was added; and the words which occur in that dialect, whether primitive or derivative, accurately explained. The etymological part of the work was greatly augmented; and from his copious treasures of classical learning, divinity, and natural philosophy, the indefatigable lexicographer produced such stores, that his second edition consisted of between seven and eight hundred quarto pages.

By this time the study of the Hebrew language, unfettered by the Masoretical points, and restored to its original purity, was become so general, that Mr. Parkhurst's work was received with eagerness by the learned world, who now knew how to appreciate his publication.

Several causes seem to have concurred to produce this effect. Among them we may enumerate the successful labours of the great and learned Dr. Kennicott—the increased necessity laid on the advocates for truth to search the *original Scriptures*, that they might be better enabled to withstand the daring attacks of scepticism—†; and, let us add, the writings of the celebrated Hutchinson, notwithstanding their peculiarities, with the controversies which followed their appearance.

To enter into a direct vindication, or censure, of that extraordinary man, would be foreign to our purpose. It must, at least, be allowed on all hands, that no literary performances were ever tried in a fiercer flame of criticism; and we may, perhaps, venture to assert, that the proportion of sterling gold which remains, has been found to exceed the dross, in no inconsiderable degree. Vehement as was the outcry, when the minds of men were first heated by the collision of jarring opinions, many of the dogmas of Hutchinson have maintained their ground against the fury of his assailants, and the no less dangerous zeal of their rash, however intrepid, author. Milder

* We must not forget, that in the year 1769, this distinguished scholar published a *Greek and English Lexicon to the NEW TESTAMENT* (with a prefatory Grammar) on the plan of the Hebrew Lexicon now under consideration.

† Of the success with which weapons drawn from this armory may be wielded against the adversary, we cannot adduce a more splendid example than Mr. Parkhurst's own polemical work, "The Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, demonstrated from Scripture."

sentiments actuated their adversaries. The combatants were now

Non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes.

No longer was a scholar "in a state of accusation," because the Anti-Newtonian theories received a place in his library.* The spirit of controversy gave way to a more gentle spirit. *Silentium, et repentina fit quies*—turn ad *foedus faciendum duces prodeunt*. George Horne, and Benjamin Kennicott, once illustrious antagonists, became illustrious friends. The interests of religion and learning were promoted both by their rivalry and their reconciliation.

During the course of these disquisitions, the curiosity of studious men had been excited in a more than common degree to search the original Scriptures, to which such frequent reference was made by each of the contending parties. Whether the result of these enquiries terminated in favour of the theologue, or otherwise, the knowledge of Hebrew was diffused. An acquaintance with the language became absolutely necessary to all who aspired to the name of accomplished divines or scholars—

και ημεις εν τωτω χειρομεν, αλλα και χρησιμομεθα.

We hope the candid reader will pardon the length of these observations, immediately connected as they are, with the character of the work before us, and the sentiments of its venerable author, whom we may now consider as having effected a kind of revolution in Hebrew literature, and having displaced the tribe of Masoretic lexicographers from the pre-eminence they had so long enjoyed.

A *third* impression of the Lexicon being called for, it was some time before Mr. Parkhurst, now advanced in years, and in the midst of that repose so dear to a contemplative mind, could be induced to resume his philological labours. At length, however, happily for the learned world, he was not proof against the combined solicitations of four respectable friends,† who persuaded and prevailed. To three of these, now living, and to the memory of the fourth, the present publication is elegantly and affectionately inscribed.

* The favourable reception given to the "Lectures" of the learned and pious Dean of Clonfert [the Rev. W. Digby] is, perhaps, as strong a proof as can be adduced in support of this assertion. We flatter ourselves that their worthy author will listen to the earnest request of his friends, and at length consent to their re-publication.

† The late Right Rev. Dr. George Horne, Lord Bishop of Norwich;

The Rev. Samuel Glaspey, D. D. F. R. S.

William Stevens, Esq. Treasurer to Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, M. A.

Of the progressive amendment of this work, Mr. P. thus speaks, in a manner which does honour to his feelings as a real scholar, and a virtuous man :

“ And now, considering how many years it is since the *Hebrew and English Lexicon* was first published, and what has been above said concerning the improvements in the present edition, my more sanguine readers may be surprized that I have nevertheless thought proper to subjoin an *Appendix, containing Additions and* (O mortifying word to human pride !) *Corrections*. But, for my own part, as long as I remain on this side of the grave, I expect and desire to continue in the condition of a learner ; and as on this occasion I think it right to be very plain and explicit with all those who shall look into this work, I frankly declare, that though scarcely any thing is easier than to acquire the *Rudiments of the Hebrew Language*, when unembarrassed with *Points* ; yet that *the Study of it is a Study for Life* ; and that the *Hebrew Scriptures*, like all the other works of *God*, will, to the humble and diligent inquirer, be continually opening new scenes of information and delight. And though some truly candid and ingenuous persons may be inclined to entertain a favourable opinion of the ensuing volume, yet I cannot forbear adding, that so *manifold* are the treasures of *wisdom and knowledge* contained in the inspired books, that to compose a *critical and explanatory Hebrew Lexicon*, which might with any propriety be styled *complete*, seems to me, notwithstanding all the helps hitherto published, to be hardly a work for one man, or one life.” Preface, page ix.

It must be observed, that the Appendix to the Second Edition is here incorporated into the text ; and copious use is made of Bishop Lowth's *Isaiah*, of Mr. Harmer's third and fourth volumes of *Observations*, and of Dr. Kennicott's immortal work, (which did not receive its completion till the year 1780), the importance and utility of which, in the cause of sacred criticism, Mr. Parkhurst ingenuously and gratefully acknowledges.

It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed account of the merits of the *Grammar* prefixed to Mr. P.'s *Lexicon*, as the experience of thirty years has evinced it to be, beyond all comparison, the best introduction to the Hebrew language which has ever made its appearance. § ix. “ On the use of the *Serviles*,” and § x. “ Rules for finding the root,” deserve particular attention from the student in Hebrew, who will find his initiatory labours greatly facilitated by the “ *Praxis* on the first chapter of *Genesis*,” in § xi.*

* We have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that a *continuation* of this *Praxis*, so highly useful to young Hebrews, is now preparing for the press by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, of Magdalen college, Oxford.

A short Chaldee Grammar, without Points, designed for the use of those who already understand Hebrew, follows, by way of Supplement to the Hebrew Grammar, as originally published.

We come now to the body of the work, and do, without scruple, recommend it to the constant and unremitting attention of the orientalist, as an invaluable, sacred encyclopedia; where profound erudition, luminous sagacity, and the peculiar felicity with which an ideal language is traced through its mazy intricacies, cannot but delight and astonish him; while, at the same time, he will be edified by the instructive sentiments of the sound divine and the pious christian.

As a specimen of Mr. P.'s happy method, and arrangement of his subject, we have selected his explanation of the familiar word לבן, p. 414.

"I. In Kal, *To whiten, make white.* occ. Dan. xi. 35. In Hiph. *To be white.* occ. Pl. li. 9. Isa. i. 18. Joel 1. 7. In Hith. *To be made white.* Dan. xii. 10. As a N. לבן *Whiteness, white.* Gen. xxx. 35, 37. & al. freq.

"II. As a N. fem. לבנה, plur. לבנים, *A brick* from it's *whiteness*, for in the east their *bricks* are of this colour.* In Ezek. iv. 1. לבנה seems to denote *a tile flat and thin*, like a Roman brick.

"Isa. lxx. 3, מקטיר על הכנים, *Offering by fire upon the tiles* which formed the *flat roofs* of their houses. (Comp. under גג.) This idolatrous practice is mentioned Jer. xix. 13. xxxii. 29. Zeph. i. 5; and from 2 K. xxiii. 12, it appears that the idolaters sometimes on the roofs of their houses erected *altars*, probably of *brick* or *tile*. See Diodati's and Bishop Lowth's Notes on Isa. lxx. 3. As a V. *To make bricks.* Gen. xi. 3, et al. It is evident, from the text just cited, that the Tower of Babel was built of *burnt bricks and asphaltus*. So according to Berosus, cited by Josephus (Cont. Apion. lib. i. cap. 19, 20) both Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonnedus built the walls of Babylon εἰς οἷον πλινθῶν καὶ ἀσφαλτος of *burnt brick and asphaltus*.

"מעשה לבנה *A paved work, or pavement (as) of bricks or tiles*; so LXX. Ἔργον πλινθῶν *a tiled work*; and French Translation, Un ouvrage de quarréaux. Exod. xxxiv. 10. "The expression—seems to point to that sort of pavement which is formed of *painted tiles* (or *bricks*), and is common to this day in the east, according to Dr. Shaw, p. 209." Harmer's Observations, vol. i. p. 186; where see more; and on Isa. ix. 9, 10. see his Observations, vol. iii. p. 87.

"As a N. מלכן occ. Jer. xliii. 9. It is rendered *brick-kiln*; but surely this would hardly be placed at the entrance of Pharaoh's palace. The word more probably means *an area paved with brick or tile, a bricked area*. So the Hexaplar Versions ἐν τῷ πλινθίῳ.

"Also, *An instrument for making bricks, a rectangular mould or frame in which bricks are shaped out of the clay, a brick frame*, "Forma quæ ducuntur lateres." Cocceius. occ. Nah. iii. 14, Go into the clay, tread

* See Harmer's Observations, vol. i. p. 175, &c.

the mortar, הרזיק מלכן *take hold on the brick-frame.* "When the clay was well trod, tempered and mixed, the next thing was to form it into bricks."

"III. As N. fem. לבנה, *the white of the moon, the white illuminated lunar disc.* It answers to חמה the *solar flame*, with which it is joined in the only three passages where the word occurs in this sense. Cant. vi. 9. Isa. xxiv. 23. xxx. 26.

"IV. As a N. לבנה, a species of tree, *the white poplar*, so called from the whiteness of its leaves, bark, and wood, occ. Gen. xxx. 37. Hof. iv. 13. In both passages the Vulg. interprets it *poplar*, in the latter the LXX. and *Aquila* render it λευκος, *white* (i. e. *poplar*.) So *Virgil*, Ecl. ix. lin. 41, 42,

———— *Hic candida populus antro
Imminet.*

———— Here o'er the grot
Hangs the *white poplar*.————

And *Horace*, lib. ii. ode iii. lin. 9.

———— *Albaque populus.*

"V. As a N. fem. לבנה and לבנה *Frankincense*, a resinous substance, produced from a shrub growing in the East, particularly in Arabia. It is of a whitish colour, and the best is nearly transparent. Exod. xxx. 34. 1 Chron. ix. 29, et al. freq. See *Bochart*, vol. i. 103.

"Hence Greek Λιβανος, Λιβανωτος, and the barbarous Lat. *Olibanum*.

"VI. As a N. לבנון *Lebanon* or *Libanus*, "a famous mountain (or ridge of mountains) which separates Syria from Palestine. This name was given it, in all probability, by reason of the snow, with which it is always covered in many places. *Jeremiah* speaks of the snow of *Libanus*, ch. xviii. 14. And *Tacitus*, Hist. lib. v. cap. vi. *Præcipuum montium Libanum erigit, mirum dictu, tantos inter ardores opacum fidumque nivibus.* Of the mountains (of *Judea*) *Libanus* is the chief; and, what is surprising, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the climate, is *perpetually covered with snow.*" *Calmet*. Whether this of *Tacitus* be strictly true, may be doubted. The authors of the *Universal History* inform us, in a note on vol. ii. p. 263, "that *Rauwolf*, who visited the cedars [of *Libanus*] about *Midsummer*, complains of the rigour of the cold and snows here. *Radzeville*, who was here in *June*, about five years after him, talks of the snow that never melts away from the mountains. Other travellers speak to the same purpose; among whom our *Maunderell* (*Journey*, May 9,) represents the cedars as growing amongst the snow; but he was there in the month of *May*. From all this we might have formed a judgment that the cedars stand always in the midst of the snow: but we are assured of the contrary by another traveller (*La Roque*, *Voyage de Syrie*, tom. i. p. 89), according to whom the snows here begin to melt in *April*, and are no more to be seen after *July*; nor is, says he, any at all left but in such cliffs of the mountains as the sun cannot come at; that the

snow begins not to fall again till *December*; and that he himself, when he was there, saw *no snow at all*; and it is probable he speaks nothing but the truth." However, the *snow's* lying on this mountain for seven or eight months in the year, according to *La Roque's* account, is sufficient to shew the propriety of its being called in Hebrew לבן *white*. Thus perhaps the *Alps* were denominated from אלבן or הלכן (the ן being dropped), by reason of the *snows* with which they are always covered. See *Bochart*, vol. i. 678. But besides the *snows* on *Lebanon*, *Maundrell* informs us (*Journey*, May 6.), as to one part of it, "that the ground, where not concealed by the snow, appeared to be covered with a sort of white slates, thin and smooth." And these might afford one reason of its name; even as our British isle might have been denominated *Albion* by the *Phœnicians* from אלבן or הלכן to be *white*, on account of the *white* rocks on its south eastern coast.

"Hof. xiv. 6. *His smell as Lebanon*. Cant. iv. 15, *Streams from Lebanon*. Not only both the great and small cedars of *Lebanon* have a *fragrant* smell; but Mr. *Maundrell* found the great rupture in that mountain, which "runs at least seven hours travel directly up into it, and is on both sides exceeding steep and high, clothed with *fragrant greens* from top to bottom, and every where refreshed with fountains, falling down from the rocks in pleasant cascades; the ingenious work of nature. These *streams*, all uniting at the bottom, make a full and rapid torrent, whose agreeable murmuring is heard all over the place and adds no small pleasure to it."

"Hof. xiv. 7. The excellency of the *wine of Lebanon* has been particularly noticed by the travellers *Ranwolf*, *Le Bruyn*, and *La Roque*, whose testimonies the reader may find in *Harmer's Observations*, vol. iii. p. 136, &c. to which we may add that of *Niebuhr*, *Voyage*, tom. ii. p. 366: "Le vin du Mont Liban, dont le Prophète Osee a fait déjà l'éloge, chap. xiv. est encore excellent." See also *Bishop Newcome* on Hof. xiv. 7." P. 414.

If, in a work of this extensive nature, some trifling errors should here and there be found—if, amidst conjecture so successfully exerted, a few etymologies should be deemed by the reader rather specious than solid—if, in one particular instance,* it should be thought that the author's attachment to his favourite system has led him to extend his remarks to an undue length, (though the interesting topic so discussed, almost, if not altogether, pleads its own apology), let us, with the candour of liberal criticism, acknowledge that perfection is not to be attained by mortals; and that to have approached so nearly to it in so difficult performance, as Mr. Parkhurst has done, is a rare and enviable distinction, which calls for our unqualified tribute of applause.

* See his observations on the word כרם, pp. 379—399.

tions of their Master in the language wherein they were originally delivered, or whether he must "speak to them by an interpreter."

ART. X. *Hudibras.* By Samuel Butler. 4to. Royal vellum paper. 4l. 14s. 6d. White and Edwards.

LOCAL circumstances produce occasionally more effect than might perhaps be expected from them. Dr. Nash, the editor of this splendid and beautiful edition of our most celebrated Mock-heroic, is an inhabitant of Worcestershire, and connected, as he tells us himself, with the very parish of Strensham,* in which the author of this poem was born. This consideration, added to a strong admiration of the Poem itself, gave rise to the present magnificent edition; for why, the editor demands, "While Shakespear, Milton, Waller, Pope, and the rest of our English classics, appear with every advantage that either printing or criticism can supply, why should not Hudibras share those ornaments, at least, with them, which may be derived from the present improved state of typography and paper?"

In our account of this publication, the volume of Notes will, of course, demand our chief attention: in these, though, as is confessed, occasionally adopted, abridged, enlarged, or altered from those of Dr. Grey, there is much original and interesting matter, as the reader will undoubtedly perceive from the specimens we shall produce. Grey's edition is much overloaded with notes, frequently trifling, frequently tedious, and sometimes hardly relevant to the subject in the text. To effect merely a purgation of those provoking redundancies, would have been to render no small service to the public; but much more has been performed. Many passages have been elucidated by Dr. Nash, which Grey, with all his verbosity, and cacoëthes annotandi, had left in obscurity; and in general the reader is told exactly what is useful or pleasing to be told, and no more. As the present splendid impression is a very small one, we cannot help

* Near Pershore: a view of a tenement belonging to a small paternal estate of Samuel Butler, still distinguished by the name of Butler's tenement, forms a vignette in the title-page of vol. 1. The Doctor's own house (we presume) entitled Bevereye, adorns the Frontispiece to the Volume of Notes.

indulging a wish, that it may appear again in a small and portable size, in which elegance may give way to neatness and convenience.

It is a little extraordinary, that part of the information thus conveyed, though we are not told how much, proceeds from another local commentator; his obligations to whose labours, Dr. Nash thus imperfectly explains :

“ It is well-known in Worcestershire, that long before the appearance of Doctor Grey’s edition, a learned and worthy clergyman of that county, after reading Hudibras with attention, had compiled a set of observations, with design to reprint the poem, and to subjoin his own remarks. By the friendship of his descendants, the present publisher hath been favoured with a sight of those papers, and though, in commenting on the same work, the annotator must unavoidably have coincided with, and been anticipated by Doctor Grey, in numerous instances, yet much original information remained, of which a free and unreserved use hath been made in the following sheets; but he is forbid any further acknowledgment.” Preface, page xxxvi.

The editor has indulged a little innocent vanity, by prefixing his own portrait, as well as that of his house, to the volume of Notes, which, however, he has himself ridiculed in the words of Butler subjoined; “ *and itch of picture in the front.*” Nor has he suffered us to be entirely ignorant of his family; for, in a note upon a note, occasioned by the name of Tom Nash the author, he thus details some particulars relating to that subject :

“ This Tom Nash should not be confounded with Thomas Nash, barrister, of the Inner Temple, who is buried in that church, and has the following inscription :

“ Depositu[m] Thomæ Nash generosi, honestâ orti familiâ, in agro Vigorniensî, viri, charitate, humilitate eximii, et mirè mansueti; Græcè Latine, Gallice, et Italice apprime docti, plurium (quos scripsit, transtulit, elucidavit, edidit) librorum authoris jure amplectendi : interioris templi annos circiter 30 repagularis, non solidi minus quam synceri.

Tho. Nash obiit 25°. Augusti 1648.

“ I have never seen any of his works, but am informed that the School of Potentates, translated from the Latin, with observations, in octavo 1648, was his, and that he probably wrote the fore-fold discourse in quarto 1632. He was a zealous loyalist, contrary to the sentiments of his two brothers; the eldest a country gentleman in Worcestershire, of considerable estate, from whom the editor is descended, was very active in supporting the parliament cause, and the government by Cromwell. The younger brother commanded a troop of horse, in the parliament service, was member of parliament for the city of Worcester, and an active justice of peace under the protector :

testor : the family quarrel on political accounts, and which was carried on with the greatest animosity, and most earnest desire to ruin each other, together with the decline of the king's affairs, and particularly the execution of his person, so affected the spirits of Mr. Thomas Nash, that he determined not long to survive it.—The editor hopes the reader will excuse this periautology and account of his great grandfather, and his two younger brothers : he at this day feels the effects of their family quarrels and party zeal." Note, p. 302.

Such notes, with a little circumstance of putting the names of the painter and engraver under the portrait, as witnesses to the likeness, with a "*sciant presentes et futuri*" superscribed, convey more notion of character than a long dissertation on the subject. We could not, therefore, refrain from taking from the editor's hand the picture he has given of himself, for the more extensive gratification of the public.

Of the edition altogether, there is, as we have already hinted, but little for us to say. That the paper is sufficiently white, and the ink sufficiently black, the letters well formed, and the page reasonably well proportioned, are topics of praise so common now, that when a splendid edition is announced, they may be taken for granted. Each subdivision of the book is ornamented with a head and a tail-piece, taken chiefly, with some liberties, from Hogarth's designs; but, in our opinion, not so elegantly engraved as the nature of the work required; they are neat, but stiff. A large print of the setting forth of Hudibras, is still more coarsely executed. The best, by far, though by the same hand as the rest*, is that from Dobson's picture of Oliver Cromwell's Guard Room, which is inserted at p. 14 of vol. i. This picture was formerly the property of Walsb the poet, but now belongs to Mr. Bromley, of Abberley Lodge, in Worcester-shire; it presents, at least, a curious view of the *costume* of the time, and, if the portraits in it should hereafter be satisfactorily determined, will certainly be of considerable value.

The only prefatory matter in this edition is entitled "On Samuel Butler, Esq. Author of Hudibras," and it serves at once as life, general critique, and preface. The account of Butler's Life is short, as there were not many particulars to relate, but it elucidates some points hitherto not known. The old Life says, "His father, who was of the same name, was an honest country farmer, who had some small estate of his own, but rented a much greater of the Lord of the Manor where he lived;" this general information is thus made specific, and satisfactory by Dr. Nash. "His father, whose name likewise

* This seems to prove that skill was not wanting in the artist, but was spared on the part of the editor.

was Samuel, had an estate of his own of about ten pounds yearly, which still goes by the name of Butler's tenement—he held, likewise, an estate of three hundred pounds a year under Sir William Russell, Lord of the Manor of Strensham in Worcester-shire. He was not an ignorant farmer, but wrote a very clerk-like hand, kept the register, and managed all the business of the parish, under the direction of his landlord, near whose house he lived, and from whom, very probably, he and his family received instruction and assistance." He had three sons, besides Samuel, and three daughters.

In a note on this page we have the Epitaph of Henry Bright, Butler's school-master, written by Dr. Joseph Hall, Dean of Worcester, subjoined to which is a remark by the editor so honourable to his feelings, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting it.

" I have endeavoured to revive the memory of this great and good teacher, wishing to excite a laudable emulation in our provincial schoolmasters; a race of men, who, if they execute their trust with abilities, industry, and in a proper manner, deserve the highest honour and patronage their country can bestow, as they have an opportunity of communicating learning, at a moderate expence, to the middle rank of gentry, without the danger of ruining their fortunes, and corrupting their morals or their health: this, though foreign to my present purpose, the respect and affection I bear to my neighbours extorted from me."

Dr. Nash professes himself indebted to the liberality and public spirit of James Massey, Esquire, of Rosthern, near Knutsford, Cheshire, for the possession of Butler's Common-place book, mentioned by Mr. Thyer. From this he has occasionally introduced some extracts not so much, as he says, " for their intrinsic merit, as to please those who are unwilling to lose one drop of that immortal man; as Garrick says of Shakespeare." They are, indeed, of no great value, and the following observations on the French may serve as a favourable specimen of them.

" The French use so many words, upon all occasions, that if they did not cut them short in pronunciation, they would grow tedious and insufferable.

" They infinitely affect rhyme, though it becomes their language the worst in the world, and spoils the little sense they have to make room for it, and make the same syllable rhyme to itself, which is worse than metal upon metal in heraldry: they find it much easier to write plays in verse than in prose, for it is much harder to imitate nature, than any deviation from her; and prose requires a more proper and natural sense and expression than verse, that has something in the stamp and coin to answer for the alloy and want of intrinsic value,

value. I never came among them, but the following line was in my mind :

Raucaq; garrulitas, studiumq; inane loquendi ;

For they talk so much, they have not time to think ; and if they had all the wit in the world, their tongues would run before it.

“ The present King of France is building a most stately triumphal arch in memory of his victories, and the great actions which he has performed : but if I am not mistaken, those edifices which bear that name at Rome, were not raised by the emperors, whose names they bear (such as Trajan, Titus, &c.) but were decreed by the Senate, and built at the expence of the public; for that glory is lost, which any man designs to consecrate to himself.

“ The King takes a very good course to weaken the city of Paris by adorning of it, and to render it less, by making it appear greater and more glorious ; for he pulls down whole streets to make room for his palaces and public structures.

“ There is nothing great or magnificent in all the country, that I have seen, but the buildings and furniture of the King's houses and the churches ; all the rest is mean and paltry.

“ The King is necessitated to lay heavy taxes upon his subjects in his own defence, and to keep them poor, in order to keep them quiet ; for if they are suffered to enjoy any plenty, they are naturally so insolent, that they would become ungovernable, and use him as they have done his predecessors : but he has rendered himself so strong, that they have no thoughts of attempting any thing in his time.

“ The churchmen overlook all other people as haughtily, as the churches and steeples do private houses.

“ The French do nothing without ostentation, and the King himself is not behind with his triumphal arches consecrated to himself, and his imprese of the sun, *neq; pluribus impar*.

“ The French king having copies of the best pictures from Rome, is as a great prince wearing clothes at second-hand : the King in his prodigious charge of buildings and furniture, does the same thing to himself that he means to do by Paris, renders himself weaker, by endeavouring to appear the more magnificent : lets go the substance for shadow.” P. xi.

In the preceding quotation from Ovid is a gross error, making a false quantity, whether the fault of Butler or his editor we know not, which is that of putting *inane* for *immane*. In the same common place book is part of an unfinished tragedy, entitled Nero. This, if worthy of its author, would be received by the public as a valuable literary curiosity.

Dr. Nash has given proofs of his author's industry in his laborious extracts from Coke upon Littleton, and, what is yet more extraordinary, a French Dictionary, compiled and transcribed by him, on which the Doctor makes the following remark : “ Thus did our ancestors, with great labour, draw truth and learning out of deep wells, whereas our modern scholars

scholars only skim the surface, and pilfer a superficial knowledge from encyclopædias and reviews." The remainder of this introduction consists of miscellaneous and critical matter, of which the chief part is good and entertaining. But it is odd enough that in p. xxi. the Dr. speaks of the Margites of Homer as if he thought it extant.

The present editor has printed his text of Hudibras from the edition of 1674, superintended by the author himself: and we should have conceived, from the notes, that he had omitted the lines that were omitted there; but on recurring to the poem itself we find it otherwise. Nor can we regret it, for whatever might be the reasons of the author for some of those omissions, there are lines among them which we should not wish to relinquish; such as v. 393, canto I.

These would inveigle rats with the scent
To forage, when the cocks were bent;
And sometimes catch them with a snap
As cleverly as th' ablest trap.

The editor of 1704 thought as we do, and restored the lines, which have since kept their ground.

We shall now present to our readers some specimens of the notes accompanying this edition, by which he will be able to judge for himself of the manner in which they are executed, with a few remarks from ourselves on such matters as, here and there, seemed to require particular notice.

The following note is entertaining, and will be found much more satisfactory than the corresponding note in Grey's edition:

P. 35. l. 487.—“*Like commendation ninepence, crookt
With to and from my love, it lookt*”—

“From hence, and from the proverb used (Post. Works, vii. No. 114.) viz. ‘he has brought his noble to a ninepence,’ one would be led to conclude, that some coins had actually been stricken of this denomination and value. And, indeed, two instances of this are recorded by Mr. Folks, both during the civil wars, the one at Dublin, and the other at Newark. Table of English coins, ed. 1763, p. 92. plates 27, 4. and 28. But long before this period, by royal proclamation of July 9, 1551, the base testoons or shillings of Henry VII. and Edward VI. were rated at ninepence (Folks, *ibid.* 37.) and of these there were great numbers. It may be conjectured also, that the clipt shillings of Edward and Elizabeth; and, perhaps, some foreign silver coins, might pass by common allowance and tacit agreement for ninepence, and be so called. In William Prynne’s answer to John Audland the Quaker, Butler’s Genuine Remains, vol. i. p. 382, we read, a light piece of gold is good and lawful English coin, current with allowance, though it be clipt, filed, washed, or worn; even so are my ears legal, warrantable,

rantable, and sufficient ears, however they have been clipt, par'd, cropt, circumcis'd.

"In Queen Elizabeth's time, as Holinshed, Stow, and Cambrden affirm, a proclamation was issued, declaring that the testoon coined for twelve-pence, should be current for four-pence halfpenny; an inferior sort, marked with a greyhound, for two-pence farthing; and a third and worst sort not to be current at all: stamping and milling money took place about the year 1662.

"All, or any of these pieces, might serve for pocket pieces among the vulgar, and be given to their sweethearts and comrades, as tokens of remembrance and affection. At this day, an Elizabeth's shilling is not unfrequently applied to such purpose. The country people say commonly, I will use your commendations, that is, make your compliments. George Philips, before his execution, bended a six-pence, and presented it to a friend of his, Mr. Stroud. He gave a bended shilling to one Mr. Clark. See a brief narrative of the stupendous tragedy intended by the satanical saints, 1662. p. 59."

This also affords an explanation, which in the former edition we seek in vain:

P. 42. l. 541:—"He Anthroposophus, and Floud,
And Jacob Behmen understood"—

"Anthroposophus was a nick-name given to one Thomas Vaughan, Rector of Saint Bridge's, in Bedfordshire, and author of a discourse on the nature of man in the state after death, entitled, Anthroposophia theomagica.—'A treatise,' says Dean Swift, 'written about fifty years ago, by a Welch gentleman of Cambridge: his name, as I remember was Vaughan, as appears by the answer to it written by the learned Dr. Henry Moor: it is a piece of the most unintelligible fustian that perhaps was ever published in any language.'

"Robert Floud, a native of Kent, and son of Sir Thomas Floud, Treasurer of War to Queen Elizabeth, was Doctor of Physic of St. John's College, Oxford, and much given to occult philosophy. He wrote an apology for the Rosycrucians, also a system of physicks, called the Mosaic Philosophy; and many other obscure and mystical tracts. Monsieur Rapin says, that Floud was the Paracelsus of philosophers, as Paracelsus was the Floud of physicians. His opinions were thought worthy of a serious confutation by Gassendi. Jacob Behmen was an impostor and enthusiast, of somewhat an earlier date, by trade, I believe, a cobbler. Mr. Law, who revised some of his notions, calls him a Theosopher. He wrote unintelligibly in dark mystical terms."

In page 51, we are sorry to observe, what is not the case in general in this edition, some Greek lines very incorrectly printed. They are the Greek iambics of Milton, which have lately been the subject of so much discussion. Here we find γεγραμμενοι for γεγραμμενοι, a comma wanting at α in line 2, and a full stop after βλεπων. δεκτυπωτων is also printed for δεκτυπωτων. It is plain that the eye of the editor must have been absent here. We cannot think the lines quoted from Wither, in
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the preceding page, so decisive of his poetical taste and powers, as many others we have seen: some of the tender passages in his *Juvenilia*, inserted in the little tract there referred to, are of the most exquisite beauty, and almost perfect in their kind. G. Wither (whom Butler, Pope, &c. call Withers) certainly suffered very unjustly in his poetical fame, for the odium of his political principles.

It may seem a trifling remark, but we cannot help feeling some disgust at finding our poet frequently called by his editor *Mr. Butler*, (as in pp. 31. 32.) We do not say *Mr. Shakspeare* or *Mr. Dryden*; a great poet rises far above all *Misfers*, and his name alone becomes the most honourable title by which he can be called.

In the note, p. 30. elucidating the awkward mode in which *Hudibras* mounted his horse, it is not made clear how the stirrup hung. It is said, "He had one stirrup tied on the off side very short;" but doubtless it did not hang on the off side. From the expression of the poet, "the further side," it seems clear to us that he meant to describe it tied to the tree of the saddle on the off side, with the string or strap passing over the saddle itself, and so hanging down on the near side; but consequently made very short by that mode of suspension.

In p. 54. it is said, "*Averruncate*" means no more than eradicate, or pluck up. This is also said by Grey, and it is true that this is the original sense; but it should also be told, that it was the word used technically by the Romans for to avert any bad omen, dream, or other prognostic, in which sense it is there used by the poet.

At the 58th page, the editor tells, rather imperfectly, a story which, he says, is perhaps recorded among Joe Miller's jests; he tells it of a countryman: but here his memory failed him a good deal. It is not in Joe Miller, but in the *Spectator*, No. 125, and is related, not of a countryman, but of Sir Roger de Coverley, when a boy. It is retailed by Grey in his notes to this very work, vol. 2. p. 253, and humorously displays the difficulty of pleasing all parties in those turbulent times, when one set would have no saints, and the other would not suffer their titles to be omitted.

"And as an equal friend to both,
"The Knight and bear, but more to troth."

These lines are illustrated in p. 66, by "*Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica Veritas.*" The sentiment stands originally, we believe, in Galen, φίλος Πλάτων, ἀλλὰ μάλλον ἢ Ἀλκibiades.

For whose instruction the Latin note in page 99, is intended, we cannot well conjecture.

We forgot to mention, in its proper place, that the note on *Erra Pater*, in page 12. is a little imperfect. There can be no doubt from the mention of that name by Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early authors, that it was the proper, or jocular appellation of some old Astrologer; and if Butler applied it to Lilly, or any other person, it was only in allusion to the original owner of it: in this passage we have no doubt that he meant only the old Astrologer, whoever he was.

The following note has something curious in it:

P. 81, " 313.————— *As poets say, long agoe,
Bold Sir George Saint George did the dragon—*"

" Sir George, because tradition makes him a soldier as well as a saint: or an hero (eques) as well as a martyr. But all heroes in romance have the appellation of Sir, as Sir Belianis of Greece, Sir Palmerin, &c. As to the patron saint of England, the legendary accounts assign the exploits and sufferings of George the Martyr to the times of Diocletian, or even to an æra still earlier, before George, the Arian bishop of Alexandria, was born; and the character given to that profligate prelate, by his contemporaries Amm. Marcellinus, and St. Epiphanius, is in direct variance with the high panegyric of the pious martyr, by Venantius Fortunatus in Justinian's time. Nor are the narratives of their deaths less inconsistent. All which considerations sufficiently invalidate the unsupported conjecture so invidiously adopted by some, that our guardian saint, instead of a christian hero, was in reality an avaricious and oppressive heretical usurper of Athanasius's see. But to return,

" There was a real Sir George St. George, who, with Sir Robert Newcomen, and Major Ormsby, was, in February 1653 (about our poet's time) made commissioner for the government of Connaught; and it is not improbable that this coincidence of names might strike forcibly on the playful imagination of Mr. Butler. It is whimsical too, that George Monk, in a collection of loyal songs, is said to have slain a most cruel dragon, meaning the rump parliament; or, perhaps, the poet might mean to ridicule the presbyterians, who refused even to call the apostles Peter and Paul saints, much more St. George, but in mockery called them Sir Peter, Sir Paul, Sir George.—The sword of St. George is thus ludicrously described.

" His sword would serve for battle, or for dinner, if you please,

" When it had slain a Cheshire man 'twould toast a Cheshire cheese."

C. i. v. 534.

But we must remark that it is the sword of *Pendragon*, not that of St. George, which is described in that couplet, and that the reference subjoined in the note, which seems to belong to those lines, points only to a similar passage in *Hudibras*.

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In p. 134, the quotation from Pompeius Festus on *Arse verse*, should have been at full length, for the sake of clearness; it is really curious that the same sounds should exist so exactly in two different languages, with such different senses. The whole passage in Festus is thus "*Arse verse*, avertere ignem significat. Tuscorum enim lingua *arse* avertere, *verse* ignem constat appellari. Unde Afranius ait; inscribat aliquid in ostio ARSE VERSE."

In p. 168 Marshall is printed erroneously for the poet Martial.

In p. 283 the editor repeats a story which he had told before in a note at p. 137.

In p. 305 *Green Hastings* are said to be a kind of apples. Inhabitants of London know that pease under that name are constantly cried in the early part of the summer.

We shall now give one more specimen of the notes, and take our leave.

P. 272. l. 631.—"*Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, a stone—*"

"Dr. Dee had a stone, which he called his angelical stone, pretending that it was brought to him by an angel: and "by a spirit it was, sure enough," says Dr. M. Casaubon. We find Dee himself telling the emperor, that the angels of God had brought to him a stone of that value, that no earthly kingdom is of that worthiness, as to be compared to the virtue or dignity thereof.* It was large, round, and very transparent. And persons who were qualified for the sight of it, were to perceive various shapes and figures, either represented in it as in a looking-glass, or standing upon it as on a pedestal. This stone is now in the possession of the very learned and ingenious Earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill.† It appears to be a volcanic production, of the species vulgarly called the black Iceland agate, which is a perfectly vitrified lava; and according to Bergman's analysis, contains of siliceous earth, sixty-nine parts in an hundred; argillaceous twenty-two parts, and martial nine. See Berg. opusc. vol. iii. p. 204. and Letters from Iceland, lett. 25. The lapis obsidianus of the ancients is supposed to have been of this species: a stone, according to Pliny, "quem in Æthiopia invenit Obsidius, nigerriimi coloris aliquando et translucenti, crassiore visu, atque in speculis parietum pro imagine umbras reddente." Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 36. cap. 26. The same kind of stone is found also in South America; and called by the Spaniards, from its colour, piedra de gallinazo. The poet might here term it the devil's looking-

* See Casaubon's relation of what passed between Dr. Dee and some spirits, printed at London 1659.

† The authenticity and identity of this stone cannot be doubted, as its descent is more clearly proved than that of Agamemnon's scepter. It was specified in the catalogue of the Earls of Peterborough, at Drayton; thence fell to Lady Betty Germaine, who gave it to the Duke of Argyle, and his son Lord Frederick Campbell to Lord Orford,

glass, from the use which Dee and Kelly made of it; and because it has been the common practice of conjurors to answer the inquiries of persons, by representations shewn to them in a looking-glass.—Dr. M. C. quotes a passage to this purpose from a manuscript of Roger Bacon, inscribed, *De dictis et factis falsorum mathematicorum et dæmonum*. “The demons sometimes appear to them really, sometimes imaginarily in basons and polished things, and shew them whatever they desire. Boys, looking upon these surfaces; see by imagination, things that have been stolen; to what places they have been carried; what persons took them away; and the like.”—In the proëmium of Joach. Camerarius to Plutarch *De Oraculis*, we are told that a gentleman of Nürimberg had a crystal which had this singular virtue, viz. if any one desired to know any thing past or future, let a young man, castum, or who was not yet of age, look into it; he would first see a man, so and so apparelled, and afterwards what he desired. We meet with a similar story in Heylin's *History of the Reformation*, part iii. The Earl of Hertford, brother to Queen Jane Seymour, having formerly been employed in France, acquainted himself there with a learned man, who was supposed to have great skill in magic. To this person, by rewards and importunities, he applied for information concerning his affairs at home; and his impertinent curiosity was so far gratified, that by the help of some magical perspective, he beheld a gentleman in a more familiar posture with his wife, than was consistent with the honour of either party. To this diabolical illusion he is said to have given so much credit, that he not only estranged himself from her society at his return, but furnished a second wife, with an excellent reason for urging the disinherison of his former children. The ancients had also the *Λιθομαντεία*.

Such are the illustrations, besides several apposite quotations from ancient authors, which the present editor has supplied; concerning which he speaks thus modestly:

“In a course of years, the unavoidable fluctuations of language, the disuse of customs then familiar, and the oblivion which hath stolen on facts and characters then commonly known, have superinduced an obscurity on several passages of the work, which did not originally belong to it. The principal, if not the sole view, of the annotations now offered to the public, hath been to remove these difficulties, and point out some of the passages in the Greek and Roman authors to which the poet alludes, in order to render Hudibras more intelligible to persons of the commentator's level, men of middling capacity, and limited information. To such, if his remarks shall be found useful and acceptable, he will be content, though they should appear trifling in the estimation of the more learned.” P. xxxv.

We think the Doctor has well performed the task he thus proposed to himself, and has little reason to fear the censure of any class of readers.

ART. XI. *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson in New South Wales, including an accurate Description of the Situation of the Colony, of the Natives, and of its Natural Productions. Taken on the Spot by Captain Watkin Tench, of the Marines.* 4to. 1os. 6d. Nicoll and Sewell.

ALTHOUGH a great deal has been written on the subject of this remote settlement, the curiosity and interest of Englishmen still continue to follow their countrymen in New South Wales. Notwithstanding the hardships and difficulties which the first settlers have been known to experience, and which are indeed, almost unavoidable under the general circumstances of a New Colony, it is yet hoped that the indefatigable ardour and industry of our brethren, may finally surmount them all. The arts may yet flourish, where the gloomy night of ignorance hitherto has reigned, and plenty may yet cause those vallies to laugh and sing, which are at present only known by their barrenness and almost impervious solitudes. Mr. Tench is not, it must be confessed, to be reckoned among those who are the most sanguine in their expectations on this subject; his account is, in various instances, a tale of sorrow and of suffering, and though we believe him to be unexceptionable as an officer, and though he is certainly respectable as a writer, yet we think he has sometimes permitted his narrative to be tinged with the impatient feelings of the moment, which even the subsequent accounts from his own pen do not always warrant.—We give only one example. Baneelon the native, whose ferocious and untractable manners occupy a considerable portion of Mr. Tench's entertaining book, is now in the metropolis, delighted with every thing he sees, and courteous to those who know him. A satisfactory proof that time and perseverance may overcome the most obstinate indocility of manners, and that kind and affectionate behaviour will insensibly excite kindred dispositions, in bosoms seemingly the most callous and unamiable.

Mr. Tench has, on a former occasion, obliged the public with a production of his pen, on the subject of this colony, and the present publication will, beyond all doubt, extend his reputation. The volume commences with a retrospect of the state of the colony of Port Jackson, at the date of the writer's former narrative in July 1788. The reader will there find a very interesting description of the transactions of the colony, from July 1788, to the 18th of December 1791, when Mr. Tench left Port Jackson, on his return to this country. Three chapters are then added, containing miscellaneous remarks on the country, its vegetable productions, climate, animal productions,

tions, and natives. Some observations on the convicts; and the author's thoughts on the probability of establishing a whale fishery on the coast of New South Wales, conclude the volume.

We learn in the beginning of this work that the Governor, tired with living in a state of warfare and uneasiness with the natives, determined to take some of them, and detain them by force; expecting by this, either to induce an intercourse, to see whether they would attempt to rescue their friends, or to learn their real motives for harassing and destroying the settlers. This was accordingly done, and the third chapter is principally employed in giving an account of the behaviour of the captive stranger.—It appeared to Mr. Tench that, after he was well washed, his skin was as black as the light cast of African negroes, his behaviour was melancholy, but his appetite enormous, *eight fish, each weighing about a pound, constituted his breakfast.* He also eat at supper two Kangaroo rats, each of the size of a moderate rabbit, and in addition *not less than three pounds of fish.*

In March, 1789, six marines, the flower of the battalion, were hanged for theft. We were at first much inclined to reprobate this, as a matter of too extreme severity; but we found, on enquiring, that the dreadful act had the unanimous consent of all the officers, and indeed of all the comrades of the sufferers, many of whom remonstrated against the Governor's inclination to pardon two of them. And let it be remembered, such were the circumstances of the colony, in the article of provisions, that robbing the public stores was the most heinous offence that could possibly be committed.

Chapter 4. relates the appearance of the small pox among the natives; but how this disease was introduced there seems inexplicable. It could not be from the settlers, for no person had been afflicted with the disorder since they left the Cape, seventeen months before.

Chapters 5 and 6 represent the settlers as reduced to the extreme distress, from the failure of supplies from England, which it afterwards appeared was occasioned by the loss of the Guardian.

An anecdote is related at p. 46, which our pity for an unfortunate prince will not allow us to suppress.

“ Among other inquiries, we were anxious to learn whether M. de la Peyrouse, with the two ships under his command, bound on a voyage of discovery, had arrived in France. We heard with concern, that no accounts of them had been received, since they had left Botany Bay, in March, 1788. I remember when they were at that place, one day conversing with Monsieur de la Peyrouse, about the best method of treating savage people, “ Sir,” said he, “ I have sometimes been compelled to commit hostilities upon them, but never without suffer-
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“ing the most poignant regret; for, independent of my own feelings
 “on the occasion, his Majesty's (Louis XVI.) last words to me, *de sa*
 “*propre bouche*, when I took leave of him at Versailles, were—It is my
 “express injunction, that you always treat the Indian nations with
 “kindness and humanity; gratify their wishes, and never, but in a
 “case of the last necessity, when self defence requires it, shed human
 “blood.”—Are these the sentiments of a tyrant, of a sanguinary and
 perfidious man?”

The following melancholy incident is told at page 52.

“July, 1790. This month was marked by nothing worth communication, except a melancholy accident which befel a young gentleman of amiable character, one of the midshipmen lately belonging to the *Sirius*, and two marines. He was in a small boat, with three marines, in the harbour, when a whale was seen near them. Sensible of their danger, they used every effort to avoid the cause of it, by rowing in a contrary direction from that which the fish seemed to take; but the monster suddenly arose close to them, and nearly filled the boat with water. By exerting themselves, they baled her out, and again steered from it. For some time it was not seen, and they conceived themselves safe, when, rising immediately under the boat, it lifted her to the height of many yards on its back, whence slipping off, she dropped as from a precipice, and immediately filled and sunk. The midshipman and one of the marines were sucked into the vortex which the whale had made, and disappeared at once. The two other marines swam for the nearest shore; but one only reached it, to recount the fate of his companions.”

We are informed at p. 70. of a remarkable peculiarity relating to the language, or pronunciation of the savages; they can not pronounce the letter S; calling sun, tun; salt, talt, &c. &c. It appears from the progress of articulation among children here, that this difficulty, and this mode of substitution are both natural, and are occasioned by the structure of the organs.

A new settlement at Rose Hill, about 17 miles from Sydney, is described in chap. x. The land is here said to be eminently superior, and cultivation in a thriving state.

In his concluding observations, Mr. Tench remarks on the character of the natives, that they are bold and intrepid, and disdain, like other Indians, to attack an enemy by treachery or surprise.

A fact is, however, related in p. 89, which seems in some degree, to contradict this.

“About one o'clock, the serjeant was awakened by a rustling noise in the bushes near him, and supposing it to proceed from a kangaroo, called to his comrades, who instantly jumped up. On looking about more narrowly, they saw two natives, with spears in their hands, creeping towards them, and three others a little farther behind. As this naturally created alarm, M^r.Entire said, ‘don’t be afraid, I know them
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them,' and immediately laying down his gun, stepped forward, and spoke to them in their own language. The Indians, finding they were discovered, kept slowly retreating, and M'Entire accompanied them about a hundred yards, talking familiarly all the while. One of them now jumped on a fallen tree, and without giving the least warning of his intention, launched his spear at M'Entire, and lodged it in his left side." Page 89.

The seeming contradiction may, perhaps, be reconciled from the consideration that this M'Entire was particularly odious to the natives, and that he was singled out as an object of private vengeance.

Chapter xiv. contains an account of some excursions into the interior parts of the country, which do not appear to have produced any discoveries of material importance. We learn in page 119, that in the language of the country, *Wee-rec* signifies bad. It is said, at p. 13, that *Wee-rong* was their name for Sydney. In this last form it was applied by a native detained by our settlers, in his anxiety to get away. Are we to understand that Sydney is considered by them as a bad place, or are we not yet sufficiently acquainted with the nicer discriminations of their language? Mr. Tench also spells the name of the native, Baneelon, but it is always pronounced by those who have visited the country, and know the man, with a single *e*, Banelon. Governor Phillip himself wrote it Bannelong.

In chapter xv. we find the following whimsical anecdote :

"A very extraordinary instance of folly stimulated to desperation, occurred in the beginning of this month, among the convicts at Rose Hill. Twenty men, and a pregnant woman, part of those who had arrived in the last fleet, suddenly disappeared with their clothes, working tools, bedding, and their provisions for the ensuing week, which had been just issued to them. The first intelligence heard of them was from some convict settlers, who said they had seen them pass, and had enquired whither they were bound. To which they had received for answer, 'to *China*.' The extravagance and insatiation of such an attempt was explained to them by the settlers; but neither derision, nor demonstration, could avert them from pursuing their purpose. It was observed by those who brought in the account, that they had general idea enough of the point of the compass, in which *China* lies from Port Jackson, to keep in a northerly direction.

"An officer, with a detachment of troops, was sent in pursuit of them; but after a harassing march returned without success. In the course of a week, the greatest part of them were either brought back by different parties, who had fallen in with them; or were driven in by famine. Upon being questioned about the cause of their elopement, those whom hunger had forced back, did not hesitate to confess, that they had been so grossly deceived, as to believe that *China* might easily be reached, being not more than a hundred miles distant, and separated only by a river. The others, however, ashamed of the merriment excited at their

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expenſe, ſaid that their reaſon for running away, was on account of being over-worked, and harſhly treated; and that they preferred a ſolitary and precarious exiſtence in the woods, to a return to the miſery they were compelled to undergo. One or two of the party had certainly periſhed by the hands of the natives; who had alſo wounded ſeveral others.

“ I truſt that no man would feel more reluctant than myſelf, to caſt an illiberal national reflection; particularly on a people whom I regard, in an aggregate ſenſe, as brethren, and fellow-citizens; and among whom, I have the honour to number many of the moſt cordial and endearing intimacies, which a life paſſed on ſervice could generate.—But it is certain that all theſe people were *Iriſh*.”

We ſhall introduce no other extract, but one which relates to a man who has excited univerſal curioſity—the celebrated Barrington.

“ But before I bade adieu to Roſe Hill, in all probability for the laſt time of my life, it ſtruck me, that there yet remained one object of conſideration not to be ſlighted: Barrington had been in the ſettlement between two and three months, and I had not ſeen him.

“ I ſaw him with curioſity. He is tall, approaching to ſix feet, ſlender, and his gait and manner beſpeak livelineſs and activity. Of that elegance and faſhion, with which my imagination had decked him (I know not why), I could diſtinguiſh no trace. Great allowance ſhould, however, be made for depreſſion, and unavoidable deficiency of dreſs. His face is thoughtful and intelligent; to a ſtrong caſt of countenance, he adds a penetrating eye, and a prominent forehead: his whole demeanour is humble, not ſervile. Both on his paſſage from England, and ſince his arrival here, his conduct has been irreproachable. He is appointed high-conſtable of the ſettlement of Roſe Hill, a poſt of ſome reſpectability, and certainly one of importance to thoſe who live here. His knowledge of men, particularly of that part of them into whoſe morals, manners, and behaviour, he is ordered eſpecially to inſpect, eminently fit him for the office.

“ I cannot quit him without bearing my teſtimony, that his talents promiſe to be directed in future, to make reparation to ſociety, for the offences he has heretofore committed againſt it.”

We cannot take our leave of Mr. Tench without returning him our ſincere thanks for much entertainment and information received from his volume, which we can conſiſtently recommend to our readers' attention. A few inaccuracies, very pardonable from a ſoldier on actual duty, have eſcaped his pen; and ſome, perhaps, will be of opinion, that the title of this book “ A Complete Account” promiſes ſomewhat too much; but again we repeat that the whole is entertaining, and deſerving of our commendation. If every gentleman on duty, in any ſtation remote from his native country, would, as Mr. Tench has done, amuſe himſelf, at intervals, with writing down the moſt re-

markable facts he has witnessed, as well as his observations on the character of the people, and the productions of the climate, the cause of philosophy, history, and commerce would, in the event, be essentially benefited.

ART. XII. *A Letter, Commercial and Political, addressed to the Right. Hon. William Pitt: In which the Real Interests of Britain, in the present Crisis, are considered, and some Observations are offered on the general State of Europe. The second Edition, corrected and enlarged: by Jasper Wilson, Esq.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinsons.

FEW of our readers will require to be informed that Jasper Wilson is a fictitious name, and that the writer, although in his introduction he professes himself to *have been* one of Mr. Pitt's warmest admirers, is, according to report, a gentleman very much distinguished among those whose principles and sentiments, with respect to our constitution in Church and State, are systematically opposite to those of the present Minister. Be this as it may, if the present publication were merely to be considered as an effort of literary labour, as directed to pure and impartial ends, as dictated by the love of truth alone, uninfluenced by sect or party, gladly should we have rendered to the author the praise of vigorous intellect, acute remark, and, in some degree, of fine writing. But when, with no great exertion of sagacity, we are able to discover the *anguem in herbâ*, and beneath many plausible professions of candour, an attempt made to throw obloquy upon measures which the nation in general has approved, it becomes a matter of duty to point out deductions not warranted by the premises, vague and precipitate assertions, and imputations, resting on no better foundation than the fabricated rumours of the day.

That the reader may form an adequate idea of the style and manner of this writer, we insert his introduction.

“An enquiry into the causes of the general calamities which affect the commercial and manufacturing interests, and the connexion which these may have with the measures of government, seems properly addressed to you as the Minister of the Crown, and the leader of the House of Commons.

“A concurrence of fortune and talents has raised you to a degree of consequence in the public eye, which no other individual of the age has attained, and your friends having ascribed to you much of our late unexampled prosperity, your enemies will doubtless impute to you our present unparalleled distress. Party-zeal may blind the one and

the other ; but the subject of the present inquiry must in every point of view press with peculiar force on your mind.

“ The writer of this was one of the warmest of your admirers. The progress of time and of events has cooled his enthusiasm respecting you, but has not, as is often the case, turned it into hostility. Neither disposed to offend or flatter, he would deliver his sentiments with the deference due to your extraordinary talents, but with the earnestness and solemnity suited to the present crisis of human affairs.

“ That the calamities which affect our commerce and manufactures are great beyond example, it is unnecessary to prove. The unprecedented and alarming measures which are resorted to in parliament to prevent the universal wreck of credit, put this beyond a doubt.—It does not however seem to be generally observed that these calamities are not peculiar to Britain. Bankruptcies have spread and are spreading every where over the continent of Europe, through France, Holland, Germany, Poland, Russia, Italy, and Spain, and every where private, as well as public credit, is impaired or destroyed. If the injury to commerce and manufactures be more felt in Britain than elsewhere, it is because we have had more commerce and manufactures to be injured. And this reason, which explains why Britain suffers apparently more than the other kingdoms of Europe, will also explain why the different towns and counties of Britain suffer at present exactly in proportion to their former commercial prosperity. In one respect England differs at this juncture from most of the other European nations—our public credit is yet tolerably sound.—Whilst the governments of Russia, Austria, Poland, France, and Spain, are either bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy, and have had recourse to practices that differ little from open rapine.”

On this exordium we may venture to make a few dispassionate remarks.—The expression of *our present unparalleled distress*, undoubtedly presents a well sounding antithesis to *our late unexampled prosperity*.—But we deny that the present state of this country is such as to warrant the expression of *unparalleled distress* ;—the expression, indeed, has grown obsolete since the pamphlet has lain upon our table ; for already, in the midst of a war, we are gradually surmounting the difficulties and distress which menaced us in the commencement. The numerous bankruptcies upon which the writer is fond of expatiating, and which, perhaps, are imputable to very different causes from those which he is willing to suggest, have produced no permanent calamity. The evil seems to have been checked in its progress by a timely application of political wisdom, and the trade and credit of the country are gradually resuming their pristine health and vigour. Why, in a subsequent paragraph, the writer should profess himself to have been one of Mr. Pitt's warmest admirers, we cannot possibly imagine. If our information concerning him be accurate, of which we have little reason to doubt, we cannot but say to him, in a sense very different from

from the original construction of the passage, *mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur*. The bold and unqualified declaration, that bankruptcies have spread, and are spreading every where over the continent of Europe, through France, Holland, Germany, &c. &c. &c. and again, that the governments of Russia, Austria, Poland, France, and Spain are either bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy, (with one exception only, namely, France) requires at least the confirmation of time and circumstance, before we can express any more than our admiration of Jasper Wilson's extraordinary intelligence, or foresight. That there have been some bankruptcies on the continent is a fact, and one which the close connection of the several commercial countries will easily account for.

Page 3, entertains us with an elaborate account of the funding system, with its application *to our distresses*.—This, the writer thinks, has not fully presented itself to Mr. Pitt's mind, he therefore kindly undertakes to bestow upon him a portion of his own sagacity.—But we think that the inference which this gentleman would draw from his position, that 'the effects of knowledge, on the intercourse of nations, has been, in many respects, injurious' may at least be questioned. 'The intercourse,' he says, 'between the nations of Europe has, for these last two centuries, been constantly increasing, whilst the wars, without becoming less frequent, have become far more general, bloody, and expensive.' We aver that this is not the case, and that if the history of European nations be fairly examined, it will be found, that wars have not been more general, and certainly have been less bloody, than at any preceding period. The insinuation against the dignity of crowns, as often enumerated among the causes of war, is ridiculous enough. By the dignity of crowns is understood, in political language, not the feelings of prejudices or pride of princes, individually considered, but the real or imaginary interests of the different countries. That these pretences have often been frivolous, and frequently mistaken, and that much blood has been spilled fruitlessly in consequence, it would be absurd to deny; but the dignity of each crown has undoubtedly been felt by each nation as essentially its own, and inseparable from its interest, otherwise the consequence of supporting it would not have been war.

Page 7.—Here, for a moment, Mr. Wilson loses sight of our distresses, so much, and so perpetually his theme.—'Britain,' says he, 'has grown prosperous in spite of the wretched politics of her Rulers.—The genius of Watts, Wedgewood and Arkwright has counteracted the expence and folly of the American war.' And could not this writer have foreseen that other

Watts, other Wedgewoods, and other Arkwrights might arise to counteract the expences, or make amends for the necessity, for such also it may be, of other wars.—may not other, and yet more exalted talents be called forth, while *security of property* exists, and a *spirit of liberty* is diffused throughout a nation. But, to show how inconsistent man is with himself, in this very page, in a few succeeding lines, the writer recurs to his favourite subject of our distresses, and has this bold expression—
 ‘Of the houses that remain solvent *it is known*, that the greater part are struggling with difficulties; that these *are hourly increasing*, and that distrust and dismay prevail universally.’ We content ourselves with denying the fact, which, in this metropolis, the universal voice no less denies; and can safely assure our readers who live at a remote distance, that they may still rest in safety in their beds, in spite of the bug-bears which this *well-meaning* writer would raise to interrupt their slumbers. There is no greater distrust, and, we believe, less dismay than in any preceding war, which has roused the valour and patriotism of Britons.

P. 10. we find in this place the very bold assertion, that “Russia is absolutely bankrupt.” But surely, Jasper Wilson, Esq. should have adduced some facts of striking magnitude in proof of this.—Critics are cold-blooded mortals, who are not persuaded by a mere assertion; and we ourselves, mixing a good deal with individuals of almost every description, and of all parties, and consequently not entirely ignorant of what passes in the world, confess that we now learn, for the first time, this extraordinary fact; which, if true, must involve incidents of sufficient importance to loosen the bands of commerce, in all the quarters of the globe.

P. 17. the author here asserts, that land has not escaped *deterioration*. We suppose he means *depreciation*; for no political circumstances can directly affect the *goodness* of the land, and the expression is therefore absurd. But we ask, is the fact so? It cannot be fair to judge on either side, from a few partial and solitary examples. But in many places land, on sale, has produced a larger price than was demanded, or expected, before the war. This may perhaps arise from the circumstance of several monied men, withdrawing their capitals at the present period from the risk of trade, and vesting them in estates.

We submit to this writer’s professed spirit of candour, whether there really is any thing in the present circumstances of Great Britain, which will justify the gloom and despondency of the following exclamation.

“There

“ There is a situation that a good citizen must brood over in silence, but which the rapid career of our adversity does not admit to be long absent from his thoughts, in which it [paper money] may be the only national remedy against general ruin and confusion.” P. 18.

The sentence which follows, perhaps explains better than whole pages of elaborate argument, the real cause of much of the temporary evil which was some time since felt.

“ Though the banking-houses which circulate promissory notes, have not contributed in any considerable degree to our present distress, it must be admitted that it has been aggravated by the imprudence of individuals in over-trading their capitals, and resorting in several instances to the system of drawing and redrawing for supporting their credit.”

In the same page, and almost in the same breath, we are informed, by implication, that all cabinets are governed by ignorance and caprice. Doubtless, on the other hand, all the concentrated sagacity and virtue of man rest with the author, and his friends. Peace to that political wisdom, say we, which assumes for granted, that every Governor must be either a knave or a fool; and if this sweeping system of censure be admitted, even the present *wise* and *good* men who utter it, would become knaves and fools if allowed to govern; so they, at least, ought not to wish for a change. The sneer at the Sovereign, in p. 22, seems to have little business there, more than to mark the real character of this quondam admirer of Mr. Pitt—“ Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.”

If the following exclamation at p. 25, be not a paradox, we know not what is.

“ Better far had it been for Britain to have fought France singly, if her power had been twice as great, while the rest of Europe looked on, than to stir up and mingle in this general crusade of folly and ruin.”

Let it not be forgotten amid these high-wrought descriptions of our national misery, calamity and ruin, that one essential branch of our manufactures, that of our clothiers, is steadily employed without interruption, to furnish the armies of our allies. We are told indeed at p. 26, “ that the funds of all the belligerent powers are anticipated and exhausted, and national credit is every where about to explode.” But we are almost fatigued with pointing out such hardy assertions, unsupported even by the shadow of evidence. We are well contented not to have Jasper Wilson's gloomy spirit of prophecy. In this same page he tells us, that, “ in the seat of war, famine may be considered as inevitable, disease may soon be expected, contagion

will scatter her poison, &c. &c." Now, to be sure, it would be a sad thing if all this were true, we can only say, that nothing has yet happened to induce us to call this writer a second Daniel. Nay he is determined we shall at all events be a miserable people; we are miserable now we are at war, we should have been also miserable if we had not gone to war.

"It is very clear then, that had we even ourselves continued at peace, while the other belligerent powers were at war, we should have suffered much from the progress of universal poverty."

Great stress is laid upon an exclamation of Mr. Wyndham, on a very memorable occasion, and all the writer's powers of irony and ridicule are exerted to point it out to contempt. The truth is, that Mr. Wyndham in his noble solicitude, "*ne quid Respublica detrimenti caperet*," thought that if either the commerce of the country, or the country itself must perish, there could be no room to hesitate,—this doubtless was all he intended. It requires no apology, and deserves no censure.

An attempt is made, p. 34, to vindicate France from the imputation of commencing the war. For what purpose, says this writer, should they add England to the number of their enemies. For what purpose? was it not, we ask, an essential part of the mad system they were then pursuing?—was not war against all crowned heads and monarchies preached in their convention, thundered by their Demagogues, and demanded by the turbulent spirits, who could only hope for distinction in scenes of anarchy and blood? That it was unprovoked on our part requires no formal proof. Elated by a flush of temporary success, the French vainly imagined they had the right of imposing upon all nations their own evil schemes of government. The censure which succeeds, on Mr. Pitt, for not attending to a late application for peace from Le Brun, is puerile in the extreme; as if any stability could exist in an engagement with a Fanatic of to-day, to be obtruded from his place by a still greater Fanatic of to-morrow. This the fate of Le Brun has evinced. If it were true, as is asserted in the following page, that the treaty of Piltnitz was the source of all the present hostilities, which however is very disputable, an additional argument arises to prove, that the war is by no means imputable to our government. This country gave no countenance to that treaty, by the presence of any official or public character at the congress.

The hacknied subject of internal seditions and conspiracies, is beaten over and over again at p. 39, and in many subsequent pages. A plain answer to all this childish cavil may be easily and effectually given. It was notorious that the Jacobins had

too successfully spread their wild chimeras in this country, and that many profligate characters were ripe for sedition and conspiracies. It was not the minister or his friends who took the alarm, it was the great body of the nation, exerting itself with one voice, one heart, and one hand, to destroy the poison in its bud. Thanks to Providence, we did so, and let those "go wince," who having sinister views, found them frustrated by the vigour and honesty of Englishmen.

We do not mean to attend this writer further in his progress; we could, were we so inclined, point out many instances of false taste, and turgid style, such for instance, as when the author talks of "the classic grace, with which the spear of liberty was wielded at Jemappe," "floating notions of change pervading the imagination," "the fundamentality of the French Revolution," but, having said what seemed to us most necessary, we decline this further task. A just analysis of this publication will be found to be this: The author indulges himself in painting a most exaggerated and gloomy picture of the present or impending calamities of poor Old England, which, by his account, is in a most deplorable state indeed. This is the striking character of his piece; many and violent anathemas against Mr. Pitt, (whom formerly he *warmly* admired) Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham, &c. with, at every interval, loud cries of peace, peace!—

Now, peace is our dear delight, not Jasper's more —

But let it not be obtained at the expence of national honour and national importance; let it not depend on the caprice of individuals, marked only by their levity of mind, and sanguinary conduct; let it rest on some better foundation than the clamour of the moment. Let it not, with narrow policy, embrace our own personal and solitary interests, but let it widely and boldly comprehend Europe, nay the habitable world, the tranquillity of which these restless Jacobins would, according to their own declarations, disturb, if possible, with their new-fangled doctrines.—Such alone is the peace we covet; such alone we can recommend and vindicate. The peace for which these indiscriminate admirers of that blessing are so clamorous, would only involve us in a greater circle of hostilities, more formidable in themselves, and more extensive in their consequences. We regret, most sincerely regret, the lives of our brave countrymen, and the temporary diminution of commercial advantages; but the Sun of Britain will, we trust, only be obscured by a transient gloom, nor do we fear but that, with increase of glory, it will ere long

Flame in the forehead of the morning sky.

ART. XIII. *Roman Conversations, or a short Description of the Antiquities of Rome, and the Characters of many eminent Romans; intermixed with References to classical Authors, and various moral Reflections; in a supposed Conversation between some English Gentlemen at Rome.* 8vo. 2 volumes, 12s. Brown.

THESE volumes are singularly circumstanced with respect to publication, and we are enabled to notice them, which, from our respect to the worthy author, we are much inclined to do, in consequence of that singularity. The author, Joseph Wilcocks, Esq. a man of fortune, but better distinguished by the exemplary goodness of his heart, died in December, 1791, leaving these papers prepared for publication. In May, 1792, the first volume was published, and, in consequence of written directions left by the author, the second not till twelve months after. Such, at least is the account transmitted to us by the publisher, of the accuracy of which we have no reason to doubt.

According to the books of Westminster college, where Mr. Wilcocks was educated, he was born in the year, 1724, and was consequently only 67, at the period of his death*; but he had been for some time a good deal infirm, and evidently approaching towards that great change for which few men are so well prepared. His estate, which was considerable, was employed chiefly in various acts of beneficence, and he lived uniformly a retired and studious life, particularly attentive to biblical learning, and to every thing that could promote the cause of piety. His humility and diffidence were carried rather to an extreme; and from the same excess in the sensibility of his conscientious feelings, he forbore to act as a magistrate very early in life, having for a short time undertaken it as a justice, in his own county of Berks. Having in early life paid his addresses to a lady whom his father deemed it imprudent for him to marry, in point of circumstances, he submitted to parental authority, but continued unmarried throughout life. This life, however, though exemplary to the highest degree, in point of conduct, is not one of those that furnish many or striking events; and we cannot better hold forth that example to the imitation of others, than by giving his character in the un-

* We find, however, that he was actually born in 1723.

adorned language of an old servant, in which they have been transmitted to us by a friend.

“ One of his very amiable qualities was to consider himself as a citizen of the world, and mankind in general as his brethren and friends ; consequently he endeavoured to do them all the good in his power. I think I may also safely say, the great rule of his life and conduct was to be a true disciple and follower of all the beneficent actions of our Saviour, and to interweave his examples into his daily exercise and practice. He used to rise early, and was a very great œconomist of his time ; labouring to keep a most exact account of all his domestic concerns, and every thing that belonged to his receipts and expenditure. Even his numerous gifts and charities, I believe, were daily committed to paper, and all looked over in the evening, and balanced, noting every error and deficiency ; and if he did not perceive he had done one or more acts of charity and beneficence, he thought he had lost a day. He was the most dutiful and affectionate son, the most kind nephew, cousin, or relation to all who stood in any degree of kindred. To servants, workmen, and tenants, the most gentle and beneficent ; and to his poor neighbours an affectionate father, paying for schooling for their children, and even erecting schools, which is, perhaps, too well known to require mentioning. When travelling, he would enquire at the inns, who was in sickness or necessity in the place, leaving money for their relief. He frequently released debtors from prison, and had great charity to beggars. He frequently sent medical assistance to the sick, and gave large sums to hospitals. When abroad, he gave large sums also to poor convents, and to the necessitous of all countries and religions. He was always ready to assist every increase or improvement of learning, witness the very large and laborious share he took in assisting the collation of the Hebrew text of the bible, by opening many of the foreign libraries in Europe, through his interest and labour, and employing professors to collate at his own expence. His humanity to the brute creation was very great, and his tenderness even to insects. He preserved a reverential respect for the place of his nativity, for the places where he had received his education, and for those who had been companions of his youth : likewise for the memory of those who had been in any way instrumental in forming his morals, and perfecting his learning ; and this was preserved even to their friends and posterity.”

This artless picture, drawn by the hand of one who knew him intimately, may preserve a memorial of this worthy man, from which his modesty and self-abasement would have shrunk : but praise, as well as censure, must be given to the dead for the sake of the living, without regard to feelings which exist no longer.

longer. Of our praise or censure, perhaps, they are entirely ignorant; but if they know of them, they must know also that it is expedient, for the good of mankind, that neither should be withheld.

Mr. Wilcocks compiled the book of sacred exercises now in use at Westminster school; but we do not recollect any other publications known to have originated from his pen.

The book now before us may justly be recommended to the attention of that numerous class of youthful readers to which it is a concern of material importance, to separate the truths of Roman history, from the errors which disfigure it; to acquire a just admiration for the real patriots of Rome, and a just abhorrence of those whose patriotism was only feigned: to distinguish between the insidious arts of demagogues, and the integrity of true friends to the public, in order to apply those lessons to just use in future life.

In nice investigations of character, the author appears to have conducted his enquiries with persevering industry, free from prejudice, and with a strict regard to truth, negligent of popular opinion. Of this, his characters of Romulus, of the Gracchi, of Marcellus, Brutus, and others, will furnish striking instances. The plan of his work at the same time permits a description of modern Rome, and its vicinity, which bears every mark of being conducted with similar accuracy. The author's own account of the persons by whom these conversations are held, is at once illustrative of his general design, and strongly characteristic of his own feelings and disposition.

“ The following papers being drawn up in the form of a dialogue, it may be serviceable to him [the reader] to be in this place pre-acquainted in some degree with each of the four characters there introduced.

“ It is hoped that the *ecclesiastical* character, though very imperfectly delineated, will not, *on the whole*, appear unamiable; nor such a temper of mind to be totally an unworthy model for the young readers, who are designed for that profession. As to this character, it may be sufficient here to premise only, that this clergyman is supposed, during his *learned* and *pious* care of his young pupil, to have laboured to implant in his breast, from his earliest childhood, the true and great principles of Christian charity, or universal love; utterly discouraging, from the first, all those childish prejudices of narrow minds, the partial and unjust preferences of one school, one college, or one university to another; and teaching him afterwards gradually to extend his love to all worthy persons of all parties and denominations in this kingdom; and in general to all the inhabitants of all the *different* kingdoms and countries, of which the body of this happy monarchy is composed. In the same manner, during his travels into foreign countries, (which last and very important part of education is particularly useful in opening the mind, and enlarging the heart) he continued still the same great and
generous

generous plan of instruction. He still laboured to cultivate in his pupil's happy soul, true humility; and the *consequential* virtues of sincere good-will towards men, and piety to that God in the highest, who (according to the charitable reflection of St. Paul, during his travels) hath made of *one blood*, all nations to dwell on all the face of the earth. Such was the blessed object of his meditations; *ut charitas, pietate perfectè accensa, progrediatur quotidie in ulteriora*. Such were the limits to which he thus extended his benevolence; even those of the great globe itself.

And heaven beheld its image in his breast.

Essay on Man, Ep. iv. ver. 157.

"In relation to the three young gentlemen, it may not be improper here to premise, that they are all supposed to be descended of noble and opulent families; and all partakers of a similar and truly noble education, particularly in the study of the belles lettres, and the still more pleasing study of goodness.

"Their turns of mind also in general were amiably similar; though at present their talents began to exert themselves in different manners; according to the different prospects, which each had now opening before his eyes, of his particular kind of life, and station in the world.

"The eldest, whose family seat in the house of commons was ready to receive him on his return to *England*, was preparing himself for that station with truly patriotic intentions. He was daily, for some hours, inflaming his mind with the fire of ancient eloquence; at other hours he was still more earnest in the pursuit of a more solid object: for he was resolutely now entering on a diligent study of the vast and complex science of parliamentary and national business; without which indeed all attempts to senatorial oratory are necessarily very empty and vain.

"The youngest of these three friends was heir to a seat in the *highest* assembly of the *British* legislature. He did not indeed neglect such proper political studies, though as yet he did not follow them with such ardency. For he had the happiness to know that his noble and good father was still in strong health, and to wish that that health might be continued for many and many years. His chief object in the mean time, especially during his residence at *Rome*, was, first, improvement in true politeness of behaviour; and, secondly, instruction in the elegant arts of architecture, painting, sculpture, &c. of which he might afterwards hope to become an encourager at home, in humble imitation of his most amiable young sovereign. Charmed and enchanted with these fine arts, he preferred the quiet study of their excellencies to all the pomp and turbulence of a political life; and on this account was very far from desiring to be soon elected a member of the other legislative assembly, as he might easily have been.

"The third, though loving his country like the first of these his young friends and admiring the arts like the second, yet had fixed his plan of life, (perhaps owing to the influence of his good tutor, the clergyman just mentioned) on a different design. His prudent object was the family-life of a worthy country-gentleman; in which station however he hoped to continue, for many years in a proper manner, the same kind

kind of studies, in which he had been happily educated in his earliest youth."

The first volume is divided into two books, containing each five conversations; in which the consideration of Roman characters is carried down as low as Scipio Æmilianus, beginning from Romulus and Numa.

From this division of the work, we shall insert the following specimen:

"Crito's pupil, according to custom, waked very early this morning, and on opening his window-shutters, was amply rewarded for his vigilance, by the sweet freshness of the air, and the beautiful sight,

*"Of day-spring; and the sun, who scarce upris'n,
With wheels yet hovering o'er the ocean's brim,
Shot parallel to earth his dewy ray."*

Not a single bird in any of the adjoining fields or groves was then silent: from his window this happy youth listened with pleasure to their joy. He gazed, sometimes on the mountains, and other distant objects of the charming landscape of *Tivoli*; sometimes on the neighbouring hill, from the brow of which several small but shining streams were pouring down their waters into the adjacent valley, and at the same time sending up their white exhalations to heaven. Several lines of *Milton's* description of *Eden* now recurred to his memory,

*"Lowly he bow'd, adoring, and began
His oraisons, each morning duly paid.
These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
Almighty!" &c.*

"Full of the felicity both of devotion and innocence, he then walked out alone, amidst the murmurs and cascades of an hundred rivulets. On his return in about an hour's time, he found all his good friends risen. Full of cheerfulness the whole company sat down to breakfast, and afterwards proceeded together to visit the natural curiosities and antiquities of the place.

"Through the streets of the town they walked to the bridge, which is at its farther end. Leaning over the parapet wall, which is on the right-hand of that bridge, *Crito* with his pupil looked down on the famous cataract of the river *Anio*. They surveyed that majestic scene of nature with due admiration, though they had seen *Schaffhausen*, and read the most faithful descriptions of *Niagara*. The attention of the other two gentlemen was, in the mean time, employed in viewing, on the rock on their left, the small but elegant antique building, which is commonly called the temple of the *Sibyll*. The youngest made several judicious observations on its architecture: the eldest, turning round to *Crito's* pupil, asked him some questions relative to that ancient oracle, which was situate somewhere in this neighbourhood, and of which the *Sibylla Tiburtina* was probably one of the priestesses. That oracle, I mean, said he, where, according to your beloved *Virgil*, king *Latinus* heard the prophecy of the future greatness of this Roman nation;

tion; greatness, not confined to *Italy* alone, but, from the remarkable epocha of the first *Punic* war, spreading gradually over all parts of the *Mediterranean*, and extending itself on one side to the *Atlantic*, on the other side to the *Arabian* ocean.

“*Omnia sub pedibus, quâ sol utrumque recurrens
Aspicit oceanum, vertique regique videbunt.*”

“The conversation was now interrupted by the arrival of two young travellers, one a *Dutchman*, the other a *Dane*, accompanied by a *Roman* Abate, their antiquarian. As they were all very well acquainted with *Crito*, and his three young countrymen, they joined company for the remainder of the day; they continued indeed together during the whole time which they passed at *Tivoli* and *Palæstrina*.” P. 197.

The second volume consists also of two books, in the first of which we find eight conversations; in the second, seven: and concludes with some mention of the work of Fannius on those who suffered for their virtue from the tyranny of Nero; followed by strong lessons on the subject of religion.

In this volume, the following comparison of the christian character, with that of stoicism, is worthy of notice:

“Yet, seated as we are at present by *Zeno’s* statue, let us not omit to do proper justice even to the stoics themselves. Many of their doctrines are very noble, very exalted: many of their examples deserve our study, deserve our imitation. But at the same time that we acknowledge this, let us again and again bless Providence for having assisted us with other examples, far more perfect than those of any *Roman* worthy; with other instructions far more correct and complete than this *Grecian* philosophy which thus abounded with great errors mixt with great wisdom, and taught great vices mixt with great virtues.

“*Crito* now began to consider the Christian religion in contrast with the stoic philosophy. There is no need to insert here the particulars of his discourse; they seem indeed to be in some measure foreign from the subject of these *Roman* Conversations: it may be sufficient to observe in general that his discourse was, in its beginning cool; it was throughout learned and judicious; but in its progress his heart became gradually warm, and at the conclusion broke out in a pure flame of piety.”

“The Christian character (said he towards the conclusion) is not only more noble, more grand, and awful than any imagined perfection in this so much celebrated philosophy, but it has also a grace, amiableness, and beauty, which never adorned any stoic vision. Much fuller is it than stoicism of the spirit of true justice, but infinitely fuller of benevolence and mercy. Fuller of the spirit of just inflexibility in what is right; but still more full of condescension and sweetness. Fuller of fortitude, but infinitely more abounding in patience, in resignation, and in the highest most unextinguishable hope. Greater as to exaltation of mind, but infinitely greater in the deepest humility, and in

in the most grateful acknowledgment that all its virtues are the gifts of the grace of heaven."

The plan of a new edition of Horace, sketched in the passage here subjoined, is pleasing, and suggests to us that a small part of it has since been executed in Italy.

"I could wish, said he, that some properly qualified *English* traveller would, during his making the tour of *Italy*, amuse himself with executing that design which I remember to have heard you propose.

"I mean, the collection of proper materials for a new edition of *Horace's Odes*, accompanied with a traveller's notes. Several illustrations might doubtless be with much ease and pleasure collected from a view of the face of this country, from an experience of its climate, and an observation of the customs and manners of its inhabitants: illustrations, never perhaps to be expected from the labour or genius of any of our *tramontane literati*, who have not had the happiness of seeing these southern parts of *Europe*.

"I have been thinking that such an edition might be very properly adorned; not only (as you proposed) with some neatly engraved maps of the *Campagna di Roma*, and other parts of modern *Italy*; but also with some small landkips, placed as head or tail-pieces to several of the Odes.

"Let me give one instance only of what I mean. The Odes which are descriptive of the environs of *Tibur* might be very pleasingly illuminated by some views in miniature of the real country near *Tivoli*, and the present remains of *Mænas's* stately villa there."

At Rome, a few years since, was published a work of this kind, intended to illustrate the journey of Horace from Rome to Brundisium, consisting of a set of engravings of the places and scenes there mentioned, from actual views, with the corresponding passages of the author subjoined. But the general edition, on the plan of Mr. Wilcocks, would be more satisfactory.

To the ornaments of style, it may be observed, our author has paid less scrupulous attention than to the veracity of his narrations. If we are not charmed with the brilliancy of his descriptions, we cannot but approve the fidelity of his representations; if we are not overwhelmed by the rapidity of his eloquence, we cannot but yield to the stoutness of his arguments; which are rarely disputable, and still more rarely subvertible. His constant disposition to inculcate the precepts of moral and religious knowledge, tho' highly commendable in its motives, has given an air of uniform solemnity to his work, which sometimes appears to extend itself with unnecessary seriousness to trifles. Youthful minds, it might have been of advantage to recollect, require to be allured to improvement of all kinds, by some variety of style, and to be relieved in their operations

operations by occasional excursions of fancy, and traits of gayer hue. But to the praise of having left behind him a work calculated to convey much useful information, and strongly evidencing his own learning, unaffected modesty, and genuine piety, Mr. Wilcocks is most justly entitled.

ART. XIV. *Sins of the Government, Sins of the Nation; or, a Discourse for the Fast, appointed on April 19, 1793. By a Volunteer.* 8vo. 1s. Johnson.

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THIS singular production is said to come from the pen of Mrs. Barbauld, a lady well known, and certainly of distinguished accomplishments. Though she does not actually prefix it in the usual form of a sermon, she in a very few sentences introduces her text, which is Deut. xxix. 10. *Ye stand this day all of you before the Lord*; a text which would suit any congregation, any subject, or any occasion; but which is here intended to point out to the hearers their particular responsibility before God for the public transactions of the nation. In order to fix this responsibility upon them, the writer has recourse to doctrines *perfectly French*; which she thus introduces:

“We act as a nation, when, *through the organ* of the legislative power, *which speaks the will of the nation*, and by means of the executive power which *does the will of the nation*, we enact laws, form alliances, make war or peace, dispose of the public money, or do any of those things which *belong to us in our collective capacity*. As, comparatively, few individuals have any immediate share in these public acts, we might be tempted to forget the responsibility which attaches to the nation at large with regard to them, did not the wisdom and piety of the governing powers, by thus calling us together on every public emergency, remind us *that they are all our own acts*; and that, for every violation of integrity, justice, or humanity in public affairs, it is incumbent upon every one of us, to humble himself personally before the tribunal of Almighty God.” P. 3.

Here we have *organ*, and *national will*, and all the jargon of French republicanism; and on this ground, and this alone, stands all the argument of this discourse. Deny this, and the whole is blank paper, or worse than that, paper misused.

What immediately follows, is an argument as false and fallacious as we ever remember to have seen upon paper. The lady must excuse us, we are not wanting in respect to her, but when ladies condescend to write political pamphlets, they must condescend also to have their arguments examined. It

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stands thus: "that this [above given] is the true *and only rational* interpretation of the solemnities of this day, is evident from hence, that we are never enjoined to confess the sins of other people, but our own sins." When the lady had hit upon this argument, we make no doubt that she cried *εὐρηκα*, in Greek or English; and imagined herself to have attained even the acme of demonstration. But, alas! demonstration is a slippery thing, and is particularly accustomed to elude the grasp of those who do not try to seize it coolly. Who is there, not seduced by the pride of supposed discovery, that cannot perceive this deduction to rest solely upon the imagination, that on days of public fasting, we are called together to lament the sins of the administration?—But in all the sermons that were ever produced upon such an occasion, till the present, where is this doctrine to be found? or, what ministry was ever so foolish as to say to the nation, We are wicked, and are doing wrong, therefore *you must repent for us*. No, the nation is called upon to fast for that aggregate of sin, in which every individual bears a part, greater or less; and with a design to supplicate, that God, *in consideration of the justice and rectitude* of our present measures, would not visit us for those offences which we have all committed against him.

We see then what becomes of that curious sarcasm, for which also the writer doubtless gave herself great credit. "If, therefore, the nation at large had nothing to do in the affairs of the nation, the piety of our rulers would have led them to fast and pray by themselves alone, without inviting us to concur in this salutary work." If God were inclined to punish a nation for its general iniquity, the fasting and praying of its governors alone might be wholly inefficacious, but the general humiliation of the whole, *for their own sins*, in obedience to the call of their governors, presents a very different picture, and one much more likely to conciliate the indulgence of the Almighty. If they fasted for the sins of their governors, they would indeed fast *for those of others*, notwithstanding the ingenious implication of this gallicised lady; whose attachment to the principles of that anarchical system shines forth again in the conclusion of this paragraph, "for in every transaction *the principal* is answerable for the conduct of the agents he employs to transact it," that is, the people, *as principal*, is answerable for the faults of the King and Ministers, *its servants*: for the whole chain of this responsibility is wound up in the ensuing sentence. What then does the following interpretation of the royal Proclamation speak, but the direct language of the present Convention of France?

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“The language of the Proclamation then may be thus interpreted—People! who in your individual capacities are rich and poor, high and low, governors and governed, assemble yourselves *in the unity of your public existence*; rest from your ordinary occupations, give a different direction to the exercises of your public worship, confess—not every man his own sins, but all the sins of all. We, your appointed rulers, before we allow ourselves to go on in executing *your will* in a conjuncture so important, force you to make a pause, that you may be constrained to reflect, that you may bring this will, paramount to every thing else, into the sacred presence of God; that you may there examine it, and see whether it be agreeable to his will, and to the eternal obligations of virtue and good morals. If not, the guilt be upon your own heads; we disclaim the awful responsibility.” P. 5.

Supposing the hearers, or readers, to be now sufficiently prepared by *proper* views of the subject, *Madame* goes on to tell them into what sins they are most likely *to be betrayed*.

Sarcasm is a figure which this lady, forgetting its impropriety in a sermon, is very fond of using: for which reason, in the very next sentence, being about to tell us what is national religion, she first tells us, very curiously, what it is not. “By a national religion,” she says, “I do not mean the burning a few wretches twice or thrice a year, in honour of God, nor yet the exacting subscription to some obscure tenets, *believed by few, and understood by none*; nor yet the investing a certain order of men, *dressed in a particular habit, with civil privileges and secular emolument*,” p. 7.

Alas! good lady! and is this all you can see in the the latter part of the fabric of the ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom?—be assured, however, that your countrymen do not think with you; that they believe what you do not believe; understand what you do not, or will not understand (pardon us!) and revere what you insult.—In this paragraph, however, inauspiciously as it begins, we are happily gratified by one true principle thus expressed: “But the united will of a whole people cannot make wrong right, or sanction one act of rapacity, injustice, or breach of faith. The first principle, therefore, we must lay down is, that we are to submit our public conduct to the same rules, by which we are to regulate our private actions,” p. 9. In this we most cordially agree, and only wonder that the fair writer should have so boldly forsaken her teachers.

The vices of nations now to be enumerated are divided into, 1. those which relate to their own internal proceedings: 2. and those which belong to their relations with other states. Of the first kind are oppressive laws; and here we are told that our government, though good, will not continue so unless we take care of it. For this purpose we are guarded, very properly, against *insubordination*, (see French Dictionary) but

unhappily the opposite duty is fixed only on the axiom that "the *will* of the minority should *ever yield* to that of the majority;" an axiom which came in the same ship with the word insubordination, and has been refuted often enough to save us the trouble. The glorious effects of it are however displayed in a style of enthusiasm, which is rather forgetful of facts.—From the vocabulary of the Convention we have then, *public functionaries*, which are defined accordingly. Reformers are next defined, and their office is stated to be "to sow the seed, and let it lie patiently in the ground, perhaps for ages,—to *prepare*, not to bring about, *revolutions*."—It is taken for granted, that these reformers have all the superior light they suppose themselves to have; but happily it is allowed, that even freedom "if a nation is not disposed to accept of it, is not to be presented to them on the point of a bayonet," p. 13. This is a great point gained; but an axiom, we fear, not much to be trusted, when those, who call licence freedom, feel bold enough to think they can enforce it.

The outline of government being thus viewed, the particular parts are called up to examination, and here the favourite Knight-Errant, Sarcasm, is sent out by this Fairy Queen to attack, directly or indirectly, almost every part of our national system; but as he attacks them only with old and blunted arms, or with the magic spells of exaggeration, his adventure does not end triumphantly. The nation is then accused of *extravagance*, with respect to the national expenditure; *pride* of patriotism; *cruelty* and *oppression* in the slave-trade; which, however, the legislature has alleviated, and has seriously endeavoured to remove.

Then we come to the second head of our *external conduct*: and here we are enjoined to observe *sincerity*, and are accused, falsely accused, we may honestly assert, of *injustice*. We are accused of fancying ourselves the exclusive favourites of heaven, and of saying in our thanksgivings, "God, we thank thee, that we are not like other nations," p. 25, of which, surely, conscience cannot accuse us. Then follows the customary declamation against war; with some new turns, such as bringing in the military estimates,—“so much for killing, so much for maiming, so much for making widows and orphans,” &c. which, though certainly very witty, is not at all to the purpose: and therefore lest it should fail, the pathetic is, immediately after, called in as an auxiliary:—and the praying to God to go forth with our armies, and be our aid, is represented as the consummation of all impiety. God forbid, however, that we should ever forget that the battle is not to the strong, but to those who are enabled or permitted to obtain it by the Lord of Hosts.

In the following passage there is so much candour, that for the sake of candour, we are desirous to extract it.

“ This general opinion has, on a recent occasion, been sedulously called for, and most of you have complied with the requisition. You, who have, on this occasion, given warm and unqualified declarations of attachment to the existing system, you have done well—You, who have denounced abuses, and declared your wishes for reform, you have done well likewise, provided each of you has acted from the sincere, unbiassed conviction of his own mind. But if you have done it lightly, and without judgment, you have done ill; if against judgment, worse: if, by any improper influence, you have interfered with the liberty of your neighbour, or your dependant, and caused him to act against his judgment and his conscience—worse still. If the ferment of party has stirred up a spirit of rancour and animosity among friends and townsmen, or introduced the poison of distrust amidst the freedom and security of social life, we stand this day before the Lord; and if our brother hath aught against us, “ let us go first, and be reconciled “ to our brother, and then come and offer our gift.” P. 37.

But in the next sentence we have a censure upon those who may have “ disturbed or misled weaker minds, by *exaggerated danger, and affected alarm*,” which shows the writer unwilling to give the nation credit for feeling what it really felt, an alarm for what was most dear to it, from dangers which it was not, at that moment, able to appreciate.

As this pamphlet, from the celebrity of its reputed author, and the spirit and ability with which it is composed, has gained a degree of importance not due to it from any solidity in its arguments, we have given it a place proportioned, not to our own estimation of it, but to the expectations of those whom it was meant to serve. But we cannot conclude our account, which we have drawn up most fairly and dispassionately, without pointing out to our readers how fully, notwithstanding all affected disguises, the whole extent of French principles is maintained, by those persons, whoever they may be, who warmly approve and diligently circulate such arguments as this politico-theological lady has here brought forward. We respect her talents, and are willing to give her full allowance for the goodness of her intentions, but we cannot hesitate to pronounce that, in our opinion, she is totally mistaken in her theories,

ART. XV. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year, 1793. Part I. 4to. 8s. Elmsley.*

AMONG the most pleasing branches of our literary labour will be ever that of attending to the transactions of a society, the pride and glory of our country, the example to many others, and the sound and steady friend to philosophical improvement and discovery. We have on this occasion delayed our observations, because we would not rashly commence an undertaking so important, and so arduous, as that of criticizing the labours of the first promoters of science in this country. But though touched with a due sense of their merits whom we are thus called upon to examine, we shall not scruple plainly to deliver our sentiments, and to mark whatever we may think erroneous or imperfect, since it is not even the wish of philosophical enquirers that their labours should pass unexamined; nor can truth, in many cases, be ascertained, but by the distinct and independent views of various minds.

In an advertisement prefixed to this volume, the society cautiously guards the public against the supposition, that the papers published in these transactions are ever given as the sentiments of the body. The fact is, we believe, that the members are never convened, as a body, for any such purpose as that of deciding on the truth or falsehood of any doctrine held forth in papers there produced: to attempt it would be, in very many instances, to subject themselves to the necessity of pronouncing premature judgments; it being necessary that many points should be long under discussion, and investigation, before it can be possible for any man, or any set of men to decide, where lies the truth. The utmost that can be expected of a philosophical society is, that they should not suffer things to come forward under their sanction, that are evidently puerile or false; but should select, from the materials laid before them, such papers as are most ingenious, curious, or most likely to promote the advancement of knowledge, in some branch or other of philosophy. This we understand to have been uniformly the object of the British Royal Society, whether their papers were collected by a secretary, or, as latterly, by a committee of their members; and in this point of view we think them perfectly justified in maintaining the degree of reserve they here hold out, with respect to the perfection of the papers they send forth. They deliver to the public, matters for discussion upon curious points, not finished questions, on which nothing further remains to be investigated:—or facts and observations which

which cannot usually be otherwise presented than as probable in themselves, or resting upon the credit and testimony of the authors whose names they bear.

Before us, as reviewers, and as a part of that public to which the whole is submitted, the papers come under two different aspects. In the former character, we are to report the substance of the various articles contained in the transactions; in the latter, we have an equal right, at least, with all other individuals, to examine and enquire into the materials of each, and to deliver our opinions, founded on the best knowledge we have, concerning the facts, experiments, or other circumstances related, or the doctrines advanced. This we shall do with freedom, but not with captiousness. Having once for all thus premised our general sentiments upon the subject, we shall proceed immediately to our task.

ART. I. *An Account of two Rainbows, seen at the same time, at Alverstoke, Hants, June 9, 1792. By the Rev. Mr. Sturges. Communicated by William Heberden, M. D. F. R. S.*

These two rain-bows, which had each its secondary bow, touched each other at their lowest point, and were not concentric. Both the primary bows were very vivid for a considerable time, and at different times nearly equally so, but the lower bow was the more permanent, and was a larger segment of a circle. From the circumstance of the two bows not being concentric, the reporter very reasonably presumes that the lower proceeded from the sun itself, and the higher from the reflection of the sun in the sea, then perfectly calm, between the Isle of Wight and the land. The reflected image being lower than the sun, would of course produce a higher-bow. The solution is probably right.

ART. II. *Description of the double-horned Rhinoceros of Sumatra. By Mr. William Bell, Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company, at Bencoolen. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.*

The double-horned Rhinoceros, well known to the Romans, who procured their animals of this kind from Africa, as appears by their coins, and by the epigram of Martial, where he is described *gemino cornu*, has been little examined, till lately, by the modern naturalists. It has even proved, in one instance, a snare to a celebrated traveller, who is suspected of having copied old representations designed from the species with

one horn, by way of representing that with two. This is a heavy accusation, but perhaps still capable of being disproved, when the varieties of nature shall have been more fully explored. It is certain, that all accounts, except that of the traveller above-mentioned, conspire to describe the double-horned Rhinoceros as wholly destitute of those strong folds, and armour-like appearance of the skin, which characterize the species with a single horn. Mr. Bell, indeed, here gives his Rhinoceros a line or fold from the shoulder to the legs, though but faintly marked. He says also, that there were several other folds and wrinkles on the body and legs; but then, he adds, that 'that the whole gave rather the appearance of softness,' which is directly contrary to the appearance of the Asiatic Rhinoceros. Yet, on the other hand, it may be said, that this animal was young, and his folds would certainly become more strong as his skin became thicker, and the tubercles on the skin more solid. As it was, however, Mr. Bell says expressly, that it 'had not that appearance of armour, which is observable in the single-horned Rhinoceros.' As this was found in Sumatra, where the other species also is known, it seems possible there may be a half breed, which may unite the properties of both: nor can we safely pronounce that the same may not be the case in particular parts of Africa. The Greeks also knew the double-horned Rhinoceros: Pausanias speaks of them as found among the Æthiopians, ἡς, ἐπὶ τῷ συμβεβηκότι, ονομαζομένης ῥινοκερως, ὅτι σφισι ἐπ' ἀκρᾷ τῇ ῥίνι ἐν ἑκαστωκερας, καὶ ἄλλο ὑπὲρ αὐτο, ἐμείγα,—'each having one horn on the extremity of the nose, and above that another, not large.'

ART. III. *Description of a Species of Chætodon, called, by the Malays, E an bonna. By Mr. William Bell, Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company, at Bencoolen. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.*

The most extraordinary peculiarity in this fish appears to be the tumours in its bones. These, Mr. Bell says, 'in the first fish I saw I supposed to be exostoses arising from disease; but on dissecting a second, found the corresponding bones had exactly the same tumours, and the fishermen informed me they were always found in this fish.' He adds, after speaking doubtfully of their use, 'these tumours are spongy, and so soft as to be easily cut with a knife; they were filled with oil.' In the view of the skeleton they are distinctly represented, and have an extraordinary appearance.

ART. IV. *Account of some Discoveries made by Mr. Galvani, of Bologna; with Experiments and Observations on them. In Two Letters, from Mr. Alexander Volta, F. R. S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pavia, to Mr. Tiberius Cavallo.*

In these letters, which are written in French, we have an account of the experiments, which led Mr. Galvani to consider the electrical fluid as a principal agent in the œconomy of the human frame; and which have given rise to a new branch of physiology, under the name of *Animal Electricity*.

In 1791, Mr. Galvani published a small pamphlet, entitled *AYLOYSII GALVANI de viribus electricitatis in motu musculari Commentarius. Bononiæ, in 4to. 58 pp.* with four plates. The letters of Mr. Volta contain a sketch of Mr. Galvani's discovery, as well as of his own experiments.

Mr. Galvani having dissected and prepared a frog, so that the limbs held to a part of the spine only by the crural nerves, which were laid bare, the upper part of the body and spine being cut off, found that strong motions were excited in the limbs, with spasmodic contractions in all the muscles, every time that a spark was taken from the conductor of an electrical machine, situated at a considerable distance from the remains of the animal. The spark was taken from the conductor without any communication with the animal. The experiment, however, did not succeed, unless the animal was either in contact with, or very near a piece of metal, or some other good conducting substance. It answered best when it was placed between two good conductors, one at the extremity of the limbs, the other near the spine, or the nerves; the conductor communicating with the muscles should be connected with the floor. Mr. Galvani made similar experiments on other animals, as quadrupeds, birds, &c. and found the same appearances.

The sensibility of the frog, when dissected in the foregoing manner, is astonishing; it is convulsed by the electricity from a conductor, or from a Leyden phial, when the charge is so weak as to communicate no signs of electricity to the most delicate electrometers, even to that of Bennet.

From experiments made with an electrical machine, Mr. Galvani proceeded to try what could be performed without that assistance; and found that by using only a conducting substance, one end touching the muscles, the other the nerves or spine of a frog prepared as before, violent motions were produced in the limbs. Here no artificial electricity was concerned. The conductor used may be either entirely of metal,

or

or partly metallic, and partly of worse conductors, as water, a circuit of several persons, &c. The interposition of glass, wax, or other non-conducting substances always hindered the effect, imperfect conductors only answer while the vital power is vigorous. Convulsive motions, without any assistance from artificial electricity, were produced in the same manner on other animals, by laying bare a principal nerve, and forming a communication, by means of a conducting substance, with some of the muscles depending thereon. Every experiment seems to prove the existence of an animal electricity, a fluid occasioning muscular motion, passing readily from the nerves to the muscles, or the muscles to the nerves.

Mr. Galvani, in order to establish an analogy between these experiments and the Leyden phial, considers the nerves, or the interior of the muscle, to be positively electrified, and the outside to be negatively so. But Mr. Volta has shown, that there is no foundation for this analogy, because the same convulsive motions may be produced in the limbs and other members of a frog, by touching with metal two different parts of a nerve, or two muscles, or even different parts of one and the same muscle. In these cases, it is necessary however to use two different metals; as for instance, silver and iron; a circumstance not required when the experiments are performed in Mr. Galvani's way.

The effect arising from the application of two metallic substances of a different kind, is considered by Mr. Volta not only as new in itself, but as opening to us a new law in electricity. It appears by his experiments, that with some exceptions, we may excite, by coatings of two different metals properly applied, strong contractions in all the muscles of an animal, while there is any remaining degree of vitality. These motions may be produced by such means, when neither mechanical or chemical stimuli will have that effect.

Mr. Volta says that his experiments, varied in every possible way, show that the motion of the electrical fluid excited in the animal organs, does not act immediately on the muscles, but that it excites the nerves, and that the action of these gives motion to the muscles, but how this action is propagated, or in what manner it communicates motion to the muscles, is a problem on which these discoveries throw no light.

"It is dangerous," says Lord Bacon, "to pass a judgment upon a new discovery, while it is new; we should wait until time has abated the sweetness of novelty, and given scope to reflection to flow in from different quarters." In conformity to this excellent advice of the friend and father of modern

modern philosophy, we shall leave these discoveries to stand or fall by the decisions of time. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject, without observing, that experimental philosophers, usually take a circuitous, though a sure, way to arrive at truth; an attentive observer of nature will often clearly perceive and point out her mode of operation long before it is deduced from experiments. Thus, in the present instance, we find Sir Isaac Newton supposing that the muscles are moved by a subtle spirit vibrating along the nerves, Dr. A. Wilson giving it as his opinion, "that the *nerves* were the directors of the various energies and powers of natural life; and that the vivifying fluid occupying and organizing every particle, could discharge its whole *nitus*, according to the pathic intimation of any nerve, or nerves, like the *electric fluid*." In 1755, Dr. Shebbeare, in his *Practice of Physic*, says, "that the nerves are the conductors of this fire, from one part of the body to the other; that this fire passes by the nerves to the brain, and from thence to the heart, for supplying the cause of involuntary motion." He also gives a very curious experiment on the motion communicated to the heart of an eel by the electrical fluid.

Before we quit this article, we must enter our protest against the *horrid cruelties*, accompanying many of these experiments of the Italian anatomists, and express our apprehension lest the dissection of living human subjects, a practice of the ancient Egyptians, should by one step further in philosophical apathy, be renewed; nor can we conceive how Mr. Volta could consider the noise of a grasshopper, excited by tortures, as an amusement.

If it be the property of modern natural philosophy, as it has appeared to be of the metaphysical, to obliterate all the amiable feelings of humanity, we shall wish to have but little of its progress to record,

ART. V. *Further Particulars respecting the Observatory at Benares, of which an Account, with Plates, is given by Sir Robert Barker, in the LXVII Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions. In a Letter to William Marsden, Esq. F. R. S. from John Lloyd Williams, Esq. of Benares.*

The observatory at Benares, called *Maun-mundel*, in which the instruments are constructed in stone, has excited much curiosity. The Brahmins, consulted by Mr. Williams upon this subject, all agreed, "that this observatory was never used, nor did they think it capable of being used, for any nice observations; and believe, that it was built more for ostentation, than

than the promotion of useful knowledge. It would have been a convenience to the Reader if the plates belonging to Sir Robert Barker's account had been re-inserted here, as the descriptions all refer to them. It is also unfortunate that the person who described the instruments was not versed in astronomy : as the uses of three out of five of them are here undetermined, which a good astronomer would probably have been able to conjecture with some degree of accuracy.

[*To be continued.*]

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 16. *The Female Duellist; an After-piece, with Songs set to Music, by Mr. Suet : As performed at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket.*
1s. Owen.

The author of this piece, which is by no means destitute of spirit or of humour, confesses himself indebted, for the leading character, and various incidents in the *Female Duellist*, to Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of "*Love's Cure; or, the Martial Maid.*" It seems to be the production of a writer who will hereafter, with proper care, and cultivation of his talents, produce things of higher importance.

NOVELS.

ART. 17. *Simple Facts; or, the History of an Orphan, in 2 vols. By Mrs. Matthews.* 12mo. 6s. Richardson.

This novel corresponds with its title, in being a plain narrative of events; yet the story is interesting, the completion well concealed, till it suddenly bursts on the reader, and the reflections unexceptionable, in point of morality; though, from one or two passages, we were led somewhat to suspect the writer to be of the Romish persuasion. In grammatical accuracy, we observed very few failures. But in vol. 2, page 69, there is a letter dated at sea, 30 deg. north latitude, and 10 east longitude, a part of the terraqueous globe which, whether with most English navigators the longitude be reckoned from Greenwich, or, with others, from Ferro, is land; on which, to use a seaman's phrase, a vessel would lie *high and dry*. This may be an error of the press; but from a lady who strongly recommends teaching

teaching her own sex the principles of geography, is rather unfortunate. South latitude, instead of north, will set all right, and place the ship near the Cape, in its passage to India, whither it is supposed to be bound.

ART. 18. *The Knight of the Rose, an allegorical Narrative, including Histories, Adventures, &c. designed for the Amusement and Moral Instruction of Youth. By the Author of the Adventures of the Six Princesses of Babylon, &c. and the Editor of the Juvenile Magazine.* 12mo. 3s. Hookham.

The idea of this entertaining publication is borrowed from Spenser's *Fairy Queen*. It is executed with no mean proportion of success, and the writer is certainly entitled both to our praise for her present performance, and our encouragement for her future exertions. A long and very respectable list of subscribers is annexed to the volume, which is at once a testimony to the private estimation of Miss Peacock, and a pledge for the propriety of admitting the labours of her pen into families.

M E T A P H Y S I C S.

ART. 19. *The Book; or Continuation of the Moral World. Vol. V.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Ridgway.

Tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile!

Insanity at open war with Heaven; with this difference from the Titans wars of old, that the assailant is a pigmy, not a giant. This son of earth, so far from placing Ossa on Pelion, and Olympus on Ossa, cannot pile one sentence of common sense upon another; but wages war with God, in a jargon unintelligible to Man. His direct and unqualified blasphemies would be beyond all measure horrible, were they not nonsense. We understand that the former four volumes, printed under different and fanciful titles, contained exactly similar stuff. The Author gratefully ascribes *all the illumination his mind at present possesses* to a passage of the Persian poet Hafez, which he calls sublime morality; we, folly and wickedness. He speaks of one gentleman, whom he calls *the Pedestrian* (in contradistinction to *the Athenian* *) as his friend. Strange! that, if he has a friend, that Friend should not recommend him to a Physician, or at least keep him from Printers.

* We suppose *Stuart* is the name understood.

P O L I T I C S.

ART. 20. *The Citizen of the World. By John Lowett, H. D. Printed and sold for the Author, at No. 4. Shepherd's Market, May Fair.* 8vo. 1s.

Now we might safely propound it to our readers, as a prize question, to be rewarded with ten copies of the *British Critic*, bound and lettered, if any one should divine what is intended by those respectable capitals,

capitals, H. D. subjoined to the name of Mr. or perhaps Dr. Lovett. However, not to perplex our friends with an enquiry which would be fruitless, we shall tell them, without further circumlocution, that it means *Hair Dresser*. This we happen to know from positive information, otherwise the following passage is enough to throw the most sagacious Critic off the scent. "What can be said in favour of *hair-dressing*? which is one of the *most destructive fashions that was ever invented*. By it a vast number of people are rendered *useless to society*, a great deal of the necessaries of life are destroyed, and cloaths in abundance." P. 29. But this *friseur* is become a *Citizen of the World*, and a politician. Hear him in these characters! "Before I had any knowledge of what the Bank received every one's money for, that thought proper to take it there, and pay them so much interest for it, I was astonished what they could do with it, I was led to believe, they lent it to merchants at a greater interest, but it has been put to a worse purpose, *that is, to have thousands and ten thousands of the subjects of this country put to death, and all for the pride and etiquette of courts.*" p. 9. Now we submit to Mr. Lovett's city, the world, whether he is not more useful to society when he is frizzing hair, than when he is writing and printing such blundering stuff as this? and whether it would be wise to change the sagacity of our present Governors, for the influence of such enlightened *Sans-culottes*? the whole is worthy of these specimens. Were any person to ask, why it is entitled *The Citizen of the World*, it would be difficult to give an answer. It was thought, perhaps, that *the Hair-dresser of the World* would not sound so well.

ART. 21. *The Motives and Consequences of the present War impartially considered.* 8vo. 1s. Pridden.

It is an error not uncommon among authors, to give wrong names to their books. The title of *this* should have been, *Reasons for the present War*. For the author scarcely arrives at his third page, before he forgets, and even disclaims, the *impartial consideration* which he had promised at setting out: "I venture to obtrude my opinion on the public, from a *firm conviction* that the measures, which it has been thought expedient to adopt at the present juncture, are entitled to our *confidence*; and am willing to perform the part of a good citizen, by contributing to the *utmost of my power to support them.*"

Thus much we think ourselves bound to remark; tho' we commend both the design of the Author, and his execution of it. The reader will here find many satisfactory arguments, which have much solidity, though little novelty, to recommend them. Few persons (we apprehend) question the necessity of this war; but those who would lament our success in it. And among the lights which men have lately spread throughout the kingdom, this is the clearest, — A perfect knowledge of *their* principles and views.

A plain politician may read this book with satisfaction and improvement; provided only, that he likes British better than French liberty; which is not requiring much from a man in his senses.

ART. 22. *A Charge, delivered to the Grand Jury of the City of Bristol. - April 6, 1793. By Richard Burke, Esq. Recorder.* 8vo. 6d. Robinsons, &c.

This charge reflects great credit on the Recorder, the Grand Jurors, the Resident Magistrates, and the Citizens in general of Bristol. On the first, by the judgment and ability displayed in it: on the Jurors, by this honourable testimony which it bears concerning them,—“The punctual attendance, the diligent enquiry, the intelligence with which the Grand Juries of this city have gone through the business prepared for them, have been meritorious and exemplary:” and on the Magistrates and Citizens, by this testimony no less honourable. “I have had, for several sessions, the solid satisfaction of remarking, and drawing the public attention to the gradual decrease of offences in this city; of such, at least, as demand the severe cognizance of this court. I am happy to be now able to repeat the same observation. The magnitude, the vast population, and all other circumstances of this city, through the extent of its jurisdiction, considered, this becomes a just subject of congratulation; and furnishes a happy proof of the regulated manners of the lower classes of the citizens, as well as an honourable testimony to the vigilance and discretion of your Resident Magistrates.”

To every magistrate, and to every good subject, in the kingdom, the perusal of this judicious charge is recommended. It abounds with important observations, expressed with elegant plainness, concerning “a beginning of combinations of offenders, an appearance of *system* in the conduct of offences:”—concerning the proper functions of Grand Juries, particularly with respect to the finding of bills:—concerning the ferocious tyranny of French Liberty, of which a lively sketch is here exhibited:—and concerning the diligence with which that Liberty has been praised, and our own Constitution vilified, by the Reformers, as they would be called, of the present day.

ART. 23. *A Letter from a Country Magistrate to his Friend in Town; pointing out the Summer's Prospect of the Seditious, and the Means of preventing their Success.* 4to. 1s. Mason.

The Author makes an apology for having exceeded the limits of an ordinary letter. We wish, on the contrary, that he had made a double letter of it. In a good epistolary style, many useful suggestions are here presented to us.

The Summer's Prospect of the Seditious is thus represented: “They will aggravate the distresses of the labouring manufacturers; they will snatch at every unfavourable circumstance that the chances of war may turn up; they will endeavour to render the mind of the multitude infuriate; they will strive hard to provoke military interference, that they may have the pleasure of calling government a tyranny. Every evil will be posited to the account of the war. This is already the cant: it moves in small circles, and gentle whispers; and I doubt not but it will, with great facility, be circulated into publicity.”

ART.

The measures recommended are—The residence of members of parliament in their respective counties, in order to their undeceiving and conciliating deluded persons:—Magistrates all at their posts:—General subscriptions, or parliamentary succour, for the relief of unemployed manufacturers, and others:—and especially, the providing of *labour* for the poor, upon canals and other public works. We, who sometimes review other things than books; who look attentively at *men* and their concerns, that we may the better judge of what is written about them; and who are not strangers to the cares of country-magistrates;—join most cordially with the Author in his wishes to provide *labour* for the poor; and we are persuaded too, that very useful work is always at hand in all parts of the kingdom; namely, on the Public Highways. If Surveyors and Overseers would join hands in this business; or rather, if the two offices were united in one active person, the poor need not be at any time unemployed. As to the expence, considering how much idleness, with its train of mischiefs, would be prevented and discouraged by such a method, the consequence would probably be this, that for every extra sixpence paid by the surveyor, the overseer and the community would save a shilling. The benefit to husbandry and trade, from roads thus brought (as they must be) into excellent condition, and thus continually maintained in it, without turn-pikes, and all their extravagant jobs, cannot easily be calculated.

ART. 24. *The Ass and the sick Lion, or the cruel and insulting Mercies of Thomas Paine, the Stay-maker, towards the late King of France, exemplified in an Analysis of his Reasons for wishing to preserve the Life of Louis Capet; carefully published.* 8vo. 1s. Owen. By Timothy Shaveclose, Esq.

In political rencontres the skill of the assailant is too frequently defeated by his fury. Without availing himself of the advantage which the exposed state of his antagonist allows him, he makes an heedless thrust, and his weapon either passes into the air, or grazes without mortal injury. It is thus with Mr. Shaveclose: animated with the commendable zeal of combating the political champion of the Philistines, and contemning alike the vauntings and the weapons of the Stay-maker Paine, whatever has been his alacrity, by failing in discretion, he has missed the completion of his triumph. Of this publication, it must be said, there is in it too much of virulence to satisfy candid readers, and too little of argument to convince doubting ones, if such there be.

ART. 25. *Falsehood, Paine, and Company, disarmed by Truth and Patriotism, and a dressing to the Addressors, &c. &c.* By Timothy Shaveclose, Esq. 8vo. 1s. Owen.

We may venture to congratulate Mr. Shaveclose upon his better success in this second publication, which is composed with more temper, and therefore with more chance of effect. Mr. Paine's disgusting self-importance, the vulgarity of his sentiments, and the grossness of his grammatical errors,

errors, are here clearly pointed out, and successfully ridiculed. But these are not the enemies with which the nation is at war. It must be added, however, that many of that writer's fallacious positions are overturned, and many of his flattering though destructive doctrines are exhibited in their proper light.

P O E T R Y.

ART. 26. *An Epistolary Poem supposed to be written by Lord William Russel, to Lord William Cavendish, from the Prison of Newgate, on Friday Night the 20th of July, 1683. The Evening before the executing of that virtuous and patriotic Nobleman in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, under the false Pretext of his being concerned in the pretended Rye-house Plot.* 4to. Westley.

From this poem we shall extract a passage, which approaches, in our opinion, nearest to poetry, without pledging ourselves, to prove the harmony of its versification, or the sublimity of its conceptions.

Prefs'd by my friends and Rachael's fond desires,
(Who can deny what weeping love requires)
Frailty prevail'd and for a moment quell'd
Th' indignant pride that in my bosom swell'd;
I sued—the weak attempt I blush to own,
I sued for mercy prostrate at the throne.
Oh blot the foible out, my noble friend,
With human firmness human feelings blend.
When Love's endearments softest moments seize
And Love's dear pledges hang upon the knees,
When Nature's strongest ties the soul enthrall,
Thou canst conceive, for thou hast known them all.
Let him their prevalence resist who can,
He must indeed be more or less than man.

M E D I C I N E.

ART. 27. *The Causes of the great Number of Deaths amongst Adults and Children, in putrid Scarlet Fevers, and ulcerated Sore Throats, explained: with more successful Modes of treating those alarming Disorders; as practised at the St. Mary-le-Bone Infirmary. By William Rowley, M.D. Member of the University of Oxford, the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c.* 8vo. 1s. Newberry.

The author of this little tract, well known from his various productions on different branches of physic, all teeming with improvements and discoveries that had escaped his short-sighted predecessors, steps forward again to instruct his brethren, and to reform their practice in diseases of putrid tendency. He does not indeed deny that some few physicians entertain proper ideas upon the subject. But the majority of them, brought up at schools and colleges, and imbibing erroneous opinions, from studying the works of Sydenham and Boerhaave, of Huxham, Pringle and Fothergill, are

cramped, it seems, and fettered with prejudices, which no later experience can eradicate. This is the account Dr. R. gives of the present state of physic, not only in England, but in most parts of the civilized world. For having travelled through Europe, and attended the practice in the hospitals at Paris, Vienna, Holland, and Italy, he was witness to the dreadful havoc of the human species; more dying by the ignorance and errors of the physicians than by the sword. The reader, on seeing this account, will wonder, perhaps, to find the author styling himself Member of the University of Oxford and of the Royal College of Physicians. But while the present prejudices continue, some little celebrity he may think is attached to those establishments, of which he may choose to avail himself. But this will be done away as soon as the author shall have leisure from attending his numerous patients, to complete his *Schola Medicinæ*; in which all the errors in the present mode of education will be avoided, and an entirely new and perfect system adopted. That the author may be possessed of sufficient medical knowledge, and be a successful practitioner, we cannot deny; not being acquainted either with him or his practice: but, in the present production, there are no marks by which such a discovery can be made. For the introducing of cool fresh air and cleanliness into hospitals, and the early exhibition of bark and the acid of vitriol in putrid fevers, the only circumstances from which he pretends to claim any merit in the treatment of these disorders, had been adopted long before the world had the advantage of his lucubrations. Neither do we think, that boasting of his numerous cures, or of his writing twelve or fourteen thousand prescriptions in a year, will do him any credit, or gain him one votary among men of science, or even among persons of common sense. To this he may perhaps make the same answer, that a late celebrated nostrum-monger gave to his friend. On being asked, how he could think, that any man of sense could be imposed upon by such *bare-faced* puffing as his advertisements contained? he said, "I write not for men of sense, they are few; take you them; give me only the fools."

ART: 28. *Practical Observations on Cancerous Complaints, with an Account of some Diseases which have been confounded with the Cancer; also Critical Remarks on some of the Operations in Cancerous Cases.* By J. Pearson. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

We agree with Mr. Pearson, that the history of cancers has hitherto been very imperfect. The diagnostic signs have been so inaccurately described, that other diseases, from a similarity of symptoms, have often been mistaken for this; so that practitioners have been deceived into the imaginary discovery of specifics, and empirics have acquired reputation for the cure of cancers that never existed. *A Mons. Le Febure, Docteur en Médecine*, published at Paris, about twenty years ago, a treatise, entitled "Remede éprouvé pour guerir radicalement le Cancer," and which was noticed in the *Edinburgh Medical Commentaries*, in 1776. Dr. Le Febure's remede was arsenic, the eighth part of a grain dissolved in a spoonful of distilled water, with a spoonful of

syrup

symp of poppies, and as much milk was given every morning fasting. By this method, he says, he proved its efficacy in more than two hundred cases: but we know it to have failed here, though administered exactly according to the doctor's prescription. We doubt very much if all, or even any of his cases, were truly cancerous. It must be confessed, that it seems to have no effect injurious to the constitution: it gives some small relief to the patients in the beginning; but this may be attributed to the narcotic quality of the syrup of poppies, more than to any specific quality in the arsenic.

Our author, sensible of the mistakes that arise from want of due discrimination, is very minute in his definition of cancer, and, in general, elucidates his observations by cases. Mr. P. is no advocate for early excision; and, we think, his reasons carry great weight. By attending to the diagnosis of this disease, as laid down by Mr. P. we think a practitioner may more certainly form his prognostics, than from that of any former writer upon the subject; for our own parts, we must do the author the justice to say, that he has given us great satisfaction.

We cannot dismiss this article without some observations on that part of the 9th section which relates to the elephantiasis. We profess our doubts as to the existence of this disease in Europe. The disease which we have frequently seen among the Africans, is different from that described by Mr. P. We have observed it in all its stages. It generally begins with indurated swellings of the lobes of the ears, *alæ nasi*, &c. and tubercles appear in different parts of the face. The extremities are next affected, more particularly the feet and legs; and, in process of time, there is such an accumulation of tubercles, one over another, on the lower extremities, that the feet, in appearance, are entirely obliterated, so that an observer would naturally compare the leg to that of an elephant. Ulceration does not happen but in a very advanced period of the disease, and then it appears like fissures: before this, the skin, instead of being ulcerated, seems only to be thickened.

L A W.

ART. 29. *Major Hook's Defence to the Action for Criminal Conversation brought against him by Captain Charles Campbell, and tried at Westminster. February 26, 1793. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Murray.*

Strong indeed must be grounds of that appeal which could induce us to controvert the verdict of a British Jury. It must be acknowledged, however, that there is a degree of solemnity in Mr. Hook's introduction of his case, which arrests the attention of his readers, and a mode of conducting his statement of it, which evinces at least his temper and his talents, if not his innocence. It happens unfortunately for Major Hook, that the same publication which contains this defence, contains likewise the pleadings of counsel in his behalf; and the obvious tendency of those pleadings is to admit the defendant's criminality, and to procure for him less. Under these impressions, we can only say of his
Valcat quantum valere potest."

DIVINITY.

- ART. 30. *The Blessings of Civil Liberty and Social Order illustrated. A Sermon, preached before James Moseley, M.D. Chairman, and the Ludlow Loyal Society, on Monday, April 12th, 1793, in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence, in Ludlow. By the Rev. A. Rudd, M.A. late of University College, Oxford, Vicar of Delbury, in the County of Salop. 8vo. 1s. Robinsons.*

Much justness of thought, expressed in elegant language, guarding us against the principles which are now causing such melancholy desolation in France.

- ART. 31. *The invaluable Blessings of our Religious and Civil Government. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Charles, Plymouth, on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1792, before the Lodge of Unity, and printed at the united Request of the several Lodges of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, resident in Plymouth-Dock, and Tavistock. By Robert Hawker, D.D. Vicar of the Parish, and formerly of Magdalene-Hall, Oxford. Second Edition. 8vo. Plymouth. Law, &c. London.*

A plain and sensible sermon on the subject proposed: but though we are sensible of the error of popery, there is no occasion for the sake of exalting the Church of England, to represent the papal church as obnoxious to the foulest charges. The spirit of accusation easily deviates from the exact line of truth; and every such deviation is prejudicial to the cause that it attempts to serve.

- ART. 32. *The Evidences of a Plenary Inspiration. A Letter to Mr. Thomas Porter, in Reply to his Defence of Unitarianism. By Robert Hawker, D.D. &c. 8vo. 1s. Plymouth. Law, &c. London.*

The controversy between Dr. Hawker and Mr. Porter is now transferred, from the Divinity of the Saviour, to the Inspiration of the Scriptures. This Letter is written with great candour and temper, and fairly expostulates with Mr. P. on his treatment of the Scriptures, as exposing them to contempt, and opening a door to every error; but, in establishing the plenary inspiration of Scripture, Dr. H. totally fails. The only semblance of argument to be found here, is in some quotations from Dr. Doddridge, rather specious than solid; but the real merits of the subject are not investigated; as for instance—In *what* the Inspiration of Scriptures consists, and what are the different *degrees* of Inspiration; but here we have general declamation instead of solid argument. This author enters upon an important controversy, without having viewed it in its different points, or examined what the ablest divines have judiciously advanced upon the subject. Every one may not possess a creative genius, but every one ought to possess industry sufficient to become acquainted with the sentiments of others, before they offer to lay their own before the public.

ART. 33. *A Defence of the Methodists, in Five Letters, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Tatham, containing sundry Remarks on a late Discourse preached by that Gentleman, at four of the Churches in Oxford, and entitled, "A Sermon suitable to the Times." By Joseph Benson.* 12mo. 6d. Paramore. 2d Edit. corrected.

If Dr. T's attack on the various Sects of Dissenters was general, this defence of Mr. B's is no less so; for though in fact the writer speaks only of the Wesleyites, yet, by the use of the general term Methodists, he strives to repulse the arrows that might light on many preachers of that denomination. This seems volunteering a little too far; if the followers of Wesley really merit the character this apologist gives them, happy are they; and it is the more to be lamented that men, so zealous for the honour of God, and the salvation of their brethren, should expose themselves to the charge of inconsistency, in professing to adhere to the articles of the church of England, and yet acting directly contrary to the letter of the 23d; or should like to see the goodly plant of the christian church, instead of shooting more and more widely its regular branches, surrounded with suckers, which generally have a tendency to wildness, and always detract from the vigour of the main stock.

When this author says, that in the present age of the church the existence of inspiration is denied, he, like all his brethren, fails to advert to the distinction between the ordinary and extraordinary gifts of the Spirit; for, doubtless, the manifestation of the latter may be denied, without saying, that there is no Holy Ghost; nor can he surely assert that in the hesitations and strange language frequently heard in the pulpits of his sect, the Holy Spirit has any direct or indirect concern. The indecent expression of *the itinerant preacher Jesus Christ*, which occurs in the fourth letter, affords a melancholy proof of what is otherwise but too evident, that the preachers of this sect cannot, or will not, distinguish between the actual divine commission of our Saviour and his apostles, attended with undoubted inspiration, and their self-authorized commissions, accompanied by no better proof of inspiration than their own assertion, with many proofs against it.

ART. 34. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Hanwell, in the County of Middlesex, on Sunday, June 16, 1793, after reading His Majesty's most gracious Letter, in favour of the French Emigrant Clergy. By George Henry Glasse, M. A. Rector of Hanwell, late Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Published by Request.* 4to. 1s. Faulder.

This is a discourse, to abridge which is to omit exactly as much excellence as is omitted of the matter. It is a judicious, vigorous, and masterly appeal, not merely to the feelings, but, what is infinitely better, through the principles to the feelings of the good, the humane, and the religious of all description. The French Clergy are distinctly considered under the three classes of, Dignified, Monastic, and Parochial, and the peculiar circumstances of each are delineated with full knowledge of the subject, and strict propriety as to the occasion.

The following most affecting scene, taken, we believe, from the dernier Tableau de Paris, we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of inserting.

"We were immured," says he, "in the Chapel of the Abbey, which served as a place of confinement. On a sudden two ancient priests, our fellow prisoners, approached the altar—they announced to us, that our last hour, as well as their own, was at hand—they invited us to receive their solemn benediction. With emotions, beyond the power of conception, we flocked around them, and on our knees, with uplifted hands, we shared the blessing. It was a moment, though full of consolation, yet the most awful that human nature could experience. Just about to appear before the Creator, prostrate at the feet of his ministers, we exhibited such a spectacle as there is no describing. The age of these venerable men—the place, the attitude in which they stood—death hovering over our heads, and environing us on all sides—every thing cast an air of majestic grandeur over this melancholy ceremony—it brought us near to our God—it revived the courage of our souls—we were carried, as it were, out of the body. In half an hour, these priests were called to their martyrdom, and we heard their last groans."

To all who would deserve the name of Christians, we recommend the perusal and serious consideration of the whole.

ART. 35. *An Address delivered at the English Church at Rotterdam, previous to the Thanksgiving Service, on Wednesday Evening, April 10, 1793, for the total Retreat of the French from the Dutch Territories. By John Hall. 8vo. 1s. Dilly.*

In Holland there is a wise and pious custom of having public prayers every fortnight, for success in war, while it continues; but, on the retreat of the French, this service of supplication was changed into songs of joy; on which solemnity this excellent Address was delivered. It clearly points out the imminent dangers that threatened Holland, and the artful designs of the French against that country, with just acknowledgments for the merciful interposition of providence in its deliverance.

ART. 36. *A Letter to Dr. Hawker, on his pretended Reply to Mr. Porter's Defence of Unitarianism, by the Author of that Defence. 8vo. 1s. Plymouth. London, Johnson.*

Dr. Hawker's Defence of his late Sermons called forth this Letter from Mr. Porter, who contends that the subject of the plenary inspiration of the scriptures does not enter into the question concerning Unitarianism or Trinitarianism. He appears to be well read in biblical learning, and to have paid particular attention to the subject in debate; but he magnifies the difficulties of the Christian faith, and supposes differences between the Unitarians and the Trinitarians in points where we do not suppose them to exist.

ART. 37. *An Essay tending to shew in what Sense Jesus "bath brought Life and Immortality to light through the Gospel." Published, in pursuance of the Will of the late Mr. Norris, as having gained the Annual Prize instituted by him in the University of Cambridge. By John Spencer Cobbeld, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. 8vo. 1s. Ipswich. London, Rivingtons, &c.*

This ingenious and learned Author contends, that the particulars in which life and immortality are brought to light by Jesus Christ, consist in the doctrines of future retribution—of the resurrection of the body—of the certainty of a future state. Respecting the Jews in particular, the Gospel is considered as "the ministration of life," opposed to "the ministration of death;" and as "the substance," opposed to "the shadow." He concludes, that "the doctrine of a future state did not make part of the popular religion of the early Jews." P. 39.

"The result of our enquiry (says he) amounts to this; the Gospel has cleared a future state of the difficulties, from which the natural faculties of man were unable to extricate it. It has divested it of the obscurity, in which the Mosaic dispensation still left it—it has established the certainty, of what in the Heathen ages was only matter of conjecture; and it has revealed openly, what under the Jewish dispensation was only darkly adumbrated." P. 45.

This Essay displays in general an elegance of language, an extent of information, and a depth of judgment, which do much credit to the Author.

ART. 38. *The reciprocal Duty of a Christian Minister and a Christian Congregation: A Sermon preached in the Unitarian Chapel, in Essex-Street, London, on undertaking the Pastoral Office in that Place. By John Disney, D. D. F. S. A. 8vo. 6d. Johnson.*

Dr. Disney has been upwards of ten years assistant-minister to the congregation, to which he addresses in this discourse: and that he has discharged that office with adequate fidelity and diligence, sufficiently appears from his being elected to the whole of the charge, which was before divided, by the general concurrence. This is a sensible, benevolent, and pertinent discourse; and however widely we may differ in speculative principles from the preacher, we are most cordially united with him in recommending, to universal practice, the duties of brotherly love and Christian charity.

ART. 39. *A Treatise on the Plenary Inspiration of the New Testament. By the Rev. J. L. Moore, Author of a View of the external Evidence of the Christian Religion, and Master of the Grammar School in Hertford, Herts. 16mo. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.*

This little treatise has the merit of excellent tendency; and if the arguments in it are neither so cogent in their form, or so vigorous in their expression, as might be wished by those who are zealous in the cause they are at least likely to strike some minds, and certainly with

with good effect. The Author produces, if we have not miscounted, seven arguments for the inspiration of the New Testament. The inability of the apostles, &c. to have composed it of themselves, P. 5. 2. Their total want of human authority and influence, P. 22. 3. The holiness of the precepts themselves; P. 30, which is branched out into several distinct instances. 4. The exact agreement of the doctrines delivered by the various writers in it, P. 79. 5. Its efficacy on mankind, P. 87. 6. The evidence of tradition, P. 130. 7. The prophecies included in it, P. 141. The digression on social worship in the 3d. division is too long: more compression might have given it more vigour.

FAST SERMONS.

ART. 40. *At Stourbridge, West. By the Rev. J. Pattinson, A. M. late of Queen's College, Oxon, Head Master of Stourbridge School, and Minister of the Chapel, in Stourbridge. Rivingtons. 1s.*

A very spirited and sensible discourse. The author tells us, that originally his sermon was not intended for publication,—but we have not discovered any particular signs of haste, or any important inaccuracies. Mr. Pattinson urges the necessity of defending and maintaining the rights of our allies, as involving the security of our own property, religion, and laws.

ART. 41. *At Quebec Chapel. By the Rev. William Bingham, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain to His Majesty. Published for the Benefit of the French Emigrant Clergy, and the Widows of Soldiers and Seamen. Rivington. 1s.*

This discourse is from Matthew xxiv. 12. Dr. Bingham, tracing the calamities of nations from their enormous vices to the consequent vengeance of offended heaven, takes occasion to represent a picture of the present wretched condition of France, and enforces the wisdom of enjoying, with proper gratitude, the various blessings which distinguish us a nation.

ART. 42. *At Park Street Chapel. By James Scott, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Profits to be applied to the French Emigrant Clergy. Robson. 1s.*

This sermon, like the preceding, points out the temporal evils which Heaven suffers to afflict both individuals and nations, on account of their sins. The preacher does not fail to expatiate on our public offences as a nation, these he represents to be a *spirit of selfishness and ambition* in some; in others, a want of reverence for governors; in others, a contempt of religion.—In private life he complains of *extreme levity* of manners, and he concludes with a representation of the miseries which the emigrant clergy of France are now fated to endure.

ART.

- ART. 43. *At St. Margaret's, Lotbbury. By Henry Whitfield, D. D. F. R. S. Rector of that Parish.* 4to. 1s. Leigh and Sotheby.

The pernicious nature of Sin, and its recent effects in a neighbouring country; the motives and principle of the present war; and the efficacy of repentance and amendment, to bring down the blessing of God upon us. These are the chief topics which Dr. Whitfield has handled, in reference to the day, or to his text, Zechariah vii. 5.

- ART. 44. *At Kidderminster. By the Reverend G. Butt, A. M. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Vicar of Kidderminster, and Rector of Stanford, in Worcestershire.* 8vo. 6d. Downes.

This is no tame lecture. Spirit and animation are carried in it quite as far as they can be carried with discretion or good taste. We cannot exactly catch the plan of it; but in it are several truths urged with a force which was, doubtless, strongly felt at the time of delivery.

- ART. 45. *The Reasonableness of National Humiliation. A Sermon, addressed to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters. By Robert Winter.* 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

Mr. Winter, by the whole tenor of his sermon, is a dissenter of the unmodernized, unsocinianized, undemocratized class; one of those whose mode of dissenting from us we admire, though we regret that they should think it necessary to dissent. It is not against such as he is, we may venture to assure him, that the legislature thinks it necessary to keep shut any door of separation. We find this author, in p. 17. strongly reprobating the vain title of *rational Christians*, assumed by these who explain away the chief parts of Christianity. He also strongly dissents from Mrs. Barbauld, in the design of national humiliation. After stating an argument on that subject, he proceeds thus: "Hence it follows, 2dly, that humiliation is a *personal duty*, each individual should be conscious of his own particular offences, and of the part he has had in procuring national calamities. *It is to no purpose that we discover and mourn over public transgression, and unite in plans for subduing it, if we do not begin at home,*" P. 22. On the subject of the observance of public fasts by Dissenters, his remarks are rational and liberal. He particularly says, that "as Dissenters are wholly left to themselves, without the smallest interference of civil authority, in their mode of conducting the religious services of the day, it is surely their duty to avoid every thing, which on the one hand appears like cringing servility, or on the other borders on rudeness to that Government, under which they live quiet and peaceable lives." P. 30.

The whole discourse is pious, rational, and judicious, written in the true spirit of general Christian character.

- ART. 46. *At Fitzroy Chapel. By the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, B. D. 4to. 1s. Dilly, &c.*

This sermon was published, it seems, from the encouragement of George Hardinge, Esq. king's counsel, &c. &c. The text is, 2 Kings ix. 22. The discourse commences with a description of the character of Jezebel, the aptitude of which we did not readily discern. If there be any oblique allusion to the unfortunate queen of France, it seems to us equally ill-timed, cruel, and false. The whole of the argument is feeble, and the style affected; but the tendency of the discourse, to show the danger of precipitate innovations in political affairs, is proper and commendable.

- ART. 47. *Christian Politics. A Sermon preached to a Country Congregation, April 19, 1793. By William Mavor, L.L.D. The second Edition. Oxford, Fletcher. London, Rivington. 6d.*

This animated and well-written Address is from Titus iii. 1. and vindicates with great strength the seeming inequalities of rank and fortune, of talents and learning, of fortitude and strength, which do indeed, as the Preacher asserts, constitute the harmony and perfection of the moral world. Dr. Mavor, with great perspicuity, gives a sketch of the political events which preceded and occasioned the war; he asserts the wisdom of the association against Republicans and Levellers, and concludes with avowing the fervent hope that the unequalled benefits of a mild and regal government may still continue to be ours.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 48. *Idylles & autres poésies de Théocrite traduites en François, avec le texte Grec, des notes critiques, la version latine, & un discours préliminaire; per Gail, professeur de littérature Grecque au college de France, &c.* 1 vol. gravé in 8vo. à Paris, de l'imprimerie de Didot, l'ainé. 1792.

The discourse prefixed to this work by the author is, in regard to matter, nearly the same with the *Essai sur Théocrite* by Chabanon, to whom the public is indebted for an accurate and elegant version of this bucolic poet. Like him, Gail acquaints us, in a few words, with the origin of pastoral poetry, which, on the authority of Ælian and Diodorus, he considers to have made its first appearance in Sicily; and, like him too, he presents his readers with a short view of the life of Theocritus, together with some account of his poetical merit and works. But, in addition to this, Chabanon had incorporated with his essay a succinct history of the state of literature in Greece, about the time of that poet, which, while it proves the author's intimate knowledge of antiquity, must have been found peculiarly interesting to the reader; as, in the history of one individual, was comprehended not only that of the manners and literary characters of his immediate contemporaries, but likewise, in some degree, the history of the age. Mr. Gail has, in this dissertation, entered into a comparison of his favourite poet with Virgil, which, as might be expected, is to the advantage of the former.

“ Both (says he) have represented pastoral life with all its charms, though each has performed this with traits peculiar to himself. The first, confining himself to his own sphere, has depicted rustic objects only. We experience, whilst we read him, the sweets of solitude and the tranquil pleasures of the country. The second, even in his first eclogue, impresses the mind with an idea of wretchedness and poverty :

*Pinguis & ingrata premeretur caseus urbi,
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.*

Under the shade of the beech, he reminds us of the difficulties and slavery of the city, as he does likewise in his ninth eclogue of the horrors of war.

The Syracusan bard represents his shepherds exactly as they are; he gives them that poetical colouring which is suited to their characters, circumstances, and education; like the painters of the Flemish school, he copies strongly from nature, without concealing her defects.

The poet of Mantua, anxious to please refined courtiers, gives his shepherdesses an air less rustic, forms more correct, and more brilliant colours; he is the painter of the graces, another Titian, under whose pencil nature assumes additional beauty and perfection.

The one is more variegated, more fertile in sentiments, portraits, and characters, in which no one shepherd resembles any other; the other

other is more confined, and the characters of his personages more uniform.

Replete with natural graces, the first appears at times rude, uncultivated and savage: the second more exact and regular, discovers much of ornament and art. He is indeed the friend of nature, who, amidst his plains, cannot entirely forget the manners, language, and even luxury of towns;

Si canimus sylvas, sylvæ sint consule dignæ,

Theocritus more bold, and directed merely by his genius, may sometimes be misled. Virgil, more reserved and timid, meditates and weighs every thing, polishing and labouring even the slightest details. Of the first it may be said, *que ses vers sont nés*, whilst those of Virgil, *sont faits*.

Both, however, always have been, and will ever continue to be, the delight of men of taste."

Mr. Gail confesses that he has been greatly assisted by the translation of his predecessor, though, adds he, we have adopted a different manner; of the comparative merit of which the public must judge. The following extract, taken from the *ΑΛΙΕΙΣ* of Theocritus, according to both versions, will, in some measure, enable them to decide:

Chabanon.

"La pauvreté, Diophante, sert d'aiguillon aux arts. Elle instruit l'homme au travail. Les soins pénibles interdisent le repos à l'artisan mercenaire; et si le sommeil, durant quelques instans de la nuit, touche sa paupière, les soucis tumultueux l'entourent et l'éveillent.

"Deux pêcheurs déjà vieux étoient couchés l'un près de l'autre: sous leur cabane, que formoient des branches entrelacées, ils avoient étendu l'algue marine, et reposoient contre le mur palissé.

"Autour d'eux étoient semés çà et là les instrumens de leurs travaux, les corbeilles, les lignes, les hameçons, les filets chargés de moufle, le crin tordue en ficelle, les nasses recourbées, les labyrinthes des joncs, les lacets, une peau de bête, et leur vieille nacelle portant sur des etais. Une natte étroite, des vêtemens, leurs chapeaux, servoient de soutien à leur tête. Tels sont les instrumens du pêcheur, telle

Gail.

"La pauvreté, Diopante, la pauvreté seule excite l'industrie. Elle instruit l'homme au travail. L'inquietude et la misère ne laissent pas dormir le malheureux journalier. Le sommeil, quelques instans de la nuit, vient-il à fermer ses paupières, le souci, qui veille à ses côtés, l'arrache brusquement au repos.

Sous une cabane couverte des joncs entrelacés, deux pêcheurs déjà vieux reposoient côté à côté, couchés sur un lit de joncs desséchés la tête appuyée contre un mur tapissé de verdure.

Çà et là autour d'eux, étoient épars les instrumens de leurs travaux, des corbeilles, des nasses, de longues lignes decrin, des hameçons, des seines, des labyrinthes d'osier, des lacets, une peau de bête, et une méchante nacelle posée sur les rouleaux. Sous leurs têtes un panier pliant, leurs habits, et leurs bonnets. C'étoient et les instrumens de leur pénible profession, et tout leur bien. Pas un vase

elle est sa richesse. Ils ne possé-
doient pas un vase d'argile, pas
un. La pêche étoit tout pour eux,
ils ne voyoient rien au delà, et
l'indigence étoit leur compagne.
Entr'eux et la mer, nul voisin ha-
bitoit ; de tous côtés elle appor-
toit mollement au pied de leur ca-
bane ses flots, qui l'ébranloient
doucement ?

“ Le char de la lune n'avoit pas
achevé la moitié de son cours lorf-
que nos deux pêcheurs furent éveil-
lés par le soin de leurs travaux :
ils chassent le sommeil de leur
paupière, & conversent ainsi.”

vase pour apprêter leur nourriture
pas un chien (according to various
reading) pour les suivre. *Tout ce
qu'ils prenoient à leur pêche étoit
pour eux le bonheur suprême : et ce-
pendant ils n'avoient que la pauv-
reté pour compagne.*—Près d'eux
nul voisin que la mer qui battoit
mollement de ses flots le pied de
leur cabane.

Le char de la lune n'avoit pas
encore fourni la moitié de son
cours, & déjà le travail éveillait
nos pêcheurs. *Après s'être bien
frotté les yeux, ils tirèrent de leur
cerveau les vers suivans.”*

From this juxta-position of the two translations, compared likewise
with the original, it will appear that the version of Mr. Gail, which
is certainly less elegant, is not even more accurate than that of his pre-
decessor. *Journ. Encycl.*

HOLLAND.

ART. 49. *De Burgerlyke Vryheid in haare heelzaamte, de Volkswyheid
in haare schadelijke gevolgen voorgesteld, inzonderheid met betrekking tot
det Gemeenebest, door Mr. Johan Meerman, Vryheer v. Dalem.*—*Civil
Liberty represented according to its salutary, and popular Liberty accord-
ing to its pernicious Consequences, particularly with respect to the Com-
monwealth, by J. Meerman, Baron van Dalem, Leyden, 1793, 96
pp. 8vo.*

EVER since the death of Olden-Barneveldt, the republic of the
United Netherlands has been more or less divided into two par-
ties, one wishing to retain the present mode of government by a Stadt-
holder, whilst the other is disposed to favour the states, in opposition to
the Stadtholdership. To these has been added a third, which, accord-
ing to our author, is desirous of introducing what he calls political or
popular freedom ; that is, of converting the received form of govern-
ment into one perfectly democratic, in which, if not the whole, at
least the greater part of the inhabitants are to have a share, either per-
sonally or by their representatives. It is to the opinions of this last party
that this work is opposed by the author, who declares himself in favour of
the present constitution, with all its defects. He begins by enumerating
the advantages the inhabitants of the republic have hitherto enjoyed, and
for which they have been indebted to the constitution ; after which he
enters on the discussion of the momentous question, whether it would
be expedient to substitute a pure democracy in its room ? In this dis-
quisition no argument is forgotten, which could reasonably be adduced
in support of the present form of government, and the Baron has, in
our judgment, clearly shown that the introduction of a pure democracy
into such a state as that of Holland, would, instead of increasing the
security and freedom of the nation, unavoidably tend to bring on its
dissolution. *Goetting. Anz.*

ART. 50. *Verhandelingen raakende den Natuurlyken en Geöpenbaarden Godsdienst, uitgegeeven door Teylers Goolgeleerd Genootſchap, XII deel. Dissertations relating to natural and revealed Religion, published by the Teylerian Theological Society, Vol. XII. Haarlem, 1792, 508 pp. in 4to.*

In this volume are contained the two answers, to which the prizes were adjudged on the important question: "Whether Christ in his preaching, and the Evangelists and Apostles in their writings, did occasionally adapt themselves to the then popular ideas; if they did, in what instances, and how far was this the case, and in what degree may this doctrine, well understood, serve towards the explanation of the Scriptures of the New Testament."

The First Dissertation is by Mr. Paulus van Hemert, Professor of Philosophy in the School of the Remonstrants, and the Second by Mr. de Vos, Minister to the Anabaptists, both at Amsterdam: In the present number we shall confine ourselves to the examination of the former only.

Mr. v. H. having divided the subject into three heads, suggested by the question itself, and having made some preliminary observations on the nature of popular ideas, whether Jewish or Heathen, referring us at the same time to the sources from which our knowledge of such as were prevalent in the time of our Saviour and his Apostles is to be derived, proceeds afterwards to show:

1. That Christ, the Evangelists and Apostles must in all respects have adapted themselves to the capacities and circumstances of the people, and that they actually did so on every occasion.

2. That Christ, the Evangelists, and Apostles must have employed the common idiom, similitudes, allusions, proverbs, and other expressions in preference to the more cultivated and artificial language of the schools, and that this was really the case.

3. That Christ, the Evangelists and Apostles must, in regard to physical matters, have accommodated themselves to the prevailing, though mistaken, notions of the people on those subjects, and that they actually did so in such instances, as those mentioned in Matth. v. 45. John xii. 24. 1 Cor. xv. 36. Gal. iii. 1. Acts xvi. 16. which he likewise shows to have been equally the practice of the writers of the Old Testament.

4. That Christ, the Evangelists and Apostles have sometimes accommodated themselves to such vulgar, though erroneous opinions, even in religious concerns, as appears from their own declarations, Matth. xiii. 28—30. 1 Cor ix. 20—22, and this either obliquely, by not correcting those opinions in others, as in the case of the Samaritan widow respecting the place of public worship, &c. or directly by adopting such false appellations or opinions, as Matth. v. 19, where our Saviour talks of the *least* of the commandments; xv. 26, where the Heathens are called dogs; vi. 24, where riches are termed Mammon; vi. 22, where the place destined for the future punishment of sinners, is denominated, Gehenna; iv. 24. xvii. 15, where *αἰώνιος* εἶναι, *δαιμόνιον* εἶναι, or *δαιμόνιον* εἶναι are used, in the judgment of our author, to denote ordinary complaints; Col. i. 16, where mention is made of the different orders of angels; in those passages, where spiritual things, such as eternal

happinefs, the coming of Chrift's kingdom, the circumstances attending the refurrection and the laft judgment, are represented in a corporeal way; in others, where texts of the Old Testament are explained according to the opinions of his countrymen, and therefore not always agreeably to the real intention, comp. Matth. xiii. 34, with Pf. lxxviii. 2. 1 Cor. i. 19, 20, with Ifaiah xxix. 14. xxxiii. 18, &c. particularly with refpect to the Mefſiah and his kingdom, to whom not only all forts of perſons, events and rites in the Old Testament were ſuppoſed to have a relation, but even the fabulous traditions of the Jews were applied, as in Gal. iv. 24. 1 Cor. x. 1—4. Jud. 9. 2 Pet. ii. 11, and in different paſſages of the epiſtle to the Hebrews. In theſe, and a multitude of other inſtances, ſpecified by our author, and arranged under diſtinct heads, he maintains that Chriſt, the Evangelifts and Apoſtles, conformed to the language and opinions of thoſe perſons, to whom their diſcourſes or writings were immediately addreſſed.

In the ſecond chapter, Mr. v. H. conſiders how far, and in what caſes, this accommodation may have been compatible with the object of our Lord's miſſion, and the reſpect due to his character, as well as that of the Apoſtles. This chapter is again ſubdivided into three parts, in the firſt of which the author preſents us with a general criterion, by which we may be enabled to determine to what extent this accommodation really took place; namely, "that none of theſe holy perſonages conformed in any way to ſuch erroneous opinions, as might be likely to affect the ſpirit and eſſence of religion," as appears, among other examples, from John vi. 30, 38, where our Saviour combats ſuch opinions. In the ſecond part, he endeavours to ſhow that ſuch a mode of conduct is perfectly reconcileable to the character and office of Chriſt and his Apoſtles; whiſt in the third, he undertakes to prove that the paſſages produced by him in the firſt chapter, are not ſuch as reſpect the eſſence of Chriſtianity; where he lays down certain rules, illuſtrated by appoſite examples, by which we are to diſtinguiſh between what is to be regarded as doctrine, or as the vehicle of that doctrine only.

From theſe premiſes the author concludes in the third chapter, that our attempts to explain the Scriptures of the New Testament, will be ſucceſſful, or otherwiſe, in proportion to our acquaintance with the languages, manners, alluſions, proverbs, ſimilitudes and opinions of the perſons, to whom Chriſt and his Apoſtles addreſſed themſelves. The conduct therefore of thoſe biblical critics, who interpret certain portions of Scripture in a manner inconſiſtent with the popular language and ideas, and of thoſe who reject thoſe paſſages as ſpurious, which cannot be reconciled to their own notions of propriety, is, he thinks, equally reprehensible.

Vaderlandsche Letteroefningen.

ART. 51. *Elementa Græca, in uſum juvenutis collecta, ſecundum leges Analogiæ.* Gaudæ, 1793. 42 pp. in 8vo.

This mode of acquiring a knowledge of the Greek language, recommended by the celebrated Hemiterhuis, Valekenær and others, ſeems very well calculated to introduce the learner to an acquaintance with the etyma and ſignifications of the words. If the author, who, in this tract, has confined his obſervations to the verbs only, ſhould underſtand

derstand that his method is adopted in the schools, he intends in a future publication to apply the same principles to the investigation of the meanings and derivation of substantives. *Ibid.*

GERMANY.

ART. 52. *Reise durch einige westliche und südliche Provinzen Englands, von G. F. A. Wendeborn. Tour through certain West and Southern Counties of England, by G. F. A. Wendeborn. Hamburg, 1793. 8vo.*

There are already many accounts of this country, written by foreigners who have travelled in it; but these foreigners have generally pursued the great roads only, and have therefore confined their descriptions to the principal towns and their environs. The interior of the country is, however, perhaps not less interesting; it is there the original simplicity of manners still exists, and those usages which have been transmitted from age to age, without undergoing any material alteration from a communication with strangers. The work of Mr. W. is calculated to supply this defect with regard to the parts of England visited by him. By his long residence in the country he is scarcely less acquainted with it than the natives themselves, and he has one advantage over them, which foreigners only can have, namely, that of being peculiarly struck with the novelty of such objects or circumstances, as differ in any great degree from the ordinary course of things. As the author has already proved himself to be the steady and disinterested friend of truth, the present work cannot fail to excite curiosity. It is divided into 19 letters, which appear to have been written in presence of the objects they describe. *Hamb. staats u. gelehrte Zeit.*

ART. 53. *Die Deutsche gift-pflanzen.—Poisonous Plants growing in Germany, by Prof. J. S. Halle, 2 Vols. 8vo. price 3 rixd. Berlin, 1793.*

To point out, by faithful engravings and accurate descriptions, such plants of a deleterious or suspected quality, as are generally to be found in the country, and of which the imprudent use might be attended with the most fatal consequences, was unquestionably a very laudable undertaking. The present is the second volume of this work, of which the first was published some years ago. The plants described in it with all the botanical characters, and copied in engravings from nature, are in number 100. The experiments made with a view to ascertain their respective qualities, are likewise fully authenticated.

To the whole the author has added some instructions on the nature of poisons, and on their mode of operation on the human frame, so that in this book nothing is omitted which on such a subject could be really useful. *Oberd. litteraturzeit.*

ART. 54. *Samlung für die Forst-geographie, oder Nachrichten von der wilden Baumsucht. Observations on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, by Prof. Niemann of Kiel. Altona, 8vo. pr. 1fl. 48 kr.*

The subject of this work is new, and the author has treated it in a manner which evinces his intimate acquaintance with it. To many curious

curious facts drawn from a great number of other books, he has here added his own observations, which are all of them such as do honour to his discernment.

The details collected in the first section, respecting the degrees and limits of vegetation, will be found very interesting to the student in natural history and rural economy. According to the observations of Ramond de Carbonnières, vegetation commences in the central part of the Alps, at an elevation of 1100 toises above the sea; whereas in the Pyrenees it ceases at about the same height. In the Andes, in America, traces of it are discoverable at an elevation of 2300 toises; at least, specimens of the *Erica* are found at that height. Shrubs in these mountains begin only to appear at the distance of 450 toises below the region of ice, whilst in the Alps and the Pyrenees, they are found at 300 toises below the same line of demarcation. "Let us follow, says our author, the scale of vegetation, of which the first degree commences, where the zone of eternal snow terminates. The interval, which separates them, is a kind of neutral soil, where vegetation may triumph for a short time, but where the sudden return of the frost prevents it from establishing itself. On the confines of this sterile region, and immediately after the mosses, some particular productions are indeed seen of a perfect organization, though wild in their nature, called Alpine plants, which may be considered as forming the van-guard of vegetation, such as the *Daphne cneorum*, which Saussure found on Mont-blanc, at an elevation of 1780 toises from the surface of the sea, and which sometimes appears on the very summit of the Pyrenees, &c. After these hardy natives follows the *Rhododendron*, at an elevation of 800 toises in the Alps, and of 100 more in the Pyrenees. Next come the trees, at the head of which is the *pin cembro*, a species of the *Taxus*, which is succeeded by the family of the resinous trees. The vegetables of the plains occupy the last ranks. Nature has placed in the more elevated situations, such as derive their principal nourishment from the air and rain-water only, whereas the lower grounds abound with plants calculated to imbibe the superfluous juices of the soil which produces them, and to disperse them in the air by means of their transpiration."

In the second section, the author proceeds to a description of the trees in Spain and in the island of Majorca, which consist chiefly of oak, beech, elms and pines. Chestnut and walnut trees are also very common here, as well as junipers and Spanish cedars. They reckon here eight species of the oak, of which the kermès used in dying, called by the Spaniards *karaska* or *kaskaja*, and the cork-tree (*quercus suber*) in Spanish *Alkorgnogue*, are the most remarkable. The beech abounds chiefly in the northern parts of the kingdom, particularly near the river Ebro, whilst the elms are more frequent in the southern provinces, especially in Andalusia. In the neighbourhood of Segovia and Valladolid, as also in the Sierra Morena, the northern parts of New Castille and the Pyrenees, are found superb forests of pines. Chestnut trees of an extraordinary size abound in the mountainous country of Alpuzerra, and forests of walnut-trees are very common throughout Spain. The Spanish cedar (*juniperus thurifera*) grows to a great height, and may be said to be a native of this coun-

try. The *cistus ladaniferus* is likewise found in great abundance in the provinces of Andalusia, Asturia, Galicia, Arragon, and Catalonia. This tree produces manna of a quality equal to that of Calabria, and in a quantity sufficient to supply all Europe.

The environs of Madrid are, it seems, the most denuded of trees; for which the Castilians even appear to entertain an aversion, because they imagine their shade unfavorable to the growth of corn, as it tends to promote the multiplication of birds; which serves to shew the ignorance of the Spaniards in rural economy. In effect, the sterility of a great part of New Castile arises principally from the want of trees, on which account Puente recommends plantations of the *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, which will grow in the driest spots, for the purpose of refreshing the parched soil of this tract of country. The mountains of Majorca are covered with forests, consisting chiefly of oaks, pines, and wild olives.

From Spain the author passes to Italy, on which country we find his observations equally interesting. In his account of Calabria, he enters into a very curious description of manna, which forms so important a branch of commerce, that the King of Naples has thought fit to confine the whole of it to himself. It is collected chiefly in the months of July and August, during which time the woods are carefully guarded by *Sbirri*, who fire on all persons that have the imprudence to enter them without a guide. It is generally known that manna is the juice of a certain species of ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) and of some other trees, which have an affinity to it. The manner in which it is collected is here circumstantially described. Two small towns of Calabria, namely Campana and Bochigliero, furnish annually more than 30,000 pound weight of this article.

The forest of Sila is likewise very productive to the King. It occupies a space of about 30 miles in circumference, from Cozenza to Cantanzaro, and abounds with oaks, chestnut-trees, pines and firs, from which turpentine, pitch, both white and black, and bitumen to the amount of 11,000 cantari, or 3,025,137 Neapolitan pounds are annually extracted.

Ætna likewise produces oaks of no great height indeed, but of an extraordinary circumference. That of the famous chestnut-tree, which bears the name of *cento cavalli* is 224 feet.

Ibid.

ART. 55. *Memorabilien, eine philosophisch-theologische Zeitschrift, von H. E. G. Paulus, der Philos. u. morgenl. Liter. Prof. zu Jena. Zweytes u. drittes St. 1792. 8vo. Leipzig.*

Memorabilia, a philosophico-theological journal, by H. E. G. Paulus, Prof. of Philosophy and Oriental Literature at Jena; 2d and 3d Parts.

The real value of the essays forming the present collection, which is to be considered as a continuation of the *Neues Repertorium*, fully justifies the favourable reception which it has met with from the public; and which, from the well-known literary character of the persons concerned in it, we may venture to predict that it will continue to deserve. Of the importance of the subjects, which are here treated, the reader will be convinced from the following enumeration of them:—I. A Con-

tinuation

Continuation of the commentary on the Africa of the Geographus Nubiensis, by Mr. Kurzman, is distinguished by the industry, learning, and accuracy of the author; and is very properly followed by, II. Achmet Ibn Hassan's route of a journey from Fez to Tafilet, communicated by Mr. Jenisch of Vienna, who, however, presents his readers with the Latin translation only, omitting the Arabic text, except in the proper names, which are expressed in the original character. The journey was performed in the year 1787, in eleven days, and the description, which will be found to possess little of that spirit of observation that characterizes European travellers, written in 1789.—III. Another specimen of the chronicle of Abul Phatach, by Dr. Schnurrer. This valuable chronicle was compiled from ancient and modern Jewish and Arabic historians in the 14th century, as appears from the first extract in the Neues Repertorium, vol. I. In the present specimen the cause of the return of the Israelites and Jews from exile to Palestine is assigned and the return itself, with many concomitant circumstances, as well as some of its consequences described, more indeed with relation to and in favour of the Samaritans, as will easily be conceived, than the Jews. IV. Fulda on Cosmogony, Androgony, and the history of man after the deluge, a continuation of the essay on the late origin of the Pentateuch, in the 3d vol. of the Neues Repertorium. The author considers the cosmogony, as it is represented in the book of Genesis, to be a tradition orally-transmitted from father to son, till after the flood, and first reduced into hieroglyphical characters by Taaut, in Genesis Chus, by which means it was afterwards, under different modifications, disseminated among his posterity, the ancestors of the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Indians, ancient Persians, Phœnicians and the descendants of Abraham. The Cosmogony, as it is described in Genesis, and indeed the whole of that book, has therefore, he thinks, a greater relation to the Phœnicians, than to the Egyptians; accordingly it agrees almost literally with the account given of it by Sanchoniathon, in Euseb. Præp. Evangel. c. vii. One advantage, which this history of the creation possesses over all other systems is, at least, that it contains no expressions in any degree favourable to idolatry or polytheism. V. Essay towards a life of Ephraim Syrus, by Gaab, who certainly makes the best use of the scanty materials, which have been handed down to posterity, respecting this author, to whom his contemporaries do not appear to have paid that attention, which his industry deserved. VI. Scholia on obscure passages in the Old and New Testament; as on Rom. ix. 17. 24. Gen. v. 24. by Mr. Bredenkamp of Bremen, and on 1 Cor. xv. 29, 30. by the editor. VII. On the doctrine of the Pharisees concerning the state after death, with reference to various passages in Josephus and the N. T. by Professor Flatt. It is evident from certain expressions in the latter, that the Pharisees held and maintained the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, whereas Josephus, on the contrary, ascribes to them the opinion, that the souls of the pious are, after death, transferred into other bodies, μεταβαίνειν εἰς ἕτερον σῶμα, B. J. lib. ii. c. x. Mr. Fl. to obviate this apparent contradiction supposes, that about the time of our Saviour the ancient notion of the resurrection subsisted, but that at a later period, the idea of a metempsychosis, with regard to virtuous men, may have been the prevailing, if not the general, doctrine among the Pharisees. We do not,

however, see why the age of Josephus should be termed *late*, with respect to that of Christ. VIII. *The Idyllia of Theocritus and the Canticles compared*, by Prof. Stäudlin, in which, by collating the most striking passages in each, he endeavours to show that Theocritus had borrowed from the author of the Canticles. — IX. *On the Canticles, by the same*: with regard to which the professor is of opinion; 1. That Solomon himself was not the author of that poem; 2. That, however, some later writer may have availed himself of fragments, actually written by Solomon, and then extant, in composing it; 3. That the groundwork of this poem was a real fact, which, 4. the poet has chosen to represent in a dramatic way, suited to the oriental manner, and the taste of the times. The subject he conceives to be Solomon's flighted love. The Dramatis Personæ, Sulamis, her Shepherd, Brothers, Solomon. The poet *rapit in medias res*, and the escape of the young woman from the Harem of Solomon forms the denouement of the piece.

The third volume consists of Dissertations on the following subjects. I. *The conclusion of Kurtzmans Commentatio de Africa Geographi Nubienfis*. II. *Bruns on the Zabians, Sabæans, or St. John's Christians*; with observations on the history of this sect from Abraham Ecchellenfis. The author tells us likewise, that he is encouraged to expect further information on this head from Sir W. Jones. III. *Ode Περὶ γλυκύνης, Nathani vati Hebræo vindicata, vulgo Ps. II*, which the author conceives to have been written by Nathan, on the occasion of Absalom's rebellion. See 1 Kings c. i. and ii. Annexed is a metrical version of this psalm. IV. *Paulus on the Syrian Nasseirites*; a more circumstantial application of the remarks made by the author in his *collection of Travels in the East* (described in our next article) in which he endeavours to reconcile the apparently contradictory accounts respecting the Nasseirites, Kormatians and Assassins; together with two fragments from Sabæan books. V. *Additions, various readings, and corrections to Abulfeda's Africa, according to Eichborn's edition*, by Rinck, partly from a MS. at Leyden, and partly from conjecture, with extracts from Tamimi's description of Africa and Jacuti. VI. *Whether the ancient Jews had any knowledge of the doctrine of a future state, and in what light they understood it?* The author, Mr. Conz, maintains that the ancient Jews had a very imperfect notion of an existence after death, and no practical idea of a future remuneration. After the captivity, he observes that their opinions on this important point were more accurate, as appears from the book of Wisdom. VII. *on Isaiah liii. by the editor*; a further illustration of the explanation of Döderlein and Bckermann, with some difference of opinion. VIII. *On an ancient Evangelium at Aix*, written not on the bark of a tree, as has been imagined, but on parchment, by Bruns. IX. *Corrections of the Syriac Chronicle of Bar Hebræus, likewise by Bruns*. X. *Accounts of Oriental and biblical MSS. at Vienna and München*, by Alter.

Jena Litter. zeit. & Goett. Anz.

ART. 56. *Sammlung der merkwürdigsten Reisen in den Orient, in Uebersetzungen und Aufzügen mit ausgewählten Kupfern und Charten, auch mit Einleitungen, Anmerkungen u Registern herausgegeben, von H. E. G. Paulus, &c.—Collection of the most remarkable travels into the East, consisting of translations and extracts, with select plates and charts, as also with introductions, observations and indexes, by H. E. G. Paulus, &c.* 2d. volume, 272 pp. 8vo. Jena 1792.

This volume begins with the translation of *Belon's travels*, Par. 1555. continued to the time of his residence at Antioch, followed by an abridgment of *Jonas Kortes' travels through Egypt, by Joppa to Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia, between the years 1737 and 1739*, to which is prefixed a preface by the editor; the whole concluding with *Dandini's observations on the Maronites*, according to the French translation by Richard Simon, which appeared in 1685.

In the notes is collected much valuable information on subjects of biblical literature, as well as on natural history, and the present volume is accompanied with a map, of which we shall here add the title; *Euphrates & Tigris ex delineatione Danvilleana: accedit I. M. Hafnii delineatio Babylonis veteris ante Darium Histasp.—Additis schematicis comparationis pyramidis Ægyptiæ maximæ, portarumque Babylonis veteris, denique turris Babyloniciæ Belo in monumentum consecratæ.* *Ibid.*

DENMARK.

ART. 57. *Opuscula latina; scrip. M. Jacobus Baden, Prof. Hafniensis, 1793.* 8vo. 476. pp.

Most of these essays were written as academical prolusions or programmata on different occasions, and in the different places where the author has resided for the space of thirty years. From a perusal of the titles, the reader will perceive, that, with a few exceptions, they are generally interesting, and we shall only add, that both in point of language and matter, they are, in our judgment, likely to give satisfaction to the philological scholar. The subjects are; 1. De eo, quod leve est in laude præceptoris; 2. Ingenium et ars Cyropædiæ; 3. de perfecto Theologo; 4. Dicendo homines apti sunt ad dicendum, agendo ad agendum. 5. Super Homeri Iliad. 5. v. 215, 216. 6. Supplementa ad clavem Latinitatis Ernestii Ciceronianam; 7. Fabula Phædri 1, 5. comparata cum duabus græcis similis argumenti; 8. De constructione latinæ linguæ ad rationes philosophicas examinandâ; 9. De augendâ vernaculâ ex antiquis nostræ linguæ scriptoribus; 10. De eloquentia M. Lutheri, tanquam magno Reformationis instrumento; 11. Summa vitæ Harbœanæ stilo lapidari; 12. Laudatio dicta b. Lud. Harbœ; 13. Oratio in memoriam Ottonis Comitis Thottii; 14. De Cyro Xenophontis, effigie perfectissimi imperantis; 15. De philosophiæ cum eloquentia conjunctione; 16. De vi sæculi in constituendâ re scholasticâ; 17. De enthusiasmo ingeniosis quibusdam scriptoribus communi; 18. De rege populari; 19. Constantia Ciceronis in judiciis de hominibus rebusque defenditur; 20. Memoria P. K. Ancher commendatur; 21. De doctrinâ utili et inutili; 22. De caritate patriæ; 23. De poetica facultate Ciceronis; 24. Exempla quædam superstitiosorum rituum plebeculæ nostræ

nostræ cum Romana communium; 25. Vitæ cursus b. H. de Stampe; 26. Laudatio in funere b. H. de Stampe.

We take this opportunity of mentioning the first volume of a translation of Horace into the Danish language by the same author, with the following title:

A. Horatius Flaccus's *samlige Voerker. Af det latinske oversatte og med en oplysende Commentar ved M. J. Baden, &c. Første deel, som indeholder de fire Boeger Oder, tilligemed Epoderne og Jubeldigtet.* Kiöbenhavn, 1792.—*The works of Horace translated from the Latin, with an explanatory Commentary, by &c. first part, containing the four books of the Odes, together with the Epodes, and Carmen Seculare.* Copenhagen, 1792. Kiöbenh. læerde Efterretninger.

POLAND.

ART. 58. *Wymowa i Poezja dla Szkół Narodowych Piérwszy, raz wydana. Wymowa. Cześć I.—On Eloquence and Poetry, published for the Use of the National School, by Piramowicz. Eloquence, Part I.* 403, pp. in 8vo. Cracow, 1792.

This first part of this work, which we should be glad to see in a language more generally known, is employed in fixing the idea of eloquence, and in defining the good and bad qualities of an orator. Prefixed, by way of introduction, is a brief and satisfactory explanation of terms, which, though they frequently occur in Treatises on the Theory of the fine Arts, are, we believe, often very imperfectly understood, such as judgment, wit, imagination, taste, genius, talents, arts, &c. As a supplement, we are presented with extracts from Orzechowski, Górnicki, Sebast. Patricius, (the translator of the political, economical and ethical writings of Aristotle) Stanislaus Lubomirski, and other writers of the XVI. and XVII. centuries, connected with the subject of the work. In the following part it is intended to describe the different kinds of eloquence, together with the remaining species of prosaic writing, as letters, dialogues, and historical narration, which will be followed by a general view of the most distinguished orators of every age and nation, with a practical introduction to translation and original composition.

The author appears to possess a more than ordinary share of classical erudition, and his quotations from Cicero, Quintilian, Longinus, and others, which, by the learned reader may perhaps be thought too numerous, as they interrupt in some measure the series of the discourse, will, however, be found useful to those persons, who are less intimately acquainted with the writings of the ancients. Some peculiarities of opinion have indeed obtruded themselves on our notice in this work; as for instance, where he maintains, in opposition to his own interest, “that eloquence, in the strict acceptation of the word, is purely a gift of nature, which can expect little or no assistance from art; that the latter is only calculated to supply its place, where the former, which is naturally of short duration, ceases to act, pp. 103—5, that he, who to a lively imagination unites clear comprehension and a feeling heart, must of necessity be eloquent, p. 32. that the most eloquent parts of any speech or other composition, are, in general, such as have given the least

least trouble to the author, p. 81." Will Mr. P. then venture to assert that Demosthenes or Cicero, to whom, as models of eloquence, he often refers, derived no material advantage from the rules of art?

We were no less surprised to find our author satisfied with the definition of philosophy, so frequently repeated, and so useless in practice, that it is "*scientia rerum divinarum et humanarum*," pp. 56—7, and that he considers poetry differing from eloquence only in its external form, p. 59. Notwithstanding these, however, and a few other singular notions discoverable in the present work, we shall not hesitate to recommend it, as containing much useful knowledge, conveyed in a popular, and peculiarly animated style.

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

Mr. *Ritson* will publish the two expected volumes of *English Anthology* before Christmas.

Mr. *Chalmers* is preparing for the press a *Life of Ruddiman*.

Mr. *Peacock*, who has obtained a Patent for filtering Water, the most ingenious, and, at the same Time, the simplest in its Operation we ever saw, is about to print a Pamphlet explanatory of the Process of the Machine.

A *Collection of Poems*, by the late Mr. *Mickle*, Translator of the *Lusad*, may be expected soon.

Dr. *Smith*, the Purchaser of the *Linnean Museum*, and well known throughout Europe for his botanical Knowledge, will soon publish his Travels, in three Volumes, Octavo.

An Italian Gentleman, in this Country, whose Name is *Felix Marriottini*, is preparing a Translation of *Milton's Paradise Lost*, into Italian blank Verse.

THE
BRITISH CRITIC,

For OCTOBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *The History of Great Britain, from the first Invasion of it by the Romans under Julius Caesar. Written on a new Plan. By Robert Henry, D. D. late one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, Member of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. VI. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Life of the Author. 4to. 1l. 5s. Strahan and Cadell.*

THOUGH we announce, with pleasure, the sixth volume of a work, in the continuation of which we have felt, in common with the public at large, a lively interest, it is a pleasure mingled with regret, on considering it not only as a posthumous volume, but even as the last we can expect from the same hand. So far from having room to hope that any remaining collections, by the Author, may furnish matter for another volume, we are informed that even these were incomplete, and that Chapter V. on Arts, and Chapter VII. on Manners, &c. were written entirely by another person *, with the assistance only of a few authorities sketched out by Dr. Henry. Yet when we consider the infirmities of the historian at the latter end of his life, and the peculiar difficulty under which he performed the act of writing, we must rather wonder that he should have been able to leave so much completed, as is con-

* Malcolm Laing, Esq.

tained in the remaining part of this considerable volume, than that there should be no more for us to expect.

This difficulty of writing, which excites no little admiration of the perseverance that surmounted such an obstacle, is thus described by the author of the life. "He employed no amanuensis, but completed the manuscript with his own hand, and—excepting the first volume, the whole book, such as it is, was printed from the original copy. Whatever corrections were made on it, were inserted by interlineations, or in revising the proof-sheets. He found it necessary indeed to confine himself to a first copy, from an unfortunate tremor in his hand, which made writing extremely inconvenient, which obliged him to write with his paper on a book placed on his knee, instead of a table, and which unhappily increased to such a degree, that in the last years of his life he was often unable to take his victuals without assistance. An attempt which he made, after the publication of the fifth volume, to employ an amanuensis, did not succeed. Never having been accustomed to dictate his compositions, he found it impossible to acquire a new habit; and though he persevered but a few days in the attempt, it had a sensible effect upon his health, which he never afterwards recovered."—*Life*, p. x.

We may add, as a further reason why he should not have proceeded beyond what we here receive, that the very nature of Dr. Henry's plan would infallibly induce him, in every instance, to finish his researches into one of his periods, before he much involved himself in the enquiries necessary to elucidate the next. Here then we must, with whatever reluctance, take our leave of Dr. Henry's labours. What we may hope, from the efforts of a continuator, is very doubtful. In general, the spirit that animates the first projector of a great work, is wanting in the man who takes it up; his conception of the plan is not so full as that of the original author, nor has he formed within his mind that model of complete perfection, which, though unattainable itself, is the indispensable guide to every height of excellence. The continuator labours only to emulate his predecessor; the original author seeks to realize his ideal model; both fall something short of their chief point, and the consequence is obvious: the inventor remains below perfection, and the imitator below him. If we are to consider Mr. Laing, who filled up the two chasms in this volume, as the probable continuer of the history, we may judge from the specimens here given, how much we may expect; and of this we shall deliver our opinion in its proper place. Whatever good omens we may be able to draw from this circumstance, another favourable point will also deserve recollection, that, as the

the author of the life observes, Dr. Henry "has certainly finished the most difficult parts of his subject. The periods after the accession of Edward VI. afford materials more ample, better digested, and much more within the reach of common readers." One difficulty will, however, be much increased, the difficulty of being impartial; in proportion as the present passions, politics, and opinions, become connected with the narrative, which from the accession of Charles I. at the latest, they must inevitably begin to be, it will require continually more and more virtue in an historian to give to all sides their full measure of justice, and to avoid misrepresenting the facts, the motives of the agents, or the principles of our constitution. Those writers, with respect to the latter, will equally err, who represent the system of our government as containing any parts favourable to despotic power, or any species of oppression, and who paint it as a democratic fabric, in which the people are the lords, and the government their servants, or appointed *functionaries*. Our constitution is essentially monarchical. On the supposition of the monarchy, it is altogether constructed; and the crown is the source of power and honour: but it is a monarchy limited for the sake of the people, and so guarded as, if possible, to enable it to do all good, yet restrain it from all evil.

The life of Dr. Henry, prefixed to this volume, is well and judiciously drawn up: nor is there any thing very peculiar in the style of it, except the one phrase "he *disposed* his collection of books to," &c. which, as it is not South British, we suppose to be North.—The outline of the Dr.'s life is comprised in very few words, and is as follows:

"He was the son of James Henry, farmer at Muirtown, in the parish of St. Ninian's, North Britain, and of Jean Galloway, daughter of — Galloway, of Burrowmeadow, in Stirlingshire. He was born on the 18th of February, 1718; and having early resolved to devote himself to a literary profession, was educated first under a Mr. John Nicholson, at the parish-school of St. Ninian's, and for some time at the grammar-school of Stirling. He completed his course of academical study at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards became master of the grammar-school of Annan. He was licensed to preach on the 27th of March, 1746, and was the first licentiate of the presbytery of Annan after its erection into a separate presbytery. Soon after, he received a call from a congregation of Presbyterian dissenters at Carlisle, where he was ordained in November, 1748. In this station he remained twelve years, and on the 13th of August, 1760, became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Berwick upon Tweed. Here he married, in 1763, Ann Balderston, daughter of Thomas Balderston, surgeon in Berwick; by whom he had no children, but with whom he enjoyed to the end of his life a large share of domestic happiness. He was re-

moved from Berwick to be one of the ministers of Edinburgh in November, 1768; was minister of the church of the New Grey Friars from that time till November, 1776; and then became colleague-minister in the Old Church, and remained in that station till his death. The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him by the university of Edinburgh in 1770; and in 1774 he was unanimously chosen moderator of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and is the only person on record who obtained that distinction the first time he was a member of the assembly."

The remainder of the account is very properly employed in giving a clear view of the progress of his great work, and illustrating his character. It is pleasing to find, that, though the five first volumes were published at the risk of the author, and though the work was censured in many periodical publications with unexampled acrimony, perseverance, and even malice, it made its way by its own merit, sold beyond the most sanguine expectations of the author, and received both praise and patronage from men of the first literary character in the kingdom, and at last rewarded the author, not only with a high degree of celebrity, which he happily lived to enjoy, but with the more solid advantage of 3,300*l.* clear profit, besides a pension of 100*l.* from his Majesty, obtained by the unsolicited application of the late venerable Earl of Mansfield. Every instance that exhibits merit, forcing its way up to fame and profit, in defiance of unjust opposition, is pleasing to all authors, for all suppose themselves to have merit; and it is an additional triumph of literary justice to be told, that the malevolence directed against Dr. Henry's labours, became fatal to the circulation of the periodical paper from which it had originally proceeded. It appears also, that an historian sometimes, as well as a prophet, gains his celebrity with most difficulty in his own country; since we are told, that though "the abuse of the history, which began in Scotland, was renewed in some of the periodical publications in South Britain, yet in both kingdoms the asperity originated from the same quarter, and the paragraphs and criticisms written in Edinburgh were printed in London." The observations of the English critics in general were candid.

Addison, on his death-bed, dedicated his works to Mr. Craggs, who himself died before those works were published, and was celebrated by Tickell in one common Elegy with his friend:

Oh! must I then (now fresh my bosom bleeds)
And Craggs in death to Addison succeeds,
The verse, begun to one lost friend prolong,
And weep a second in th' unfinished song!

Dr.

Dr. Henry, in like manner, had intended to dedicate this volume to the Earl of Mansfield, but died before he could fulfil his design; and before his executors could perform that act of gratitude on his behalf, the noble patron had also been called hence by the same awful summons. Still, however, the executors have not given up the design of their deceased friend; but, as the only expedient remaining, have dedicated it to the Memory of William Earl of Mansfield. Thus does this volume appear, like those of Addison, under the remarkable circumstance of being a posthumous work, dedicated to a deceased patron. The executors have assigned their reasons for this step in the following note, subjoined to the dedication.

“ Dr. Henry was always proud of the friendship with which the late Earl of Mansfield had honoured him; and it was the wish of his heart that the last part of his literary labours should be introduced to the world under his Lordship's patronage.

“ The death of that Nobleman has deprived the following Volume of this advantage. But the Executors of Dr. Henry are persuaded, that they could not better fulfil the intentions of the Author, than by inscribing this Work to the Memory of the Earl of Mansfield.

“ Dr. Henry's friends have the satisfaction to believe, that a man whom his Lordship esteemed as an Author, cannot be soon forgotten; posterity will know that the History of Great Britain, written by Dr. Henry, was encouraged and protected by one of the wisest and greatest men of his time, whose old age was as venerable, as his active life was meritorious and distinguished.”

The style of Dr. Henry is very judiciously characterized by the writer of his life. After premising that the disadvantages attending his mode of committing his work to paper, must add considerably to the opinion formed of his merit, by those who are judges of what he has done, it is said, “ he did not profess to study the ornaments of language; but his arrangement is uniformly regular and natural, and his style simple and perspicuous. More than this he has not attempted, and this cannot be denied him. He believed that the time which might be spent in polishing or rounding a sentence, was more usefully employed in investigating and ascertaining a fact: and as a book of facts, and solid information, supported by authentic documents, his history will stand a comparison with any other history of the same period.” *Life*, p. xi. It may be observed, in addition to this, that the style of his general preface, as having had more labour and consideration bestowed upon it, is very far superior to that of the remainder of the work; in which, nevertheless, according to the remarks above cited, there is nothing to disgrace the writer.

We have indulged ourselves too far in these preliminary ob-

servations, to enter very deeply into the substance of this volume, in our present number: we shall therefore confine ourselves, on this occasion, to a few more general reflections on the work at large, and postpone our particular examination of the volume now before us to another month.

Of the work in general we shall not hesitate to say, that it exhibits, as far as it has been completed, the best historical portrait of this island that is now extant. More concise and yet more various than Rapin, more faithful and more natural than Hume. The plan is certainly more comprehensive, more distinct, and, if we may be allowed the expression, more *exhaustive* than that of any other history, ancient or modern. That is, it is a plan which lays a positive obligation upon the author not to pass over, from indolence, forgetfulness, or any other motive, certain important heads of enquiry, concerning which every reader wishes to receive information, but which are introduced in other histories as if by accident, and are at pleasure omitted: it thus compels the writer to exhaust his subject, and to leave no material parts of it untouched. The style might certainly, without much difficulty, admit of some improvement, particularly by compression; and there are, in various places, inelegant words and expressions, the removal of which would give to the whole a more classical grace of composition. In the early part of the history, the introduction of the spurious Ossian's poems, in a very copious manner, as historical evidence of manners, &c. is very reprehensible, but less so when we consider the local situation of the writer, than it would have been in one who had inhabited this metropolis: and among the desiderata we cannot but remark, that accounts of the Roman encampments, and the traces of their military arts in Britain, except indeed the walls, are wholly wanting. The laborious work of General Roy, at present under our notice also, would now enable a re-publisher of this history to have that chasm supplied in the most perfect manner. A decided advantage in this history over all others, is the clear and distinct manner in which, according to the plan, the History of Scotland keeps pace, in every period, with that of England. As these branches are finally to unite in the history, under the house of Stuart, it is right that they should be exactly traced till they arrive at that period, and their mutual interests and relations kept continually in view.

We shall now take leave of Dr. Henry for a month; after which we shall, with pleasure, give our sentiments on this posthumous part of his great work, and on the labours of Mr. Laing, who has filled up the incomplete divisions.

ART. II. *General Roy's Military Antiquities.*[*Concluded from page 12.*]

WE resume our attention to this curious and important volume with particular satisfaction. After giving an account of the several campaigns of Agricola in Britain, and his final departure, of which our last number contains a faithful, and we hope, a satisfactory sketch, the author in his fourth book makes an attempt to rectify the Ancient Geography of Britain. He commences with a very interesting and particular account of the work of Richard of Cirencester. This was a manuscript history and map of Roman Britain. It was written about the year 1338; and was published in Denmark in 1757 by M. Bertram, English Professor in the Royal Marine Academy of Copenhagen. Dr. Stukeley considers this work as of inestimable value, and has commented upon it; and this it was which first suggested to General Roy the idea of improving the geography of the northern part of Britain. After explaining the errors of Ptolemy, and the other writers, whose labours, though imperfect, have certainly thrown some light upon this perplexing subject, the author employs the whole of his first chapter in explaining the general arrangement of Richard's work. From this, several curious extracts are introduced, and three maps are annexed, amended from the productions of Richard and of Ptolemy, according to the modern geometrical and astronomical observations. The second chapter describes the Roman military ways from the North of England into Scotland, and gives an account of the mile stones they seem to have made use of in Britain. Of these ways there are two principal ones which have led from the wall in Northumberland to that in Scotland. The Watling-street on the right, leading from Corbridge, along Reedsdale; and another on the left, leading from Carlisle, along Annandale. These two roads have been diligently traced by our author, and their continuation and progress is perspicuously and accurately described. The former, after being carried from the station at Cramond, along the Forth, to the east end of the wall, may be traced behind this almost to its whole length, and might perhaps have extended as far as Dumbarton. The latter, which was the Western communication into North Britain, was divided into various branches. All these branches are traced and described with extraordinary minuteness. In this part of the work we meet with a word, which, tho' perhaps excuseable as a military term, from our general dislike of

Gallic English, we hope not to see introduced into common use—it is *cotoying*, from the French *cotoyer* to coast. Besides these Roman ways, General Roy points out the vestiges of another, carried from the wall in Scotland into Strathmore, beyond the Tay. This way, as far as the Tay, is no new discovery; its continuation beyond it is, and is wholly to be ascribed to the indefatigable diligence of General Roy. There are some who believe, that this road led from Sterling to Stonehaven, or even to Aberdeen; and if hereafter further traces of it should seem visible towards the Eastern extremity of the Grampian hills, it may be of use more decisively to ascertain the field of the battle fought with Galgacus.

The following account of what Horsley describes as the old Roman mile stones, may not be unacceptable to our Readers. That of Augustus is round, and twenty-four inches in diameter, with an inscription engraved, simply, without any ornament. Those of Tiberius are all square, with pedestals, and little polished. Those of Claudius are round, their inscriptions contained in a border, and nearly two-thirds of an inch deep in the stem, with a sort of moulding about them. Those of Antoninus Pius are pretty much like those of Claudius, with this difference, that Antoninus's columns are not so high; and that part which is in the ground, is square, like a pedestal, and much larger than the body of the column.

General Roy, however, thinks it very doubtful whether these stones were of the milliary kind. We think it probable that they were, tho' the *Golden Potts*, as represented by this author, indisputably were so too. These are a number of pedestals, each of about two feet cube, the superior parts of which are formed into plain mouldings, that consequently diminish them upwards. Every stone has a square or octagonal hole cut into its upper surface, and of sufficient depth to receive a column of about ten inches diameter indented into it. These columns are generally broken off close to, or a little above the vase. Five of these remain on the western edge of the Roman way, between Reedsdale and New Green, at less than an English mile distance from each other. Many also may be seen at Cirencester, certainly the Corinum of the Romans, and they are acknowledged by General Roy to resemble the mile stones of Antoninus.

Chapter the Third is divided into two sections, and is an elaborate commentary on the work of Richard of Cirencester, as far as relates to the three northern provinces of Britain, Valentia, Vespasiana, and Caledonia. That ancient writer is from time to time compared with Ptolemy, and the remaining vestiges of Roman places, and hence the geography of the northern

northern part of the island is, to use the author's own expression, in some degree rectified.

By way of specimen of the pains which General Roy has taken to accomplish his purposes, and of the manner in which this part of the work is conducted, we subjoin the following:

"Richard's fourth *iter* begins at Lincoln, and leads by York and Catterick to Epiacum, which is supposed to be Chester in the Street. Hence it seems to have passed the walls of Hadrian and Severus, at Newcastle; and then entering Valentia, ends at the wall of Antoninus Pius."

Ancient Names in the Itinerary Northward from the Wall in Northumberland.	Itinerary Distances. Mi. Paf.	MODERN NAMES.	Real Distances.	
			Eng. Miles.	Ro. Miles.
Trans murum in trans Valentiam.		Beyond the Wall at Newcastle, entering Valentia. Eng. Miles.		
Alauna amne	XXV	By { Aggerton, on Warnsbeck River - - - 16 Brinkborn on Coquet - 9 To the Brook Aln, below Whittingham - - - 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ River Bremish, below Whitehouse - - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Percy's Crofs - - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ River Till, near Fowberry 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the River Tweed, below West Ord - - - 13 By Cramond, the Alaterna of the Romans - - - 55 To Camelon, on the North Side of the wall of Antoninus - 20 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tweda flumine	XXX		25 $\frac{1}{4}$	28
Ad Vallum -	—		75 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$
			134 $\frac{1}{4}$	146 $\frac{1}{4}$

The fourth chapter contains an account of the Roman wall in Scotland, called Grime's Dyke. This was raised in the reign of Antoninus Pius, along the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, by Lollius Urbicus, who then commanded the Roman forces in Britain. This chapter is divided into three sections. The first places before the reader, the authorities furnished by the ancients in general concerning the three walls which the Romans raised across the island. The first wall was raised by Hadrian; the second, by Lollius Urbicus; and the third, by the emperor Septimius Severus. Agricola, tho' he built no wall himself, seems to have suggested to his successors the necessity of such a measure, by erecting two chains of forts along the two narrowest isthmuses of the island. The first wall ran along the line of the nearest chain of forts;

the second, along the chain which was more remote ; and the third, which was erected one hundred and three years from the time of the first, occupied nearly the same ground. The two intrenchments of Hadrian and Severus are collectively called the Picts Wall. The second section describes the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, and the chain of forts extending along it, before the building of the wall, with some observations upon the general nature of that work. The third section explains and traces the particular track of the wall, and the distances between the several stations. It ascertains the total length of the intrenchment, as well as the several proportions of the work, executed by the three Roman Legions then in Britain. It appears that there were nineteen forts, the distances between which amounted to sixty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty yards, or thirty-six English miles, six hundred and twenty yards ; and the mean distance, from station to station, was something more than two English miles. Whether the more profound of our antiquarians may not imagine that the author has spoken too decisively about the proportions of this work, which were executed by the several detachments of the three different Roman Legions, is more than we will undertake to decide. The whole, however, of this part of the work, evinces the most unwearied assiduity, is full of acute and ingenious remark, and shows an intimate knowledge of all the writers, ancient and modern, who have made any attempts to elucidate this intricate subject.

We come now to the Appendix, which consists of five detached pieces. The first is a dissertation on the field of battle, between Caractacus and Ostorius, with remarks on the situation of the Bravinium of Antoninus, supposed to be the same with the Branogenium of Ptolemy and Richard.

According to Cambden, it was somewhere in the confines of Salop, Hereford, and Radnor, that the Roman General Ostorius defeated Caractacus. This opinion our author controverts ; but after some ingenious remarks, tending to prove that the field of battle must be sought further to the northward than Cambden supposes, the argument is still left undecided. It is made to appear, from a comparison of distances in the two itinera of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, that the Bravinium of the former was the same with the Branogenium of the latter ; the modern name of which place is Brandon. Thus a difficulty, which has perplexed many of our most skilful antiquarians, seems effectually removed. Stukeley, it seems, places Bravinium at Broughton ; Salmon thinks it was Worcester ; and Horsley, with greater approach to truth, says it was Ludlow.

Ludlow. The second paper of the Appendix is a comparison of the Hyginian system of Castrametation, with that of Polybius, and with the temporary Roman camps existing in Scotland. From this General Roy concluded, that something which had a very near resemblance to the ancient Polybian system, was applied by Agricola to the Roman army under his command. This dissertation concludes with a comparison between the Polybian Consular camps, as described and explained by Lipsius and Schelius, with some considerations on the probable method of arranging the tents of the Polybian maniples and cohorts.

This is a very learned and very interesting paper, and proves the author to have made the deepest researches into every question at all connected with his professional accomplishments or the general cause of science. Hyginus lived in the times of Trajan and Hadrian, and nearer the time of Agricola than Polybius. What he calls a complete army, is three legions; the precise number which Agricola had with him. The Reader will remember, that in our last Number it was intimated, that it was the Polybian system of Castrametation which had been followed in Scotland; but from seeing an edition of the mutilated work of Hyginus, published at Amsterdam in 1660, with a commentary by Schelius, General Roy was induced to doubt whether his reasoning might not be erroneous. But, after placing before his Readers, in a very perspicuous manner, the circumstances in which the Hyginian camp differs from the Polybian, and preferring the latter as infinitely more simple, regular and beautiful, he concludes with giving it as his opinion, that Agricola's was either the Polybian method, or one resembling it much more than the system practised in the time of Hyginus. This conclusion is the more satisfactory, as the author, in every particular, has compared the system of Hyginus with the existing Roman works in Britain. To do justice to this paper, would exceed our limits; we must be satisfied with asserting generally, that it will amply repay the attention of, not only the antiquarian, but, every reader of taste and curiosity.

The third number gives an account of the Roman Bath at Netherby on Esk, and of the inscription on the altar dedicated to Fortune, by the tribune of the first Cohort of Spaniards, whence it is conjectured that these auxiliaries were attached to the sixth Legion.

This Bath was discovered in 1732, and a plan, with sections of it, is now for the first time published; a copy also of the inscription is inserted. The plan shows six complete apartments; but it is probable that there were ten in all,
The

The altar was found in what was probably the Sacellum or sacrificing apartment, and the inscription is this:

DEÆ SANCTÆ
FORTUNÆ
CONSERVATRICI
MARCUS AUREL
SALVIUS TRIBUN
US. COH. I. AEL
HISPANORUM
∞ E. Q
V. S. L. M

Which inscription the late Sir John Clerk read thus:—*Deæ sanctæ Fortunæ conservatrici, Marcus Aurelius Salvius Tribunus Cohortis primæ Hispanorum Æliæ mille equitum, or, milliaria equitata, votum solvit libens merito.*—The altar being found in the outer room of the Bath, according to our author's explanation, shows that it was part of the religious worship performed to Fortune, that the priest and people should be purified by water.

Number IV. contains some observations by Mr. Anderfon, Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, upon the Roman antiquities lately discovered between the Forth and the Clyde. These are represented in distinct plates, and consisted of altars, a mutilated bust, and iron tools. The altars are severally described; the mutilated bust seems to represent an auxiliary soldier, and the Professor thinks that the mallets were wrought by a machine, and were used in quarrying stones. They were all found in a pit, where they were probably deposited whilst Agricola was in the country, either by the zeal of the Christians, the contempt of the Natives, or by the Romans themselves, on leaving Caledonia. The last paper contains an account of two British forts in Strathmore, the one called the White, and the other the Brown Cather Thun.

Plates of these forts are given.—The first is very remarkable on account of the hugeness of the rampart of stone. They are very curious, as affording an example of the difference of style between them and the Roman works. They are certainly of Pictish original, but from what they received their name is very uncertain. The White Cather Thun may be perhaps one hundred yards in perpendicular height above the level of Strathmore. The rampart is composed of large loose stones, being at least twenty-five feet thick at top, and upwards of one hundred at bottom. The labour required to amass them surpasses, as is observed, all description. The situation

situation of the Brown Cather Thun is not so high as the former, and its figure is more circular: it is fortified with several slight earthen intrenchments, all of which can better be understood from the inspection of the respective plans and sections.

We cannot conclude our account of this valuable work, without lamenting that it was not compatible with our plan to enter more at length into its various and particular merits. We trust, however, that our Readers will be enabled to form, from our description, some idea of the contents of a book, which, considered in every point of view, is an ornament to our age and country.

ART. III. *The History of Mary Queen of Scots.* By Dr. Thomas Robertson.

[*Concluded from p. 30.*]

DR. ROBERTSON, having cleared himself from those thorns and briars of controversy, which have run deep into his flesh, and left too lasting marks (we fear) of their sharpness; moves on with vigour and with gracefulness to the end of his course. He only halts once, just as he comes out of the brake; saying in p. 85, that Mary's consciousness of the murder "sealed her lips as close as ever, with respect to the part which he [Bothwell] had acted in the murder of the late king," of which part she actually knew nothing at this time, nor has Dr. Robertson himself attempted to show she knew any thing; "and also made her not listen to a scheme for a divorce from himself," whereas the Dr. in p. 88, 89 declares expressly, that the report of her not listening was merely a *forgery* of the rebels. So true to his contradictions, does the Dr. remain to the last! He even brings her aversion to a divorce again upon the stage, as a reality, in p. 90; though he has just branded it before for a forgery. He thus completes his circle of inconsistencies.

Dr. Robertson goes over all the proceedings at the conferences in York and Westminster, just as Mr. Whitaker had gone over them before; but concludes in this lively and spirited manner. "So harmlessly, in this respect," he cries in p. 130, "vanished a phantom, which had brandished in its hands the weapons of death. So ended, three dark and illegal and
"dishonourable

“dishonourable proceedings. The Queen of Scots was found
 “to be beyond the reach of enemies, who possessed all power;
 “and who were restrained almost by no principle, in the
 “exercise of it. Queen Elizabeth, from the meanness, un-
 “fairness, and barbarity of her conduct, in this, and in the
 “whole of her after treatment of Queen Mary, till she
 “brought her to the block, is doomed to a contempt, and to
 “an ignominy, which will never die. Murray, who prac-
 “tised deeper in hypocrisy, than perhaps any man that has
 “lived; whose mind was steeled, equally against humanity,
 “honour and truth; who walked in darkness; who smiled
 “in the midst of iniquity; and who covered all his motions
 “with the cloak of religion, is to be handed down, as an im-
 “postor of the first magnitude, to all after times.” This
 strain of writing does equal honour to the head and the heart
 of the author.

“At this period,” he adds in p. 135, “were closed, in
 “a great degree, the public fears of Queen Mary’s life.
 “Henceforth, she was confined within a narrower and more
 “private circle; cut off more and more from the world; and
 “if we except her last trial at Fotheringay, never suffered
 “again to become the subject of any public deliberation.
 “During her long and miserable captivity in England, ex-
 “tending to no less than eighteen years, every thing that can
 “disappoint, or can distress the human mind, befel the Queen
 “of Scots. From time to time, and even so late, as a few
 “years before her death, the English Queen continued deceit-
 “fully to amuse her with hopes and treaties for being restored
 “to her crown. All plots against Elizabeth, and the reformed
 “religion, were ascribed to Mary. Letters were forged, in
 “her name, to prove this. Numberless insults were com-
 “mitted against her. She soon lost her best friends. The
 “Duke of Norfolk early suffered death in her cause. About
 “the same time, the faithful Lesly, Bishop of Ross, was im-
 “prisoned, and afterward banished. Charles IX. King of
 “France, her friend and admirer, died soon after. - She was
 “successively carried from castle to castle; shut up in closer
 “and closer confinement; while labouring under disease, no
 “mitigation of her hardships could be extorted, but with the
 “utmost difficulty. Her own son repeatedly insulted her.
 “Even her two poor domestic secretaries, gained over with
 “bribes administered by the English court, turned unnaturally
 “against a kind and tender mistress; and deposed, that the
 “letters, which were forged in her name, to Babington, were
 “genuine,

“genuine, and written at her own command, by themselves.”

“Elizabeth,” he adds in the same summary way under p. 137, “on the other hand, was herself, very far from sitting down to the enjoyment of quiet and ease. From the same of abilities and accomplishments, from the praise for amiable manners and virtues, which even absolute power could not prevent from being circulated, and from the number and dignity of those who favoured, although for the most part secretly, her cause, the Scottish Princess, in a state of humiliation and of bonds, proved to be an almost unceasing object of jealousy and of perturbation to the English Queen. Elizabeth knew she [herself] was unjust and cruel: she felt the superiority of the Queen of Scots. Hence was she suspicious of all the world, as favourers of that Princess. Cecil, even Cecil! was not pure in her sight. But they who commit barbarity, and who cherish malice against others, seldom or never, themselves, escape from that internal trouble which conscience excites. An injured form was always before Elizabeth. Mary haunted her by day, and by night. When she heard the news of a rupture which took place between Lord Shrewsbury and his Lady, the keepers of Mary, “‘She would never, (said his son, in a letter to him) sleep quietly,” fearing that the Earl might hence attach himself to his royal prisoner. Perhaps, there are but few instances, in history, of such long continued agitation, fear and secret torment, as that Princess experienced. It was, with pain preying upon her heart, that she held an absolute sceptre in her hands: it was, on a bed of thorns, that Elizabeth slept.”

“The manner,” he tells us in p. 139—140, “in which Queen Mary endured her long imprisonment and rigours, furnishes one of the most laudable and admired instances of her behaviour, during her whole life. All writers agree, in praising her steadiness and courage; her meekness and religious resignation. At the same time, her attention was by no means asleep, with respect to the means of recovering her liberty, and of being restored to her throne. For these purposes, she employed all her address; exerted all her talents, to gain over her enemies, and to put her friends in motion, both at home and abroad. Undoubtedly she had been supported all along, in no small degree, by the sentiments and exertions of many, in her interest.—But the chief and permanent support —, was in her own mind. She was qualified, independent of friends, to meet with enemies and
“with

“ with misfortunes. On many occasions, when left to herself, and without almost a single ray of hope, she remained unshaken. In the trial to which she was subjected, for a participation in Babington’s conspiracy,—where there was no person whatever to give assistance, she raised, with magnanimity, her solitary voice in an appeal to Justice and to Nations ; and when she was condemned, that magnanimity did not forsake her. Two things, in particular, shewed the loftiness of her spirit. Her crown, she would never resign : a public trial before Elizabeth, the Parliament of England and Foreign Ambassadors, that is, before all Europe, she in all cases demanded.”

Dr. Robertson then proceeds to describe the trial of Mary ; makes several observations, just and forcible, as he goes on, and throws new light upon the shameless conduct of Elizabeth. Some of these observations we wish to lay before our readers, for the credit of the author.

“ There is no doubt,” he remarks in p. 142, “ that Queen Mary had corresponded with Babington ; but this was chiefly at a former period, and some years back. A long silence had taken place between them ; and Morgan, one of the English fugitives in France, and a warm friend of Mary’s, in the month of May that year, wrote a letter to her, repeatedly and in the most pressing manner, recommending a revival of that correspondence. In consequence of which, in her answer to Morgan, dated the twenty-seventh of July, she informed him, that she had made all apologies in her power, to Babington, for not having written to him for so long a space ; that he had generously offered himself and all his fortune in her cause ; and that, agreeably to Morgan’s advice, she would do her best to retain him in her interests. What is exceedingly remarkable, her enemies, in the course of the trial at Fotheringay, charged her with having written a letter to Babington, dated on the very same day, the twenty-seventh of July, in which she assented to the horrid design of assassinating Elizabeth, and promised rewards to the perpetrators. Nothing like this, is to be seen in her letter to Morgan ; a person long her agent ; in her deepest confidence ; who had just been pressing a correspondence between her and Babington ; and her letter to him, in no greater danger of being intercepted, than that to Babington. On the very same twenty-seventh of July too, she actually wrote a letter to Paget, another of her most confidential friends ; but not a word in it, with respect to Babington’s scheme of cutting off the English Queen. To Morgan and to Paget, she certainly would have communicated her mind, more readily

“readily, and more particularly, than to Babington. It is, I apprehend, upon the fact of these letters having been written to Morgan and Paget, on the twenty-seventh of July, so exceedingly unlike to that she was accused of to Babington, dated the same day, a circumstance which seems to have escaped the attention of writers in this cause, that the strongest presumptive proof is furnished, of the letter to Babington not having been written by Queen Mary.” We think this reasoning fair and manly. But we are sorry to note a little of Dr. Robertson’s previous infirmity recurring here again; what is here argued judiciously from “presumptive proof” to be a forgery, having been before asserted positively and peremptorily to be so; as in p. 135, where he speaks of “the letters, *which were forged in her name*, to Babington.” This is a great unhappiness in Dr. Robertson’s memory.

When a letter ascribed to Babington, as the Dr. proceeds in p. 144, “was read in her hearing at the trial, at a passage in it, which made mention of the Earl of Arundel and his brothers, so flatly contradicted — by Camden, the Queen gave way to an instantaneous burst of tears: “Alas! said she, what has not the noble house of Howard suffered for my sake!” A strong indication, or rather the voice of nature, it should seem, declaring, that that letter was new to the “Queen of Scots.” This is an acute observation, in our opinion.

“It was a thing altogether unprecedented,” we read in p. 148, “to try a foreign Prince, who had not entered the kingdom in arms, but had fled thither for refuge, and upon express invitation. Elizabeth had no right over an independent Queen, who was not obliged to comply with any particular statutes of a foreign realm; nor to admit, that the subjects of another Sovereign should be her judges. And even setting these circumstances aside, the common forms of justice should at least have been observed. She should have had the original, not the copy of her pretended letter * to Babington, laid before her: She should have had evidence produced, that that letter was actually delivered to her, and that she returned an answer to it: She should have been confronted with Babington; in place of which, he was suddenly beforehand put to death: She should have been confronted with her two Secretaries, now under the power of the English court, bribes on the one hand of

* Here again the contradictoriness recurs; the letter, which the author before pronounced *forged*, being here pronounced equally *pretended*, with *presumptive* reasons between.

“them, and destruction on the other, if they should not *de-*
 “*pone* against their mistress; *in place* of which, they durst
 “not be brought into her presence; notwithstanding the sin-
 “gular uncommonness of the case and her ardent requisition;
 “notwithstanding a recent and express statute in Elizabeth’s
 “own reign, for that very purpose. Was there any custom
 “in the criminal trials of England, that could countenance
 “such a procedure, and in such a case? or, can any person,
 “upon the most callous principles of rectitude and equity, say,
 “That, that trial, was fair?”

Our author, having finished the trial of Mary, goes on to her execution. We cannot follow him, however, we can only give his concluding sentences. “So ended,” he says, “the
 “last scene of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots; to whose suf-
 “ferings, there is nothing equal in the history of the human
 “race: nor was the manner, in which she endured them, less
 “remarkable, than the degree to which they were carried.
 “Supported by the strength of her own mind, and by the
 “triumphs of religion over adversity, she continued unshaken;
 “and seemed even insensible of her own heroism. Her soul
 “long resigned, in peace with itself, and elevated above re-
 “sentment, complacently left a cruel world; breathing for-
 “giveness to her persecutors, and prayers for the welfare of
 “her native land.”

In the end of all, and before we come to the Appendix, we have, strangely, a dissertation of forty-four pages, to prove the spuriousness of those writings which have been adduced against Mary. This disposition of the parts of the work, is literally *preposterous*; the writings have been treated as forgeries in all the prior parts of the history, and are now to be proved so. This is truly *argumentum a posteriori*; but the argument is almost all derived from Mr. Whitaker’s book; and the history closes awkwardly in an essay.

In Appendix I. p. 62. the writings themselves, which, we are told, “have never as yet been laid before the public, in a
 “legible form,” but are now so. Yet, “all freedom that has
 “been taken in that respect, has been only to spell them [the
 “words] according to the present orthography; and to use
 “words that are now current, *in place* of such as have become
 “obsolete. The idiom I have refrained from altering; except
 “in a very few instances, where the sense was obscure. The
 “arrangement of the words is altogether untouched.” We think this a practice as dangerous, as it is unnecessary. To use new words, to alter even the idiom at times, is to take too great liberty with what may be considered as records in history. Nor is it at all necessary; as those, who can
 judge

judge of the validity of the evidence, must be abundantly capable of understanding the original language. "A few explanations are inserted, by parenthesis, in *Italics*; and some notes are added at the bottom of the pages." The notes are taken chiefly from the same source as the argument above-mentioned.

In Appendix II. p. 107, are some genuine compositions of Mary. Both these parts of an Appendix, and the Dissertation preceding them, amounting to two hundred and thirteen pages in all, and being considerably more than the history itself, which is only a hundred and eighty-six, might very well have been spared, and ought to have made room for references and reasons in the notes. But to excuse all references, from the fear of increasing the size of the work, and then to do more than double that size, by superfluous and unnecessary additions, seems (we are constrained to say so) too like a subterfuge to conceal obligations, and to wave gratitude.

On the whole, however, we honour the author, as the first who has written the history of Mary, upon the new lights thrown over it, and upon the recently explored ground of criticism. Nor could any deductions have been made from this honour, if he had been consistent with himself; if, candid in allowing the full force of the arguments lately used in favour of Mary, he had not sought for some loop-holes of evasion from it to her criminality; if he had not confusedly yet disingenuously, feebly yet wilfully, studied to reconcile his old prejudices with his new convictions, and so involved himself in a labyrinth of absurdities, and a maze of contradictions. His style is neither good nor bad in general; being too bad at times not to be censured, for what are either *Scotticisms*, or peculiarities of his own; and too good, not, at times, to be applauded. We equally consider the work in general, with all its faults, and all its excellencies, combined together, as neither good nor bad. But for those faults, it would have been respectable.

ART. IV. *Poems.* By William Kendall. Exeter, Trewman.
London, Robinsons. 8vo. 5s.

THE advertisement prefixed to these Poems informs the reader, that they were published, not from the desire of praise, but in deference to the judgment of literary friends. They consist of elegiac stanzas, of occasional verses, sonnets, what the

author terms *Fairy Fantasies*, and a few imitations of Catullus.

The compositions of Mr. Kendall are generally marked by a correct taste, and a delicate attention to the harmony of his numbers. Perhaps we are no where much surprised by the novelty of his sentiments, or elevated by the fire of his muse; but many of these poems may be read with delight, and the whole may be recommended as among the better specimens of modern poetry. Of the elegiac stanzas the third to music is the best, and we were most pleased with the following lines :

Hark, breathing rapture o'er the skies,
 Ætherial sounds sublimely rise.—
 The Goddess hears, she wakes the reed,
 The wounds of sorrow cease to bleed ;
 And, sweetest of the warbling throng,
 Night's minstrel, emulates the song—
 Again her swelling voice prepares
 Diviner measures, softer airs.—
 Swift from those haunts, on slender wing,
 The fairy bands delighted spring.
 In crowds they fly—no ling'ring sprite,
 Of all the shadowy tribes of night ;
 In dripping cave or mossy cell,
 Remains to cease the wonted spell.
 Retir'd within a veiling cloud,
 The list'ning fays their numbers shroud ;
 And as the soaring song aspires,
 Return the strain with echoing lyres, &c.

From his occasional verses, the author has selected such only as he thought were calculated for general readers ; but, we presume, that no reader can be otherwise than entertained with this.

I M P R O M P T U.

Written on the Sea Shore with a Party of Ladies.

Charm'd we view the stormy main,
 While conflicting winds complain ;
 Charm'd, behold th' unruff'd deep,
 While the billowy terrors sleep.
 Ever various as the seas,
 Thus can lovely woman please.
 When her beauties smile serene,
 Rapture dwells upon her mien :
 When they flash their angry fire,
 Tho' we tremble, we admire.

In the Sonnets, Mr. Kendall has preferred what he calls the legitimate model, asserting the superiority of these over
 “ those

"those tasteless and inartificial productions which assume the name, without evincing a single characteristic of distinguishing modulation." We are not quite clear as to what Mr. K. means by "the characteristic of distinguishing modulation;" but we are perfectly so, that his indiscriminate censure is rash and precipitate. Without entering into any discussion of the separate merits of the two kinds of sonnet-writing, we have seen specimens of both, which breathe the purest spirit of poetry, and unquestionably prove the hand of a master. Of the author's talents in this branch of his art, we give the second sonnet as a specimen.

SONNET.

In the Manner of the earlier Poets.

II.

Thy yellow tresses floating in the wind,
Loose o'er thy breast a sportive lustre throw;
Like scatter'd sunbeams dancing o'er the snow.
Oh could their warm effulgence melt thy mind,
Unfeeling nymph, or teach thee to be kind;
As frost dissolves before the sunny glow,
Propitious gales of love should ever blow.—
Scatter thy locks, their beamy gold unbind;
And thro' thy bosom kindle soft desire—
Then should I pierce that adamant heart,
That polar ice with genial heat inspire.
Ah me, no ray thro' polar ice can dart,
Unchanging rock! to thee fierce passion's fire,
To thee love's burning sighs no warmth impart.

We come now to Mr. Kendall's *Fairy Fantasies*, which, he says, were written at the request of Mr. Jackson, and by him have been set to music. The idea that suggested these compositions, was the very obvious one that *Fairy personification*, with distinct scenery and appropriated action, would introduce new combinations of music. The author observes, of his *Fairy Fantasies*, that as *musical* compositions, they are splendid effects of genius; he leaves it to his readers to determine what merit they have in a *poetical* view. Fairies, it is true, have always been favourite children of Apollo and the Nine, and we confess ourselves not a little anxious to know the new combinations of music they have enabled the great professional talents of Mr. Jackson to introduce. At present we are only allowed to take a poetical view of them; and that our readers may do the same, we select the following Poem, which Mr. K. calls

D R E A M S.

Now the star of day descends,
 Now the din of Nature ends;
 Visions hear our elfin cries,
 Phantoms, airy spectres, rise;
 Well ye know to us belongs,
 Power to rule your mingled throngs!
 Go, with bloody garlands crown'd,
 Glide the murderer's couch around;
 Near the base seducer lie,
 Wildly shriek, and sadly sigh;
 Or in fable robes array'd,
 Flit before the faithless maid.

If the lover's eyelid close,
 Sooth with slumber soft his woos,
 Lull the restless swain's alarms,
 Lead the Virgin to his arms:
 Pour the nectar streaming kifs,
 Bathe his ravish'd soul in blifs.
 Shadowy forms our call obey,
 Wander where we point the way;
 Soon, too soon, unwelcome light
 Melts the parting shades of night:
 Then must we our sports forbear,
 Then with you dissolve in air.

The author appears sufficiently qualified for the task he had once undertaken of publishing Catullus, with English imitations; nor do we immediately perceive why the appearance of Doering's edition should have prevented it. An ancient author, of acknowledged excellence, presents an unexhausted field for literary taste and industry to exercise themselves, whether attention be had to the subtleties of criticism, illustration, or translation. In his imitations, Mr. K. has been no where happier than in the following passage:

A D L E S B I A M.

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, et amemus;
 Rumoresque senium severiorum,
 Omnes unius æstimemus assis.
 Soles occidere et redire possunt,
 Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
 Nox est perpetua una dormienda.

Imitated in English.

Oh let us love our lives away,
 Nor heed what wrinkled fages say:

The

The setting sun relumined shines;
When once our short-lived day declines,
We hail, alas! no dawning light,
We sleep one long eternal night.

The second of these lines bears a remarkable resemblance to a beautiful passage which occurs in one of Sir William Jones's imitations of the Persian poet Hafiz:

Boy, let yon liquid ruby flow,
And bid thy pensive heart be glad,
Whate'er the frowning zealots say.

The specimens we have given will, we hope, satisfy our readers that, although our praise of Mr. Kendall has not been unqualified, we, on the whole, think very respectably of his poetical abilities; and we may add, that we shall be happy to renew our acquaintance with him at some future opportunity.

ART. V. *Some Anecdotes of the Life of Julio Bonasoni, a Bolognese Artist, who followed the Styles of the best Schools in the sixteenth Century. Accompanied by a Catalogue of the Engravings, with their Measures, of the Works of that tasteful Composer, and Remarks on the general Character of his rare and tasteful Performances. To which is prefixed, a Plan for the Improvement of the Arts in England.* By George Cumberland. 8vo. 3s. Robinsons.

THE writer of this little tract, (who is evidently a man of pure and classical taste,) has passed some years in Italy, and has been very assiduous in exploring the grand monuments of ancient art which are preserved in that unexhausted storehouse. By these contemplations he has naturally contracted a strong partiality for the Italian school, and imbibed something which we are fearful borders a little on contempt for that of his own country.

A sort of introductory address, entitled, *A Plan for improving the Arts in England*, is thus opened:

"The English nation, like its constitution, (with all the defects that truth can attribute to it) is nevertheless much to be admired; and the impartial testimony of all Europe, justifies the observation.

"Yet since to preserve both, we are now compelled to be almost universally employed in the pursuit of gain, let us not despise the remarks of those who, less allured by the general object, or at more leisure to contemplate the passing scene, seek by their writings to improve, or at least to preserve among us,

that solid judgment in the arts in general which *our ancestors studied to acquire*, when commerce was less necessary to our existence."

What the author means by *our ancestors studying to acquire art*, we are really at a loss to conceive; until the reign of our first Charles, there was not a ray of real taste in England; and the short sunshine with which the arts were warmed in the beginning of his reign, was soon dissipated by the clouds of civil commotion that followed; when the noble collection of paintings, &c. which he had formed, were scattered like the *Sibyls' leaves*; when it was ordered, "that all such pictures as have the representation of the Virgin upon them, should be forthwith burnt;" when statues and painted glass were broken in pieces, because, while the Idols remain, the hand of the Lord was against Israel; in one word, when the governors of the nation hated the name of art, because it had been protected by the King.

Mr. Cumberland can never conceive, that *our ancestors* studied to acquire art in the dissipated reign of Charles the Second; in the bigotted reign of James, or amidst the dull Dutch formality which marked the court of William the Third.

During the reign of Queen Anne, we were too much engaged in making conquests to pay much attention to pictures, except to portraits; and in the reigns of George the First and Second, the arts were little known, and less patronized. So much for our ancestors: with respect to ourselves, since the accession of his present Majesty, we have at least had the merit of *trying* to do something; and, notwithstanding any fine-spun theories to the contrary, it is fortunate for both art and artists, that we have spirited and opulent men, who have made painting and engraving *articles of Commerce*. This is Mr. Cumberland's idea of the Royal Academy's influence on the arts in this country. He says, "the languid and cold assistance that has hitherto been afforded to the arts by this establishment, by an ostentatious parade of patronage, is calculated rather to depress and damp, than cherish and warm, the efforts of youthful enthusiasts."

His plan for the improvement of the arts in England is, "That a subscription be commenced, (and if the Dilettanti Society would begin it out of their funds, it would be consistent with their other generous efforts to improve the arts,) in order to raise the sum of ——— which, when completed, application should be made to parliament for further assistance; the total of which sums, under their sanction, should be consolidated into a perpetual fund, to which proper trustees may be nominated, for the declared purposes of the annual interest; of commencing *two galleries*, and filling them as fast as the interest accrues, with *plaster casts* from antique statues, bas-reliefs, fragments

fragments of architecture, fine bronzes, &c. collected not only from Italy, but from all parts of Europe."

The author conceives, that by the knowledge and study of these casts, our artists would be less confused on their arrival in Italy among the originals, and that a much shorter stay would then be sufficient. He states many more advantages which our limits do not permit us to commemorate, and offers to be himself a liberal contributor if the plan be adopted.

Of *Julio Bonasoni*, of whom, in truth, we have hitherto heard little in England, the author states, that, "he is one of the few men of genius of the times in which he lived, whose fate it has been, to find no biographer; and this is the more remarkable, as he was of the Bolognese School, which has been proverbially studious to preserve the memory of the meanest member it produced. But most of all we shall be surprised at this neglect, when we learn, that his prints were no less esteemed by the *amateurs* of the period when he flourished, than they are justly at this day, by the few who have the good fortune to procure them, although more than two hundred and fifty years have elapsed since they first made their appearance." The catalogue of the prints, engraved by *Bonasoni*, (a very fine collection of which are, it seems, in the author's possession) is preceded by this observation: "In these times, he who can cut the clearest stroke on a copper-plate, or dot the softest shadow, and not he who makes the purest outline, is esteemed the best engraver." Tho' we certainly consider a pure outline as the first requisite, we should rejoice to see it united with a clear stroke.

The author concludes by observing, that "although he is fully sensible that it is of no importance to have more than the best works of any master, yet to collect the little performances of an engraver who was a great designer himself, and only worked from good designs, is to follow a path that will never lead even an artist astray; and whether we consider the school he belongs to, the times in which he lived, or the country he worked in, the quantity and quality of his labours, together with his uncommon merit; and the obscurity of his memory; we shall I think scarcely regret, after near three hundred years of probation, that a more complete catalogue of his works, than has hitherto been seen any where, has first made its appearance in England."

ART. VI. *Edwards's History of the West Indies.*

[Continued from page 6.]

HAVING spoken generally of this work in a former number, we are very ready to resume it in detail; sensible that it is the duty of Reviewers to render a work of merit known to the public, as much as to do justice to the author.

Mr. Edwards, we have before said, appears by his writings a man of sensibility and philanthropy, and we accord with his principles most sincerely, in joining to condemn the palliation of the Spanish cruelties, as it presents itself to our observation in the elegant, but too partial, page of Robertson. How far any people may be dishonoured by the transactions of their ancestors in a distant period, appears foreign to the question. Every nation has its stains, and thinks itself interested in removing them; but truth is the very essence of history, its accidents are of far inferior importance; the depopulation of the Spanish provinces in America, is a fact; the degree of more or less, will contribute little to diminish or increase the estimation of that people in the eyes of Europe, at the present hour; but the atrocity of the fact, as it carried its own punishment with it at the time, so ought it to be held up by the light of history as an example to all ages; that cruelty to the conquered is ruinous to the conquerors. This reflexion will appear the more pertinent when we find, in the work before us, sufficient evidence to prove, that an hundred years before the English took possession of Jamaica, not a single native Indian existed, and that a population of three millions (for such was the estimation of the whole number in all the Islands) is reduced at this day to the limits of a single town in Cuba.

The particulars of cruelty are odious to insist on, but the plunder of the Lucayos is a feast for inhumanity itself; and the attempt of an unfortunate captain to escape (Note f. p. 86.) is a subject worthy of a muse that delights

..... in dolorous numbers sweet.

The fourth chapter, which concludes the first book, contains an account of quadrupeds, fishes and fowls, peculiar to the Islands; of the former, eight sorts only are enumerated, and the race of these is mostly extinct. The history of the land-crab we shall extract for the amusement of our readers, because, though chiefly compiled from other authors, it is in itself curious, is by no means generally known, and is illustrated by some original additions from Mr. Edwards himself.

“Respecting the mountain crab, which still survives in the larger of these islands, though its final extinction is probably at hand, its history

history is so wonderful, that I choose rather to give it in the language of others, than in any recital of my own. The authors from whom I transcribe, are Du Tertre and Brown. They both wrote from their own knowledge and personal observation, and the facts which they relate have been repeated to me a thousand times in the West Indies, by persons, who I am sure never knew what has been published on the subject by any author whatever. "These animals" (says Du Tertre) "live not only in a kind of orderly society in their retreats in the mountains, but regularly once a year march down to the seaside in a body of some millions at a time. As they multiply in great numbers, they chuse the months of April or May to begin their expedition; and then fall out from the stumps of hollow trees, from the clefts of rocks, and from the holes which they dig for themselves under the surface of the earth. At that time the whole ground is covered with this band of adventurers; there is no setting down one's foot without treading upon them. The sea is their place of destination, and to that they direct their march with right-lined precision. No geometrician could send them to their destined station by a shorter course; they neither turn to the right nor to the left, whatever obstacles intervene; and even if they meet with a house, they will attempt to scale the walls to keep the unbroken tenor of their way. But though this be the general order of their route, they upon other occasions are compelled to conform to the face of the country, and if it be intersected by rivers, they are seen to wind along the course of the stream. The procession sets forward from the mountains with the regularity of an army under the guidance of an experienced commander. They are commonly divided into battalions, of which the first consists of the strongest and boldest males, that, like pioneers, march forward to clear the route and face the greatest dangers. The night is their chief time of proceeding, but if it rains by day they do not fail to profit by the occasion, and they continue to move forward in their slow uniform manner. When the sun shines, and is hot upon the surface of the ground, they make an universal halt, and wait till the cool of the evening. When they are terrified, they march back in a confused disorderly manner, holding up their nippers, with which they sometimes tear off a piece of the skin, and leave the weapon where they inflicted the wound.

"When, after a fatiguing march, and escaping a thousand dangers, for they are sometimes three months in getting to the shore, they have arrived at their destined port, they prepare to cast their spawn. For this purpose the crab has no sooner reached the shore, than it eagerly goes to the edge of the water, and lets the waves wash over its body two or three times to wash off the spawn. The eggs are hatched under the sand; and soon after, millions at a time of the new born crabs, are seen quitting the shore, and slowly travelling up to the mountains."

So far Du Tertre, as copied by Goldsmith. What follows, is from Brown's History of Jamaica, "The old crabs having disburthened themselves" (as above) "generally regain their habitation in the mountains by the latter end of June.—In August they begin to fat-

"ten,

“ten, and prepare for moulting; filling up their burrows with dry
 “grafs, leaves, and abundance of other materials.—When the proper
 “period comes, each retires to his hole, shuts up the passage, and re-
 “mains quite unactive until he gets rid of his old shell, and is fully
 “provided with a new one. How long they continue in this state is
 “uncertain, but the shell is first observed to burst at the back and the
 “sides, to give a passage to the body, and the animal extracts its
 “limbs from all the other parts gradually afterwards. At this time
 “the flesh is in the richest state, and covered only with a tender
 “membranous skin, variegated with a multitude of reddish veins, but
 “this hardens gradually, and soon becomes a perfect shell like the
 “former. It is however, remarkable that, during this change, there
 “are some stony concretions always formed in the bag, which waste
 “and dissolve as the creature forms and perfects its new crust.”

To these full and particular accounts I will add, of my own know-
 ledge, that many people, in order to eat of this singular animal in the
 highest perfection, cause them to be dug out of the earth in the moul-
 ting state; but they are usually taken from the time they begin to
 move of themselves, till they reach the sea as already related. During
 all this time they are in spawn, and if my testimony can add weight
 to that of all who have written, and all who have feasted, on the sub-
 ject, I pronounce them, without doubt, one of the choicest morsels
 in nature. The observation therefore of Du Tertre, is neither hyper-
 bolical, nor extravagant. Speaking of the various species of this
 animal, he terms them “a living and perpetual supply of manna in
 “the wilderness; equalled only by the miraculous bounty of Provi-
 “dence to the children of Israel when wandering in the desert. They
 “are a resource,” continues he, “to which the Indians have at all
 “times resort; for when all other provisions are scarce, this never
 “fails them.” p. 99.

Book II. commences with the early history of Jamaica, pre-
 vious to the invasion of it by the English, and the first chap-
 ter contains no extraordinary matter, except the humane con-
 duct of the first Spanish Governor. Let the name of Don
 Juan de Esquivál descend to posterity in union with that of
 the Viscount D'Orthe, who refused to obey the orders of
 Charles IX. at Bayonne, during the massacre of St. Bar-
 thelemi.

The second and third chapters contain an account of the
 settlement of the island under the Protector and Charles the
 Second, with a detail of the Constitution, and the laws of the
 British parliament, respecting privileges, revenue, &c. down to
 the quieting Bill of 1728. This account admits not of
 abridgment or extract: but we cannot help noticing a curious
 copartnership of the profligate Charles II. with Sir Henry
 Morgan, the Buccaneer, intimated in a note, p. 164. The
 fourth chapter introduces us again to the natural history of the
 island, in a style which we have already admired for its splen-
 dor,

dor, and in a method and arrangement which must be gratifying to every reader of discernment. The exertions of Mr. East in the establishment of his botanical garden at Liguanea, and the provision made by the Assembly for a similar public institution, with the catalogue * of plants, must afford satisfaction to every lover of the science; and we cannot resist the opportunity of presenting a view of Mr. Wallen's plantation in the mountains, as it announces circumstances of high curiosity to those who are not fully apprised of the peculiarities sometimes found even in Tropical climates.

"At Cold Spring, the seat of Mr. Wallen, a very high situation six miles further in the country, possessed by a gentleman who has taste to relish its beauties and improve its productions, the general state of the thermometer is from 55 to 65°. It has been observed so low as 44°; so that a fire there; even at noon day, is not only comfortable but necessary a great part of the year (b). It may be supposed, that a sudden transition from the hot atmosphere of the plains, to the chill air of the higher regions, is commonly productive of mischievous effects on the human frame; but this, I believe, is seldom the case, if the traveller, as prudence dictates, sets off at the dawn of the morning (when the pores of the skin are in some measure shut) and is clothed somewhat warmer than usual. With these precautions, excursions into the uplands are always found safe, salubrious, and delightful. I will observe too, in the words of an agreeable writer [Brydone] that "on the tops of high mountains, where the air is pure and refined, and where there is not that immense weight of gross vapours pressing upon the body, the mind acts with greater freedom, and all the functions, both of soul and body, are performed in a superior manner." p. 184.

* There is a catalogue of Mr. East's collection also at the end of the first volume.

(b) Cold Spring is 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is a black mould on a brown marl; but few or none of the tropical fruits will flourish in so cold a climate. Neither the nesberry; the avocado pear, the star apple, nor the orange, will bear within a considerable height of Mr. Wallen's garden; but many of the English fruits, as the apple, the peach, and the strawberry, flourish there in great perfection, with several other valuable exotics; among which I observed a great number of very fine plants of the *tea-tree* and other oriental productions. The ground in its native state is almost entirely covered with different sorts of the *fern*, of which Mr. Wallen has reckoned about 400 distinct species. A person visiting Cold Spring for the first time, almost conceives himself transported to a distant part of the world; the air and face of the country so widely differing from that of the regions he has left. Even the birds are all strangers to him. Among others, peculiar to these lofty regions, is a species of the swallow, the plumage of which varies in colour like the neck of a drake; and there is a very fine song bird called the *fish-eye*, of a blackish brown, with a white ring round the neck. I visited this place in December 1788, the thermometer stood at 57° at sun-rise, and never exceeded 64° in the hottest part of the day. I thought the climate the most delightful that I had ever experienced. On the Blue Mountain peak, which is 7,431 feet from the level of the sea, the thermometer was found to range from 47° at the sun-rise, to 58° at noon, even in the month of August. See Med. Comment. Edin. 1780.

Happy

Happy are we to add, that fortune has seconded the liberal institution of the Assembly, by throwing a prize into the hands of Lord Rodney from the isle of Bourbon, which had on board some plants of the genuine cinnamon, and the mango. If these productions had arrived a century ago, they might have been admired for a day, and then have perished by neglect; or, had there been at this hour no public botanical garden, or no such botanist as Mr. East, they might have undergone a similar fate; but, as matters now stand, they are already become an inducement to plantation, and may hereafter add an article of commerce to the exportation of this inestimable island. Neither ought we to neglect the tribute of gratitude due to that sovereign, who, after reviving the spirit of discovery, by a persevering protection during his whole reign, after advancing by his encouragement the science of nautical astronomy, and training up a race of scientific commanders in the school of Cook, has had the felicity to introduce the bread-fruit into the West Indies, and suggest a hope of feeding as many future millions, as avarice and cruelty has extirpated.

The second book concludes with the topography of the island, an account of the internal government, the population, the exports, imports, and the total valuation: and when we read, from authority, of which we have no reason to doubt, that the population consists of 30,000 whites, 10,000 people of colour, 250,000 negroes, that the annual exports are 2,136,442*l.*; the imports 1,432,732*l.* and that the total value is thirty-nine millions; we trust to the moderation of the British parliament, that theory or speculation will be no inducement to alienate the affections of the people by intemperate experiments, or endanger a settlement of this importance by endeavouring even to do good indiscretely. Slavery itself, tho' the worst of evils, cannot be remedied by sudden violence; convulsions might renew the horrors of St. Domingo; horrors that can, probably, have no termination till the slave perishes by famine, as the planter has fallen by the sword or fire.

The third book contains a summary history of Barbadoes, Granada, St. Vincent's, Dominica, and the Leeward Islands, comprehending St. Christopher's, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, divided with great perspicuity into chapters and sections, appropriated to the several subjects. The variety of matter is such, that we must stand excused from entering into the examination of particulars; and we conclude, that such readers as should take an interest in the discussion of the various patents for the settlement of Barbadoes, or the arguments on the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty, will be better pleased

pleased with the original, than with any extract we might produce; nor is the determination of political questions our immediate concern. Under the article of Barbadoes, we were not sorry to find the story of Inkle and Yarico, from a contemporary author; and, notwithstanding the impeachment of Yarico's virtue, we accord most heartily in consigning Mr. Inkle to the infamy which the *Spectator* has made immortal.

The history of the Black and Yellow Charaibes in the island of St. Vincent, with the report of Captain Braithwaite, Book III. Chap. 3. is a narrative worthy of attention, and as St. Vincent contains the relics of a tribe, which formerly kept the settlers of all nations in awe, it is possible that a diligent observer might still find manners and customs worthy of examination, in this last remnant of insular natives. We ought not to omit calling the Reader's attention to the flourishing cultivation of St. Christopher's, or the Royal Botanical Garden at St. Vincent's; and after contributing our suffrage of execration to reprobate the conduct of Park, governor of Antigua, we should not pardon ourselves for leaving the island without honourable mention of the Moravian mission, being desirous to do justice to every sect that exerts itself on Christian principles.

The report of the Lords of the Committee on the Slave Trade is a valuable document, inserted in the work; we recommend it to the perusal of every one who is a friend to humanity and the Christian religion.

The labours of the Moravians, or, as they call themselves, the United Brethren, in Greenland, and on the coast of Labrador, we consider as one of the greatest instances of missionary fervour the world has yet seen. Far different were the splendid missions of the Romish church, in the luxurious courts of the East; and far different the intrigues of a court, and the conversion of Mandarines, from the manner in which the Moravians preached the gospel to the poor;—to the poor—nay, to the barbarous, unhumanized savage, to the negro crouching under slavery. Whatever peculiarity of doctrine or sentiment the Moravians may have, they have been found in England, and we understand on the Continent also, a quiet and inoffensive sect, and whatever enthusiasm it is, which carries them to the illumination of Greenlanders and Esquimaux, may it, after rescuing upon earth the most ignorant from heathen darkness, contribute to their own glory in the final hour of retribution.

If the conduct of the negroes, converted in Antigua and St. Christopher's, is as satisfactory to the planters as the report

port seems to intimate, the day is not far distant, when the interest of proprietors will produce some attempts of the respective legislatures to promote this pious work, or induce the British government to provide a support for those who are engaged in it. Upon reviewing the number of converts, we could not help noticing, that the amount in all the British settlements was 5,645, while those in the Danish Islets were 10,000. For the credit of our country, we hope to see this disproportion removed. The facts, such as they are, must stand upon the authority of the reporters; we have received them as true, and argued upon them accordingly.

There is much other matter in the three first books, which we found it inconsistent with our purpose to report, and we shall conclude our remarks on the three last in the following Number.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ART. VII. *Historical View of Plans, for the Government of British India, and Regulation of Trade to the East Indies, and Outlines of a Plan of Foreign Government, of Commercial Oeconomy, and of domestic Administration, for the Asiatic Interests of Great Britain.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Sewell and Debrett.

THOUGH, happily, we are not in this country under the dominion of that ignorant and wayward power a democratic will, yet, no less happily, the public opinion is so far of necessity consulted for the good of the whole, that without its countenance and support, the measures of an administration cannot long proceed without material interruption. Nor is the public judgment in this country very frequently erroneous, at least on subjects which have been illustrated sufficiently by time, or previous information; because, in general, the men who read and think, and feel a real care for, and a real interest in the public welfare, have influence sufficient to direct the minds of such as are less qualified. It is, therefore, a tribute we shall ever wish to see paid to the good sense of this country, to have all great political measures preceded, whenever it may be practicable or necessary, by an ample publication of authentic documents to convey correct information. It has been very commonly supposed, that the work at present under our hands proceeded from high authority. On this point we are not able to decide, but we hope it is the truth, since nothing can do greater honour to the leaders of a government, than to act thus openly, and to lay before the public the

materials of sound judgment, before the time arrives for judging. If the statement were at all unfair, it would indeed deserve no little reprehension; but this, as we have not been able to discover, we are not so void of liberality, as gratuitously to suspect.

When an author clearly opens his own motives for compiling or composing any work, in the commencement of it, we cannot certainly do better than repeat his words. This is done very accurately by the author of this historical account, and we shall accordingly adopt that method.

“As the period has now arrived, when the present plan upon which British India is governed, and the trade to the East-Indies regulated, must either be continued or altered, it becomes necessary to lay before the legislature and the public, every species of authentic information which seems calculated to assist the nation in deciding upon a subject of such general importance.

“Parliament having given notice to the East-India Company (agreeably to the terms of its charter) that its exclusive rights and privileges expire in March, 1794, a plan, for the future government of our Asiatic dominions, and regulation of our trade to the East-Indies, must be devised and carried into effect.

“If formerly our Indian dominions and trade were directed and controuled by regulations only, because we were strangers to the political situation of those dominions, the same difficulties no longer exist; for we have had the advantage of experience, from the application of these regulations, and are prepared to judge of the value of each of them, and, of consequence, to form a system arising out of the nature of our acquisitions in Hindoostan, and of our trade to the countries within the company's limits. The object of such a system is simple—It must be calculated for the preservation of the British dominions in India, and for the extension and improvement of our domestic and foreign trade.

“Every man of observation must be satisfied, in the first place, that the opinions of the public are far from being in unison, as to the system which ought to be adopted for the future government of British India, or for the regulation of our Asiatic commerce;—that much is due to the enterprise and merits of the East-India Company; to whom Britain originally was indebted for valuable dominions, and an important branch of its trade, and that care must be taken to continue with them such privileges only, as are consistent with our general commercial prosperity, and yet to place the administration of Indian affairs on such a foundation, as not to bias from the center upon which they turn, any of the component parts of our happy Constitution.

“It ought, in the next place, to be recollected, that the nations comprehended in the British Indian empire are of various and distinct characters, and that the regulations to be proposed for their future government must be reconcilable to the manners, to the kinds of religion, and to the various territorial or commercial resources of the

L . . . people

people for whom they are intended. Our dominions in Hindoostan, it must be remembered, spread over a country almost equal to Europe in extent, and are inhabited by nations as different from each other, in origin, in feelings and in habits, as all of them are from Europeans.

“ There can be no difference of opinion, with respect to the administration required by the spirit of the government, for Britain itself, where the executive has been controlled by the legislative power; and where both have been refined by the mild administration of our laws. Circumstances, however, both local and accidental, have rendered the extension of our free government and mild laws to our foreign and distant dependencies, difficult, and in some instances impracticable. The remote situation, and the various descriptions of our dominions, in the East-Indies, have made the full communication of the privileges of British subjects to the natives, an object rather to be desired by the liberality of the nation, than to be reconciled to the actual administration of our affairs.

“ It ought, in the third place, to be remembered, that the relation of Great Britain to its Asiatic dominions is of a mixed and novel kind. It began with commerce; it was reared up by arms; it has terminated in the acquisition of territories, by treaties and by conquests. An immense army of the natives trained in the modern art of war, and commanded by European officers, and a large body of regular Europeans in the King's and Company's service, have been required to maintain those possessions; while great political wisdom, resulting from the experience of the directors and of parliament, has been called for in the administration of our power, and in finding out channels for the circuitous commerce, by which the surplus revenues might be made to flow home, for the benefit of the proprietors and of the public at large.

“ The relation subsisting between Great Britain and its Asiatic dominions is thus a new event, in the history of mankind. As a political phenomenon it has been the wonder of foreigners, more particularly when they adverted to the circumstances, that the seats both of our Eastern dominions, and of our trade, are distant from us nearly half the circumference of the globe, and that we have discovered the political secret of maintaining our sovereignty, by an administration that is local, discretionary and prompt; and yet of engrafting by it, on Asiatic institutions, degrees of the mild maxims of British government and laws.” P. 3, &c.

After thus stating the object of his work, the author proceeds in his introduction to give a rapid sketch of the rise, progress, and modifications of the British power in India, and a view of the great objects to which a Bill of Regulation, on the expiration of the present charter, ought to be directed. The amount of what is delivered in the former part of this introduction, is to the following effect: That among the European powers, which sought for trade in India, England was one of the latest. At length (in 1600) a company was incorporated

porated by Royal Grant. This company, under the name of the *London East-India Company*, obtained additional privileges from a succession of sovereigns; who, in return, received considerable sums of money, and an increase of revenue. After the revolution, an *English East-India Company* was formed under the authority of parliament (in 1698); but, as it was evident, that the interests of this and the *London Company* would be incompatible, they were soon united (in 1700) * under the title of the *United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*. In 1748, the peace of Aix la Chapelle relieved the company from the apprehensions occasioned by the ambitious designs of France; but the subjects of the two countries still continued in a state of mutual interference and misunderstanding in India, which was about to be settled by their respective courts, when the war broke out in 1756; which, in 1763, terminated, leaving in the hands of Great Britain a vast accession of strength, and Indian territory. Even the war concluded in 1783, though in other respects unfortunate, left us in full power in India, and consequently rendered that country a material object of national concern. A parliamentary enquiry on the subject followed, the result of which seems to have been, says this writer, "the formation of a general opinion, that the interests of the company, and of the nation, had in many instances been misunderstood, and, in some cases, lost in those of individuals; that the company, though qualified, from their characters and pursuits, to be merchants, were not competent (at least on difficult emergencies) to be sovereigns. A system, therefore, was now to be brought forward, the object of which, in the first place, should be to remedy the evils arising from the mal-administration of the company's servants abroad; and, in the next place, to render India itself a productive branch of the British empire." p. 15. In this view the bill of 1784, with the subsequent regulations of the commissioners, under that act, and the two explanatory bills of 1788 and 1791, are considered; and it is asserted, that "in consequence of these measures, the administration of our Indian possessions and trade has become regular and efficient; the credit of the company has increased; the price of India stock risen higher than the most sanguine of the proprietors could have expected; the trade of the company has been almost doubled; the duties paid by them to the public been augmented; tranquillity for a course of years maintained; and a war,

* These dates are wanting in the book itself: we have supplied them; and, we hope, correctly.

not less necessary than politic, supported with dignity, and happily terminated with success and honour." p. 19.

What the future bill, to be formed on the expiration of the present charter, ought to be, as to its principle, is then at large considered by the author of this introduction, in words which it cannot be unacceptable to our readers to see repeated here.

"The bill now to be proposed to parliament for the settlement of these great national concerns, cannot be one of experiment, but must be one of system. Formerly the rights of the company, under their charter, were to be preserved; and yet their possessions to be put indirectly under the administration of the executive government. Now the charter is about to expire, and the question is not only what system will be most proper for the future government of British India; but, under what regulations can the trade to the East-Indies be carried on, so as to increase the industry of our artizans and manufacturers, and the general circuit of our trade?

"The public and the commercial importance of this great national question will readily be admitted. To the public, it is of importance to preserve an extensive and valuable foreign dominion, to keep up a great and increasing revenue, to continue and extend their navigation, and to maintain a superiority over the other European nations trading to the East. To commerce it is of importance, as India is one of the markets for the sale of our manufactures; as it furnishes the requisite materials for the support of others; and as it enables us to sell Eastern commodities in Europe, in exchange for money, crude materials, and manufactured articles, which are again to pass into the circle of exchange. On the whole, as it contributes, in an important degree, to give to Great-Britain the balance of trade both in value and in price.

"Besides these public and commercial ends, political consequences, not less momentous, are involved in the wise and liberal discussion of this subject. The company, on the one hand, will plead, that though their right to an exclusive trade is about to expire, they will still be entitled to remain a body corporate, with a right to trade to the East-Indies on their joint stock; that they hold several of their possessions, such as the island of Bombay, &c. in right of property, on paying a fixed sum to the Crown; that many of their other possessions have accrued to them by purchase; and that all of them are engaged as securities for their debts; that these debts, in many instances, have been contracted in wars for their own defence, and all of them on legal grounds; and, on the whole, therefore, that it would be contrary to *equity*, and the *rights* of British subjects, to deprive them of their property, without allowing them, at least, its full value; and contrary to *law*, to deprive them of the means which they possess for discharging, with honour, the claims of their creditors.

"The nation, on the other hand, may insist that the rights of the company were always understood to be for the term of their charter; that undoubtedly, being a body corporate, they may continue

tinue to trade to the East-Indies, on their joint stock, in common with his Majesty's other subjects; that however necessary monopolies may be, in the infancy of a trade, in order to afford encouragement to enterprize and remuneration for the services done to the public, they are prejudicial when trade has attained its vigor; for then they check the spirit of general industry among a people, and enrich a few at the expense of the whole; that, no doubt, after viewing the profits of the company since they obtained their different grants, as well as the riches which they have acquired from the purchases they have made under their charter; and after considering the expenses of their forts and military establishments, and of their successive wars, the public will allow them a reasonable compensation; but that this act of justice cannot in any way be argued as a reason for including, in this estimate, the value of their conquests, because by the laws of the realm, whatever the subject, under the authority of the sovereign, acquires by arms, or conquest, becomes and is the patrimony of the state; that, on the whole, the question is not *now* what rights the company hold under their charter (for this is supposed to be expired, or at least the notice of its expiration to have been given) but what compensation in justice is due to the proprietors? and what system for the future government of our Indian possessions, and for the maintaining of the trade of Great-Britain to the East-Indies, will be most wise, practicable and permanent?

“These claims of the company and of the nation must be listened to with candor and impartiality, and decided upon with foresight and system. No reasonings from what may happen are required to shew, that the legislature must take care that the commerce of Great Britain to the East-Indies be maintained in full vigor, neither curbed in its spirit nor diverted into a foreign channel; nor are any reasonings necessary from principles, to establish (what experience has so fully evinced) that the patronage of Indian trade and revenue ought to be so placed, as neither to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown, nor with the privileges exercised by the representatives of the people. Though such obvious inferences rise from the most general view of this great national question, it ought to be remembered, that whatever bill may be introduced into parliament, in order to settle the interests of the India proprietors and of the nation, it must be adapted to the present state of Indian affairs. The rights of the company, if they are to be vested with a new charter, must be defined, and our Asiatic possessions must, as far as the nature of them will admit, be incorporated with the British empire. The question then will be, what system may be most proper, not only for the future government of India, but for connecting with its prosperity, inducements sufficient to call forth the industry of our artisans and manufacturers, the confidence of our merchants; and a liberal spirit of general commerce?” P. 23.

Some difficulties are then mentioned, which will attend the formation of the public opinion on these great points; but the

prevailing opinions respecting them seem most likely to meet in the following description :

“—That a system should be formed, which shall preserve, as much as possibly can be done, their institutions and laws to the natives of Hindoostan, and attemper them with the mild spirit of the British government :

“—That this system should vest in the state its just rights of sovereignty over our territorial possessions in India, of superintending and controuling all matters of a financial, civil and military nature :

“—That it should preserve the trade to the company, in all its branches, but give to the executive government a proper authority to regulate their proceedings, bounded by a positive responsibility to parliament.” P. 29.

A succinct view of the leading facts and events in the history of the Indian countries connected with us, is then subjoined, with a view of the changes in the trade of the East-India Company, in order to facilitate the solution of the preceding problems. All this is executed with great clearness; but the following passage so accords with our wishes and feelings, in alleviating some imputations which have been laid upon our countrymen, that we cannot refuse ourselves the satisfaction of drawing it from the general mass.

“ The idea that the Indians, anterior to the establishment of the British power, had lived in that golden age, in which nature spontaneously dropped her store into the hands of the innocent defenceless natives, is not less fabulous, than that all their miseries have arisen from the wars, oppressions and cruelties of the English. This prejudice is contradicted by facts, which evince, that the provinces acquired by Great Britain and the territories of its allies, have enjoyed a prosperity formerly unknown in Hindoostan. The history of that country proves, that the Mogul empire was founded on violence and persecution ; that the spirit of its government was absolute and oppressive, from its rise to the period of its fall ; that the degrees of its institutions, which continued in practice among the new sovereignties that sprung up out of its ruins, had an equally oppressive tendency ; that the transmigration of its essence into the administration of the independent Hindoo sovereignties, corrupted their ancient purity and freedom ; that the portion of its policy introduced by the conquerors of the British Indian provinces, was a measure dictated by a new and unknown situation : that, in fine, the gradual manner in which it has been moulded down into a milder system under the British government, laws and police, is to be ascribed to the character of a free, though conquering people. The whole of these particulars, taken into one broad view, will prepare the public to judge of the question, “ How far the spirit of our government, laws and usages can be engrafted on Asiatic institutions?” P. 38.

It will be evident to all who read what we have now laid before them, that the careful perusal of this introduction must be very necessary to those who wish to acquire a general information on the subject of the work; nor can we hesitate to say, that it contains a clear and satisfactory statement of many very important particulars.

The body of the work, containing much and various matter is thus divided. In Part I. extending from page 51, to page 347, is given a digest of the plans from the first conquests of the Company, till their affairs began to be placed under the controul of the state, and from that period to the present times; for the sake of elucidating the political and commercial principles by which the administration of Indian affairs ought in future to be directed. In Part II. we find the outlines of a plan of foreign government, of commercial œconomy, and of domestic administration; the connexion of the East-India Trade, with the revenues of the Provinces, and of the Nation, and other important matters; and we are told, in the preface, that the authorities upon which the whole of this detail is founded, "have been obtained either from the records of the company, and from the archives of the state, or from the communications of those whose official and local knowledge qualify them to aid their country upon this important occasion."

The first and most interesting plan contained in the prior division of this work, is that of Lord Clive, printed from a manuscript, dated the 24th of November, 1772, of which much has been since adopted. Lord Clive attributes all the embarrassments of the company to the misconduct and extortion of their servants; to the smallness of the qualification for a vote at the India-House (500*l.*) which enabled them to create a sufficient number of votes to influence the directors, who not only absolved them from the charges brought against them, but sent them back to new places of trust in India; and lastly, to the extravagance used in all the expences of that government. He then proposes the following question, which he decides most strongly in the negative, "*Can the charters, which were granted for the guidance of a limited company of Merchants, be adequate to the government of an extensive empire?*" P. 57.—and, indeed, common sense seems absolutely to reject any other decision. His Lordship then enters into the detail of his plan; which, as well as the whole of this memoir, evinces great ability and local knowledge. Lord Clive's opinion, that if Hyder could not be detached from the French interests, he ought to be subdued, has been fully verified by the conduct of his successor, produced by French interference.

The dissensions among the company's servants, though very

injurious at the time to their affairs, have had this good effect, that they have produced a variety of discoveries concerning the real situation of our Indian settlements, and given birth to a number of plans which have been digested and reduced to order, by the care of Mr. Lind. The questions arising from the substance of all these plans, as stated by Mr. Lind, are these: 1. Upon what political principles can the Indian Provinces be held by Great Britain? 2. In whom is to be vested the executive Power in India? 3. Under what restrictions is the Power of subordinate Legislation to be exercised? 4. Under what title, and in what manner, ought the Territorial Revenues to be collected? 5. How are the other Revenues to be collected? 6. By what Courts ought the judicial Power to be administered in the British Provinces in India?—In the answers to these questions, are contained the substance of the plans of Mr. Francis, Sir Elijah Impey, Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monson, and others, with the remarks of Mr. Lind, subjoined to each. After these, we are presented with a view of the Bills of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, with some general heads of the discussions on them in parliament.

In this first part the author determines, that the state has a right to dispose both of the East-India possessions and trade, in the manner that it may deem most advantageous for the public interest: In the second, therefore, two main questions fall under consideration: 1st. Upon what plan ought the Legislature to dispose of this valuable branch of the empire, and of its resources? 2dly, Supposing it to vest them in the East-India Company, what system of government will be best suited to the preservation and improvement of both? The answer to the first of these questions is, that, according to the notions of this writer, it may be fit and expedient that the company's charter should be renewed to them, under certain regulations and conditions, and upon such terms as shall enable the public to receive an equitable compensation for the grant. The answer to the second question consists, necessarily, of many particulars, for which we must refer our readers to the work itself.

On the whole, though it would require much more time and labour than we can be expected to bestow on it, to examine, verify, or refute, the prodigious number of facts and reasonings contained in this work, and therefore we cannot undertake to vouch for all of these particulars, we cannot have the slightest scruple to recommend the whole as an indispensable object of study to those who would be qualified to judge on the important topic which occasioned it. Whether the

final

final judgment of those who read it, and examine for themselves, may accord or not with the opinions of the writer, he has furnished at least a clue to guide their enquiries, and has brought the leading questions forward in a form convenient for discussion. Further than this we shall not undertake to decide, but leave the work to produce its own effect, we hope a good one, among our countrymen, by its own intrinsic qualities.

ART. VIII. *History of Quadrupeds.* The Third Edition.
2 vols. 4to. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. White.

THE additions which this branch of Zoology has received since the first publication of Mr. Pennant's *History of Quadrupeds*, made the present enlarged edition a desideratum to every lover of natural history; and the indefatigable care which the author has taken in collecting and introducing the various discoveries which have been made in this branch of science, entitle him to our warmest praise. All the later works of respectability on this subject, appear to have been examined with diligence, by our ingenious naturalist; and he has, with great judgment, selected from them such descriptions and figures, as were best calculated for rendering the present edition as complete as the nature of the subject would permit: scarce any quadrupeds being omitted, except a very few from New Holland, which, on account of their very recent importation, it was not possible to introduce.

The general tenor of the work is, as may be imagined, the same as before; no alteration having been made in the disposition of the orders and genera, or of their characters: A particular in which Mr. Pennant widely differs from Linnæus, whose every new edition used to exhibit striking examples of alteration and transposition, and to "leave (as Mr. Pennant very justly expresses it) the complying philosopher amazed at the metamorphosis."

We shall here introduce an observation of Mr. Pennant's, which certainly cannot be too much attended to, the neglect of which has probably been the cause of so many obstinate errors, in the works of those who have attempted to fix on one part only, for the systematic arrangement of Quadrupeds.

"We are so ignorant of many of the links of the chain of beings, that to expect perfection in the arrangement of them, would be the most weak presumption. We ought, therefore, to drop all thoughts of forming a system of Quadrupeds from the character of a single part; but, if we take combined characters of parts, manners
and

and food, we bid much fairer for producing an intelligible system, which ought to be the sum of our aim." Pref. p. vii.

In short, to confess a truth, which seems to have escaped the observation of many, the more we consider the generic characters of Quadrupeds, as taken chiefly, and in some instances solely, from the teeth, according to Linnæus, the less we shall perhaps find them to be depended upon with implicit faith; and in some genera, the different species differ so much in this particular, as to make us wish that Linnæus had been somewhat more guarded in delivering his dogmata on this part of natural history.

But, to return to the work before us. Under the genus SIMIA, we find some very curious additions, and particularly the Proboscis Monkey, a species first described by Monf. d'Aubenton, and figured in the supplement to the natural history of the Count de Buffon by the Count de Ceppe. The figure is copied by Mr. Pennant, and presents a very uncommonly curious physiognomy, which would almost induce us to believe, unless we had been well assured of the contrary, that the Count de Ceppe's painter had endeavoured, by way of a novel experiment, to caricature a monkey. Good figures of the *orang outang*, or *Simia Satyrus* of Linnæus, are also here introduced, copied from the figures of Vosmaer.

The genus ANTELOPE has received considerable additions, and is illustrated by some good engravings of the rarer species.

The *Giraffe* or *Camelopard* is also figured in this edition.

Under the article *Leopard*, we are presented with an engraving of a curious variety, called The Black Leopard (not to be confounded with the Cougar of Buffon) but a real variety of the common Leopard. The animal itself is in the Tower of London, having been presented to his Majesty by Mr. Hastings.

In the history of the two-horned *Rhinoceros*, we meet with much additional information: this indeed is a subject on which the descriptions and figures of authors differ very considerably. Dr. Sparman representing the two-horned species as entirely void of those remarkable subdivisions and granulations which so strikingly distinguish the skin of the common species; while Mr. Bruce, in his celebrated Abyssinian travels, figures the two-horned *Rhinoceros*, which he there describes, as bearing the most perfect resemblance in every other particular, except the double horn, to the common *Rhinoceros*. Whether this proceeded from want of attention, on the part of Mr. Bruce, to circumstances which he might not think of sufficient importance to particularize with exactness, or whether the animal which he described might not have been a variety of

of the common species, seems scarce possible to be determined with certainty. We may here observe, that in the figure given by Mr. Pennant, the engraver seems to have expressed the warty surface of the skin considerably too strongly, so as to give almost the appearance of the scales of a fish.

Mr. Pennant seems convinced of the accuracy of Sparman's description and figure, and somewhat sceptical with respect to those of Mr. Bruce. But let us hear the ingenious author in his own words :

“ Mr. Bruce's figure of a *Rhinoceros* lies under some suspicion of being most faithfully copied from the single-horned species of *M. de Buffon*, with the long upper lip and every characteristic fold and plait : but by the addition of another horn, it becomes the *Bicornis* ; and, as Mr. Bruce very justly twice observes, the first drawing of the kind ever presented to the public. So true is the old saying, *Semper aliquid novi AFRICAM afferre !*

I am indebted to Mr. Paterfon for my figure of the two-horned species : it does not differ materially from that by Doctor Sparman, unless in the lateral marks that distinguish the former ; and seem no more than a looseness of skin. *M. Allamand* had engraved the same animal from a drawing communicated to him by Col. Gordon, the great explorer of *Caffraria* ; and *M. de Buffon* again copied his plate from a drawing, in which the looseness of the skin on the sides is far better expressed.” Vol. I. p. 153.

On a subject, like this, we ought to proceed with a degree of caution,

—non nostrum est tantas componere lites.

We may be permitted, however, to observe with Mr. Pennant, that Mr. Bruce's figure (from whatever cause the circumstance may have proceeded) has all the appearance of being a direct copy of the single-horned *Rhinoceros* in the Count de Buffon's History of Quadrupeds, with the addition of a secondary horn.

Upon the whole, considering the differences relative to the *Rhinoceros*, as described by different writers, we can hardly abstain from giving our opinion in favour of the idea, that (exclusive of the regular and distinct two-horned species) the common *Rhinoceros* may vary considerably in respect to the appearance of this part : and if we consider the natural appearance of the *Rhinoceros*, and the disposition and form of the processes in various parts, we shall not be greatly surprised if the common *Rhinoceros* should occasionally be seen with an additional horn ; nay, even with some approach to a third !

It should not be omitted, that the general fidelity of Sparman's

Sparman's figure is confirmed by the figure lately published in the Philosophical Transactions, from a drawing by a Mr. Bell, of a two-horned Rhinoceros from Sumatra.

It may be also proper to add, that the Rhinoceros alluded to in one of Martial's epigrams, was of the double-horned kind. That represented on a coin of Domitian, is also of this sort; as well as that on the Prænestine pavement.

The article HIPPOPOTAME is accompanied by two very good engravings, which were not in the former edition.

The TAPIR is also well figured; as is likewise the ELEPHANT, &c. &c.

Under the genus DOG we find several important additions. The beautiful animal, called the *Zerda* (the Fennec of Mr. Bruce) has caused considerable uncertainty as to its real generic character. Mr. Pennant still continues to place it under the genus *Dog*, as in his former edition. We shall here copy a part of Mr. Pennant's history of this animal, in order to elucidate the point in question, relative to its proper place in systematic arrangement.

"We are indebted to Mr. *Eric Skioldebrand*, the late *Swedish* Consul at *Algiers*, for our knowledge of this singular animal. He never could procure but one alive, which escaped before he examined its teeth: the genus is very uncertain: the form of its head and legs, and some of its manners, determined us to place it here. That which was in possession of Mr. *Skioldebrand* fed freely from the hand, and would eat bread or boiled meat. Mr. *Skioldebrand* had a drawing made of the animal, and we are informed that he communicated a copy of it to Mr. *Bruce*, at that time the *British* consul at *Algiers*. This is a secret betrayed by Doctor *Sparman*, which brings on him the wrath of Mr. *Bruce*, expressed in terms I cannot repeat. Mr. *Bruce* claims the honor of the drawings, and asserts, that Mr. *Skioldebrand* acquired the copy by unfair means; that he corrupted his servant, and gained his end. This never would have been known, but by the lucky accident of a death-bed repentance: the poor lad fell ill; nor could he depart in peace till he had discharged his conscience by a full confession of his grievous crime. The world will probably think,

*Nec Deus interfit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.*

"Mr. *de Buffon* has given a figure of this animal, communicated to him by Mr. *Bruce*; but from his authority ascribes to it a different place, and different manners. He says that it is found to the south of the *Palus Tritonides*, in *Lybia*; that it has something of the nature of the hare, and something of the squirrel; and that it lives on the palm-trees, and feeds on the fruits.

"When Mr. *Bruce* favored the public with his splendid work, he gives, at p. 128 of his fifth volume, a different account. From a hare or a squirrel, it is converted into a weasel; and the place of its habitation

tation is changed from the *Palus Tritonides* to *Biscara*, a southern province of *Mauritania Casariensis*, many hundred miles from the first position.

"I will not dare to fix any genus to this curious and seemingly anomalous animal. To judge by Mr. Bruce's, or Mr. Skjoldebrand's figure (I will not attempt to decide the property), it has all the appearance of the *vulpine*: its face strongly shews the alliance; and the length and strength of limbs are other proofs, very satisfactory proofs, of its being no more able, with limbs so formed, to climb a tree, than a dog. All the weasel tribe have very short legs: they can climb; they do creep. Our great RAY makes the last the character of the class, and for that reason styles them *varminum* genus, the *vermes*, or worm-like class. Had the figure received that form of limb, I would have assented to the genus, nor even have troubled the public or myself, with my difference of opinion with the great traveller." Vol. i. p. 268.

Under the article SLOTH, we meet with a description and figure of that most curious species the *Ursine* or *Ursiform Sloth*; and, as this animal has been very seldom described, we shall give the author's account of it at large.

Bradypus ursiformis. *Naturalists Miscellany*, tab. 58.

"S. with a long and strong nose, truncated at the end: the forehead rises suddenly above it: that and the nose whitish, and almost naked: eyes very small; above is a black line: ears short, and lost in the hair: the hair on the top of the head points forward, that in the neck is parted in the middle; on head and neck, back and sides, is extremely long, shaggy and black; in most parts twelve inches long, and on the upper part of the body shines in the sun with a most brilliant purple gloss; on the breast and belly short; across the first is a line of white: the tail is only five inches long, and is quite hid in the hair: the limbs are very strong and bear-like: on each foot are five toes: on those of the fore feet the claws are three inches long, pointing forward, and slightly incurvated; *pointing forward** and admirably adapted for digging or burrowing: the claws of the hind feet are very short: the bottoms of the feet are black and naked. This animal wants the *incisives*, or cutting teeth, above and below. In each jaw are two canine teeth, remote from the grinders: the roof of the mouth is marked with transverse sulci: the tongue is smooth, and not so long as the mouth.

The nostrils are transverse, and appear like a narrow slit: the lips are very loose, and capable of being protruded to a great length, and drawn in again; they serve the use of a hand, and by their means it conveys apples, or any sort of food, into its mouth: its principal food was vegetables, and also milk: it was very fond of honey, sugar, and other sweets; but did not willingly eat any animal food.

"In its manners it was gentle, and very good-natured; it suffered me to put my hand far down its mouth to examine the inside, and to tumble it up and down, to examine the different parts; nor did it ever offer to bite: it did no more than emit a short abrupt roar when I had provoked it highly.

* The repetition of these words seems to be an error.

"I class

"I class it, from the teeth, among the *Bradypi*, or *Slothi*, not from its inactivity, or any of its natural properties: it was neither slow nor languid, but was moderately lively: it appeared to have a habit of turning itself round and round, every now and then, as if for amusement, in the manner of a dog about to lie down to sleep: it is said to have a strong propensity to burrowing; and that it was first dug out of its retreat by those who discovered it.

"It inhabits *Bengal*, and lives in certain sand hills not remote from *Patna*. It was about the size of a black *American* bear, not half grown. When I saw this animal in 1790 it was between four and five years old, so probably had attained its full growth.

"I saw it in company with the ingenious Doctor *Sharw*, of the *British Museum*. My figure is copied from his *Naturalists Miscellany*: but it was before engraved by Mr. *Catton* in his book of *Quadrupeds*. Mr. *Berwick* has also given a very good figure of it at p. 266 of his beautiful *History of Quadrupeds with wooden plates*. Vol. ii. p. 243.

In the genus *MANIS*, we find introduced, as a new species, the *Broad-tailed Manis*, taken from the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. 60. We cannot, however, avoid thinking that animal to be no other than the five-toed species, or short-tailed *Manis* before described.

In the genus *ANT-EATER*, we find a very singular species, called the *Aculeated Ant-eater* of New Holland, accompanied also by an engraving.

The *Heart-shaped Macauco*, figured amongst the additions at the end of Vol. II. is no other than the *Bicolor Macauco*, before described under that genus (Vol. i. p. 232) and is the *Lemur bicolor*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.*

Upon the whole, upwards of an hundred *Quadrupeds* are inserted in this edition, which were not in the former. A strong proof of the rapid progress of Natural History in the space of a few years! especially when we consider that the whole number of known *Quadrupeds* scarce amounts to much more than five hundred and twenty. We may, therefore, congratulate our country on possessing, in its own language, a *History of Quadrupeds*, more complete, perhaps, than is to be found in any other extant publication.

ART. IX. *The Man of the World, a Comedy, and Love à la Mode, a Farce.* By Mr. Charles Macklin. As performed at the Theatres Royal, Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden. 4to. Royal. With a Portrait of the Author, in his 93d Year, engraved by Condé, after a Painting by Opie. 1l. 1s. Bell, Also a common edition, in 8vo. Bell. 1s. 6d. and 1s.

THAT a man coeval with this century, and long a favourite with the public, both as a writer and an actor, should stand in need of public assistance, though it might occasion some

some surprise, could not fail to excite an active generosity ; and we are happy to find that Mr. Macklin, in his application for that general patronage, to which he had so many, and so peculiar claims, has not been disappointed. An annuity for a man of ninety-three ought to be an advantageous purchase, even with the survivorship of his wife included ; and, we hope, that either no embarrassments are left behind to embitter the remaining days of this dramatic veteran, or that the subscription for him will be renewed till that desirable object be attained *.

Whatever be the cause that has prevented Mr. Macklin from producing a greater number of dramas, we cannot but regret it, as the marks of strong original powers abound in those he has completed. He has dwelt indeed very much upon national character, which, on general principles, we should pronounce to denote a barrenness of inventive genius : yet, as in this line he has excelled most of his very numerous competitors, and has, in various ways, given proofs of what he might have done, we cannot but lament that these two pieces should comprise the whole of his dramatic works. It is but a very few years since the writer of this article, in an accidental conversation with him, not having any previous acquaintance, heard him detail the substance of one or two dramas, which he intended, as he said, to finish at his leisure ; wherein the novelty of situation, the liveliness of interest, and the very impressive manner in which he described the supposed feelings of his personages, evinced beyond a doubt the most uncommon talents for that branch of writing. The advanced period of the author's age, leaves little room to hope for the production of these embryos of genius, which were a very small part, according to his own account, of what had been conceived in his imagination ; and compels us to express our sorrow that one who has thought so much dramatically, should have completed so little.

Comedy being but slightly touched in the remaining works of Aristotle on the subject of Poetry, has never had its laws defined with such precision as has been given to those of Tragedy. It has indeed varied greatly in its object at different periods, and the changes of Greek Comedy cannot easily be described under one definition : nor can that of modern times

* The subscription, recommended by Mr. Murphy, produced 1,582*l.* 11*s.* and the trustees for its application are Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Palmer, of the Post-Office, and Mr. Longman, of Pater-noster-Row. Mr. Macklin's annuity is 200*l.* ; and that of his wife, if the survivor, 75*l.*

be classed precisely with any of them. The dramas of Terence, formed upon those of Menander, approach the nearest to the modern plan; but the constant recurrence of the same characters, and the slightness of the plots, form a very considerable distinction. To delineate character of the ridiculous kind, and to discover new subjects for that delineation, seem to be the great objects of modern Comedy, for which reason it has been maintained by some writers, that to exhibit one character in all its lights and varieties, as Moliere has done in the *Avare*, the *Misanthrope*, and the *Tartuffe*, is the proper unity of design belonging to a Comedy.

Every person who frequents a theatre knows, however, that some interest of plot is absolutely necessary to secure a full attention to the business of any drama, for which reason we are inclined to apply to Comedy all that the great critic has said concerning the fable of Tragedy, as being the soul of the whole composition. The object of Tragedy is to excite the serious and melancholy passions, by the circumstances of affecting events; yet the fable or plot is the soul of the piece, or that which gives it real unity of design. In like manner the object of Comedy is to excite laughter by the delineation of ridiculous character, yet still the fable is the soul of the piece, and that from which alone it can derive its unity. To delineate one comic character; no more gives unity of design to a Comedy, than to represent the acts of one hero gives it to a Tragedy, against which the Greek critic expressly objects. If these analogies are rightly deduced, we may pronounce those critics to have been mistaken who have set up the above-mentioned Comedies of Moliere as models, because they are chiefly employed in the display of one character. Variety of characters is not only admissible in a comedy, but greatly desirable.

In the Comedy of the Man of the World, though the character from which it derives its name is certainly predominant, and perhaps too much so, yet other characters are drawn also with great originality, and great force. Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt interests and entertains from the first moment of her appearance to the last. The characters of Egerton, and of Sidney, are drawn with a masterly hand, and form a noble contrast to that of Sir Pertinax. Constantia, though she appears but little, gives such traits of character as mark distinctly what she is, and makes us feel most strongly for her: and even Betty Hint is, from the beginning to the end of the piece, exhibited with such dramatic ability, as to make her a person of some considerable consequence in the drama. Lord Lumbercourt has also novel traits of character to distinguish him

him from others of the same kind that have appeared upon our stage. Here then we may properly subjoin a remark, that though the ridiculous has been long admitted as the chief object of Comedy, and in compliance with that notion we have above defined it, yet, perhaps, a better definition of it might be drawn from considering more generally the delineation of *character* in familiar life, as its main object. Contrast of character is always wanted for the sake of effect; and, therefore, all the characters must not be ridiculous: but under this general definition, the two branches of modern Comedy will arrange themselves with perfect propriety; the serious Comedy, chiefly employed in delineating good and interesting characters; and the lively Comedy in which those of the ridiculous kind are prevalent. Which of these species be preferable, will be determined differently by different tastes; but that the serious, as well as the lively Comedy, may have great and striking merit, has been proved by many instances on our own stage.

Mr. Macklin's Comedy, if we allow the prevalence of the chief character to amount to a fault, which we can hardly do, will yet be found to approach very nearly to our definition of a perfect Comedy. The plot, though simple and natural, is interesting in the highest degree. Constantia and Egerton, from the very beginning, seize upon the affections of the audience; and the surmounting of the obstacles which impede their virtuous union, becomes from that moment an object of no small interest. The increase of those obstacles towards the latter end of the piece, and the apparently undeniable guilt of Constantia, proved by a letter, undoubtedly authentic, from her own hand, increase our suspense and anxiety to the utmost; when the perfectly easy and natural solution of the difficulty, with the happiness it unexpectedly conveys to all parties, excepting Sir Pertinax, whom dramatic justice is obliged to punish, leaves the mind in that state of peace and satisfaction in which Comedy should always leave it. The separate interest raised for Lady Rodolpha's passion for the disinherited brother is so delicately managed, that it by no means interferes with the unity of the fable; but, as a subordinate part, has a most admirable effect in producing the completion of the general plan.

The fable of a drama makes but a dull appearance in the form of an argument; for which reason, as well as because this Comedy is a good deal known already, we shall dispense with the task of giving it. A few specimens of those parts which appear to us most striking, will suffice to conclude our account of this piece. We must not omit to say, that the manner in which all the characters are introduced to the know-

ledge of the audience in the first act, is perfectly natural, and highly commendable for its art, in concealing all appearance of art. It may be added too, that Sir Pertinax Macfycophant, whose predominance in the piece has been objected to, does not once make his appearance in this act. Mrs. Betty's scene with Sidney, which closes the act, is not so perfectly new in its conception, as happy in its execution; her double design of courting Mr. Sidney, and vilifying Constantia, is very admirably managed. Lady Rodolpha's humorous description of Bath in the second act, well displays her forced levity of character, which, as we learn afterwards, is in great measure assumed.

Sir Per. Weel; but, Lady Rodolpha, I wanted to ask your ladyship some questions about the company at the Bath; they say you had aw the world there.

Lady Rod. O, yes! there was a vary great mob there indeed; but vary little company. Aw Canaille, except our ain party. The place was crowded with your little purse-proud mechanics; an odd kind of queer looking animals that have started intill fortune fra lottery tickets, rich prizes at sea, gambling in 'Change-Alley, and sic like caprices of fortune; and away they aw crowd to the Bath to learn gentility, and the names, titles, intrigues, and bons-mots of us people of fashion; ha, ha, ha!

Lord Lum. Ha, ha, ha! I know them; I know the things you mean, my dear, extremely well. I have observed them a thousand times, and wondered where the devil they all came from; ha, ha, ha!

Lady Mac. Pray, Lady Rodolpha, what were your diversions at Bath?

Lady Rod. Guid traith, my lady, the company were my diversion; and better nai human follies ever afforded; ha, ha, ha! sic an a mixture, and sic oddities, ha, ha, ha! a perfect Gallimaufry. Lady Kunegunda M'Kenzie and I used to gang about till every part of this human chaos, on purpose to reconnoitre the monsters, and pick up their frivolities; ha, ha, ha!

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! why that must have been a high entertainment till your ladyship.

Lady Rod. Superlative and inexhaustible, Sir Pertinax; ha, ha, ha! Madam, we had in one group, a peer and a sharper, a dutchess and a pin-maker's wife, a boarding-school miss and her grandmother, a fat parson, a lean general, and a yellow admiral; ha, ha, ha! aw speaking together, and bawling and wrangling in fierce contention, as if the fame and fortune of aw the parties were to be the issue of the conflict.

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! pray, madam, what was the object of their contention?

Lady Rod. O! a vary important one, I assure you; of no less consequence, madam, than how an odd trick at whist was lost, or might have been saved.

Omnes. Ha, ha, ha!

Lady Mac. Ridiculous!

Lord Lum. Ha, ha, ha! my dear Rodolpha, I have seen that very conflict a thousand times.

Sir Per. And so have I, upon honour, my lord.

Lady Rod. In another party, Sir Pertinax, ha, ha, ha! we had what was called the cabinet council, which was composed of a duke and a haberdasher, a red hot patriot and a sneering courtier, a discarded statesman and his scribbling chaplain, with a busy, bawling, muckle-headed, prerogative lawyer; all of whom were every minute ready to gang together by the lugs, about the in and the out meenistry; ha, ha, ha!

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! weel, that is a droll motley cabinet, I vow. — Vary whimsical, upon honour. — But they are aw great politicians at Bath, and settle a meenistry there with as much ease as they do the tune of a country-dance.

Lady Rod. Then, Sir Pertinax, in a retired part of the room—in a bye corner—snaug—we had a Jew and a bishop—

Sir Per. A Jew and a bishop!—ha, ha,—a develish guid connection that;—and pray, my lady, what were they about?

Lady Rod. Why, sir, the bishop was striving to convert the Jew—while the Jew, by intervals, was slyly picking up intelligence fra the bishop, about the change in the meenistry, in hopes of making a stroke in the stock.

Omnes. Ha, ha, ha!

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! admirable! admirable! I honour the smouse:—hah! it was develish clever of him, my lord, develish clever.

Lord Lum. Yes, yes; the fellow kept a sharp look out. I think it was a fair trial of skill on both sides, Mr. Egerton.

Eger. True, my lord; but the Jew seems to have been in the fairer way to succeed.

Lord Lum. O! all to nothing, sir; ha, ha, ha! Well, child, I like your Jew and your bishop much. It's devilish clever. Let us have the rest of the history, pray, my dear.

Lady Rod. Guid traith, my lord, the sum total is—that there we aw danced, and wrangled, and flattered, and slandered, and gambled, and cheated, and mingled, and jumbled, and wolloped together—clean and unclean—even like the animal assembly in Noah's ark."

The passage at the close of this scene, which is marked by inverted commas, is omitted in the representation; and, we think, might well have been spared in the printed copy. The coarseness of it is destructive of that respect which the author evidently means to have preserved for the character of Lady Rodolpha.

In the third act, the account given by Sir Pertinax of his own rise in the world, is a master-piece, and we shall accordingly lay it before our readers.

Sir Per. Vary weel, sir: sit ye down then, sit you down here: [*They sit down*].—and now, sir, you must recall to your thoughts, that your grandfather was a man, whose penurious income of half-pay was

the sum total of his fortune; and, fir, aw my provision fra him was a modicum of Latin, an expertness in arithmetic, and a short system of worldly counsel; the principal ingredients of which were, a persevering industry, a rigid economy, a smooth tongue, a pliability of temper, and a constant attention to make every man well pleased with himself.

Eger. Very prudent advice, fir.

Sir Per. Therefore, fir, I lay it before you.—Now, fir, with these materials, I set out a raw-boned stripling fra the North, to try my fortune with them here in the South; and my first step intill the world was a beggarly clerkship in Sawney Gordon's counting house, here, in the city of London, which you'll say afforded but a barren sort of a prospect.

Eger. It was not a very fertile one indeed, fir.

Sir Per. The reverse, the reverse: weel, fir, seeing myself in this unprofitable situation, I reflected deeply; I cast about my thoughts morning, noon, and night, and marked every man and every mode of prosperity; at last I concluded that a matrimonial adventure, prudently conducted, would be the readiest gait I could gang for the bettering of my condition, and accordingly I set about it: now, fir, in this pursuit, beauty! beauty!—ah! beauty often struck mine een, and played about my heart! and fluttered, and beat, and knocked, and knocked; but the devil an entrance I ever let it get; for I observed, fir, that beauty—is generally—a proud, vain, saucy, expensive, impertinent sort of a commodity.

Eger. Very justly observed, fir.

Sir Per. And therefore, fir, I left it to prodigals and coxcombs, that could afford to pay for it; and in its stead, fir—mark! I looked out for an ancient, weel-jointured, superannuated dowager; a consumptive, toothless, ptificky, wealthy widow; or a shrivelled, cadaverous piece of deformity in the shape of an izzard, or a apperfi-and—or, in short, ainy thing, ainy thing that had the filler, the filler—for that, fir, was the north star of my affections. Do you take me, fir? was nai that right?

Eger. O! doubtless—doubtless, fir.

Sir Per. Now, fir, where do you think I ganged to look for this woman with the filler?—nai till court, nai till play-houses or assemblies—nai, fir. I ganged till the kirk, till the anabaptist, independent, bradlonian, and muggletonian meetings; till the morning and evening service of churches and chapels of ease, and till the midnight, melting, conciliating love-feasts of the methodists; and there, fir, at last, I fell upon an old, slighted, antiquated, musty maiden, that looked—ha, ha, ha! she looked just like a skeleton in a surgeon's glass case. Now, fir, this miserable object was religiously angry with herself and aw the world; had nai comfort but in metaphysical visions, and supernatural deliriums; ha, ha, ha! Sir, she was as mad—as mad as a Bedlamite.

Eger. Not improbable, fir: there are numbers of poor creatures in the same condition.

Sir Per. O! numbers—numbers. Now, fir, this cracked creature used to pray, and sing, and sigh, and groan, and weep, and wail, and gnash her teeth constantly, morning and evening, at the Tabernacle in

Moorfields : and as soon as I found she had the filler, aha ! guid traith, I plumped me down upon my knees, close by her—cheek by jowl—and prayed, and sighed, and sung, and groaned, and gnashed my teeth as vehemently as she could do for the life of her ; ay, and turned up the whites of mine een, till the strings awmost cracked again :—I watched her motions, handed her till her chair, waited on her home, got most religiously intimate with her in a week,—married her in a fortnight, buried her in a month ;—touched the filler, and with a deep suit of mourning, a melancholy port, a sorrowful visage, and a joyful heart, I began the world again ;—and this, fir, was the first bow, that is, the first effectual bow, I ever made till the vanity of human nature :—now, fir, do you understand this doctrine ?

Eger. Perfectly well, fir.

Sir Per. Ay, but was it not right ? was it not ingenious, and weel hit off ?

Eger. Certainly, fir ; extremely well.

Sir Per. My next bow, fir, was till your ain mother, whom I ran away with fra the boarding-school ; by the interest of whose family I got a guid smart place in the Treasury :—and, fir, my vary next step was intill Parliament ; the which I entered with as ardent and as determined an ambition as ever agitated the heart of Cæsar himself. Sir, I bowed, and watched, and hearkened, and ran about, backwards and forwards ; and attended, and dangled upon the then great man, till I got intill the vary bowels of his confidence,—and then, fir, I wriggled, and wrought, and wriggled, till I wriggled myself among the very thick of them : hah ! I got my snack of the cloithing, the foraging, the contracts, the lottery tickets, and aw the political bonuses ;—till at length, fir, I became a much wealthier man than one half of the golden calves I had been so long a-bowing to : [*He rises, and Egerton rises too*]—and was nai that bowing to some purpose ?

The scene of embarrassment between Egerton and Lady Rodolpha is admirably managed, and the denouement of it is full of various beauties : at once raising respect for the character of the lady, and still more highly exalting that of Egerton ; but we cannot attempt to extract all the beauties of the piece. Egerton's noble character is still more perfectly displayed in the scene with his father, in the next act, where his declaration of his patriotic principles is such as sounds in unison with the feelings of every honest man in Britain.

“ *Eger.* Only show me how I can serve my country, and my life is hers. Were I qualified to lead her armies, to steer her fleets, and deal her honest vengeance on her insulting foes ;—or could my eloquence pull down a state leviathan, mighty by the plunder of his country, black with the treasons of her disgrace, and send his infamy down to a free posterity, as a monumental terror to corrupt ambition, I would be foremost in such service, and act it with the unremitting ardour of a Roman spirit.

Sir Per. Vary weel, fir ! vary weel ! the fellow is beside himself !

Eger. But to be a common barker at envied power—to beat the

drum of faction, and found the trumpet of insidious patriotism, only to displace a rival—or to be a servile voter in proud corruption's filthy train—to market out my voice, my reason, and my trust, to the party-broker who best can promise or pay for prostitution; these, sir, are services my nature abhors—for they are such a malady to every kind of virtue, as must in time destroy the fairest constitution that ever wisdom framed, or virtuous liberty fought for."

The purpose of the whole Comedy being the excellent one of exposing political profligacy, this specimen of political honour and probity comes in with the more effect.

The display of contrasted characters in the fifth act, between Sir Pertinax and Sidney, is also among those traits of excellence which we know not how to omit; yet having already gone so far in our specimens, we shall refrain, and recommend those to whom the piece may be unknown, to become acquainted with it in the original. That it is faultless we do not say, yet we see in it no faults sufficient to demand reprehension, nor any that materially detract either from the consistency of the characters, or the general merit of the composition.

Mr. Macklin's genius manifests its originality even in his dedication; the following passage of which has more delicacy of compliment than is usually to be found in such writings:

"I will not attempt, my Lord, to disguise, that in my ambition to prefix an illustrious name to this edition, there was a secret tincture of self-interest. Under your Lordship's patronage, I had no doubt of success. The facility with which my request was granted, showed with what benevolence you were ready to relieve the wants, and sooth the languor of declining age. But I forbear to enlarge on the subject. I am allowed to inscribe such works as mine to your Lordship, but not to speak the language of my heart; and thus, while I know what is due to your virtues, I am bound to consider how little your ear will endure."

The Farce of *Love à la Mode* has so long been a favourite with the public, and is known so universally, that a particular account of it cannot be required at present in a Review. *Farce* may be defined as a lower species of Comedy, whose object is *always* to excite laughter, and that, by coarser humour, and coarser traits of the ridiculous, than are allowed in the higher Comic Drama.

Under this definition, *Love à la Mode*, with all its overabundance of national character, will be found to have much original merit, in its own line; as it has always been found in the theatre to have much attraction.

ART. X. *A comparative Sketch of England and Italy, with Disquisitions on Natural Advantages. In Two Volumes, 12mo. 5s. London, Robinsons. Exeter, Grigg.*

THE Author of these little volumes is certainly a sensible man, and a man of taste; but an observation we have heard applied to a female writer of remarkable vivacity, applies with particular propriety in the instance before us. We were induced, from something like vigour, which met us at the commencement of the work, to be constantly in expectation of what might compensate for our trouble in reading it; but at the conclusion of our task the spirit, whose smiles we were continually pursuing, had vanished, we know not whither. As it will give us no great labour, we shall place before our readers the substance of these volumes.—The author, at the beginning, claims some merit from the novelty of his design. He then makes Italy his theme, and tells us that every Italian is, as it were naturally, a poet, a musician, and a painter. The principal part of the first volume is occupied in praising, quos omnes laudati laudant, Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, and Metastasio. Quotations from the works of these, with English translations, by Mr. Hoole and Mr. Boyd, employ fifty-six of the author's pages, and the whole volume consists of no more than one hundred and six. Dismissing this subject, he speaks of architecture and sculpture *con amore*, and gives the following description of Pompeii, which will serve as a specimen of his style and manner:

“Pompeii is about six or seven miles distant from Portici. The way to it shews such volcanic afflictions, as prepare the mind for the fatal scene to which it directs. This unfortunate place, though at a great distance from Vesuvius, was certainly very suddenly buried by it, in the reign of Titus. It is very evident, that Herculaneum, and Pompeii, were not ruined in the same manner; for the destruction of the latter was by a rain of ashes from the mountain, so violent on all sides, that an escape from the calamity must have been impossible. The ashes are all small; and it is wonderful with what facility they may be removed, notwithstanding the small progress hitherto made.

“On entering the city, the first object is a pretty square, with arcades, after the present manner of Italy. This was, as it is imagined, the quarter of the soldiers; numbers of military weapons being found here.

“A narrow, but long street, with several shops on each side, is now perfectly cleansed from its rubbish, and in good preservation. Each house has a court. In some of them are paintings *al fresco* principally in *chiaro scuro*; and their colours not in the least injured by time. The few colours which the ancients knew were extracted only from minerals,

itals, and this may be a sufficient reason for their freshness. The street is paved with irregular stones of a foot and half, or two feet long, like the Appian way.

“ In discovering this city, it was at first doubted, whether it were *actually* Pompeii; but the name inscribed over the gate-way put it beyond all doubt. The skeletons found were innumerable. It is said, that many had spades in their hands, endeavouring, probably at first, to clear away the torrent of ashes, with which they were deluged. Indeed the satisfaction which is felt at the view of ancient habitations, is much allayed by inevitable reflexions *on this frightful scene of desolation*, though at the distance of so many centuries.

“ An ancient villa is also seen entire at a little distance from Pompeii. The house is really elegant and spacious; but only two stories high. The pavement of the chambers is composed of tessellated marble; and, when polished, displays the design perfectly well. There is some at the Museum of Portici, brought from this place; which the eye would really mistake for painting. Under the house, is a fine triangular cellar, of which each part is one hundred feet long, well filled with *amphoræ*. The skeletons of twenty-nine persons were found here, supposed to have fled to it for safety. Each house is filled with ashes: they have almost penetrated through every crevice; and it is incredible, how such a volume of them could have been thrown out by Vesuvius, with sufficient force to have reached so far.” Vol. I. p. 82.

The author next enters into a comparison between the state of agriculture in England, and in Italy, commending the great superiority of England. Not satisfied with this, he proceeds to prefer his native country as more abounding in beautiful scenes than Italy, which, partial as we are to our island, is to us a new, and we fear will be thought by others an extravagant notion. “ Italy,” says this gentleman, “ notwithstanding the many Elysian spots she must be allowed to contain, is certainly *far excelled* by England in rural beauty.”

The science of gardening, it seems, is also at the lowest ebb in Italy. They have scarcely the knowledge of pruning and grafting trees; their vegetables are the spontaneous productions of nature. Melons, and those choice fruits, which require the utmost attention in England, grow in Italy neglected. But is not this the very reason why gardening is there in a less improved state than in this less genial soil, where labour and perseverance alone can obtain the better gifts of Flora and Pomona?

Here the first volume abruptly terminates—The second commences with remarks on Italian jurisprudence. This is, indeed, defective.—We shall point out two instances, in which the excellence and superiority of English jurisprudence is eminently conspicuous. In Italy, if a man enters business with a fortune, and fails, he claims all his patrimonial property, and the residue only is left for his creditors. No man can be obliged to pay
any

any debt he may contract after he is seventy. The absurdity of these laws requires no comment. The author makes some candid and dispassionate remarks on our own existing laws, and points out certain imperfections, which easily may, and probably will, be remedied in our penal code. At p. 23. we are again met by a long quotation of seven pages from Montesquieu. This looks too much like eking out a book; for the second volume is also comprised in somewhat above an hundred pages.—With respect to the internal police, which prevails in Italy; Tuscany, and Piedmont, are the two states best regulated. The lenity of the Neapolitan government to assassins is deservedly reprobated at p. 39, et seq. and an anecdote told of an English groom, murdered by an Irishman, with many aggravating circumstances of barbarity and ingratitude;—he was only banished. We cannot help remarking, that this anecdote fills twelve of the author's pages. We are next presented with a well-drawn, but very degrading sketch of the state of religion in Italy: the consequence is, says the author, that it swarms with infidels. Unhappily, in this respect, France, at this period, presents a striking parallel: Voltaire is represented as having most effectually misled the people of Italy in what concerns religion: Socinus, though a Tuscan, is scarcely known there. A quotation, of four pages, again presents itself, which, though not impertinent, is such a diminution of the writer's original matter, as to justify our former observation that a book was, at all events, to be made. The fate of the Roman hierarchy, to use the author's own expression, may be *vaticinated* at no great distance: her Bulls are ridiculous—her Jesuits exterminated,—her Inquisition nearly abolished. Our author acknowledges himself a Trinitarian, convinced by the arguments of Bishop Horsley, in opposition to the pen of Dr. Priestley; and he, in strong and manly terms, expatiates on the many positive acts of religion visible in this country, and on our great and extensive benevolence. The wild doctrine of equality is censured as it deserves; the murder of the unfortunate Louis, and the anarchy of France, pathetically deplored; and the volume concludes with encomiums, no less spirited than just, on the blessings which Englishmen enjoy beyond other European nations.

This writer could certainly do better things; and, if we are not mistaken in our conjectures, he has before introduced himself to public notice; but we cannot approve of the division of little more than two hundred pages into two volumes, nearly a third of which is quotation from the works of others; neither are we better pleased with titles which promise more than is performed: we were taught to expect disquisitions on national advantages. These words have a lofty sound; but,

if we except a few of the concluding pages, they will appear vox, et præterea nihil.

ART. XI. *Travels in the Western Hebrides, from 1782 to 1790. By the Rev. John Lane Buchanan, A. M. Missionary Minister to the Isles from the Church of Scotland.* 8vo 3s. 6d. Robinsons and Debrett.

THE Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland, reported to have belonged originally to the kingdom of Norway, and to have been purchased by the Scotch, are in part known to us from the narratives of different travellers, and especially by means of the late Dr. Johnson's tour. It ought to be mentioned, therefore, in justice to our author, that, to use his own words, he describes "not those islands that lie near to the coast of Scotland, but a long chain of islands a whole degree further advanced in the Atlantic ocean, and never before described by any modern traveller, except in a very summary manner, by Donald Monro, quoted and followed by George Buchanan, in his History of Scotland." It is a chain of islands distinguished by one general name of the Long Island, and comprehending Lewis, Harris, both the Uists, Barray, and other small isles, to which our author conducts us, laying before us, he says, "remarks which are the result of many voyages and journies, performed for a long series of years." It may be well imagined, that these islands are but little visited, and consequently but little known, when we are told that they are "advanced to the distance of 70 miles from the main land of Scotland, in a tempestuous ocean." St. Kilda, however, which our author makes the subject of a distinct chapter, has been described before by Martin.

Respecting our author's qualifications for the task which he has undertaken, we may well expect to find him an intelligent and accurate traveller in two respects. Having been resident in the Islands which he describes, during the space of nine years, he writes as an eye-witness, not only from actual knowledge, but from long and repeated observation. As a clergyman also, as a missionary, and teacher of religion on the spot, he may naturally lay claim to our credit, in a superior degree, for veracity, for good intention, and for that degree of zeal in the cause of humanity, and those eager wishes to become the instrument of improving the situation of the oppressed, which well become the clerical character. In respect to the principles by which he is animated, he seems indeed

indeed eminently to deserve our praise, and to have subjected himself voluntarily to the chance of incurring enmity and hatred, in the hopes of being able to do good by means of his publication. There is a solemnity in his declaration in this respect, and a spirit of religion that pervades his words, such as ought to give his readers a favourable idea of his character, and his intentions. "What I have written," (thus he expresses himself in his prefatory advertisement) I well know will give offence to many petty tyrants: but I am actuated by motives of humanity, and of duty to the common Parent and Lord of all mankind. And I thank God, who has given me grace to speak the truth with boldness, notwithstanding the menaces of certain unprincipled oppressors." It appears also, from what he says afterwards, in his introduction, that he has "disclosed scenes industriously concealed from the eye of the benevolent landholder, as well as of the inquisitive stranger, *in the hope* that humanity and sound policy may devise some means for alleviating the miseries, and converting, to both public and private advantage, the industry of a sober, harmless, and ingenious, but ill-treated people." The peculiar openness and boldness with which he has mentioned living persons, at the same time that he has censured and condemned them (and among them one of his own profession) strikes us indeed as a principal and marked feature of our author's character. The present Lord Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie of Seaforth, and some other living proprietors, are happily, however, the subjects of our author's praise.

A writer of this spirit, and of these feelings, has naturally, therefore, after describing the islands geographically, in his first chapter, with some particulars of natural history intermixed, attended principally to the nature and division of property, to the state of the different ranks of society, to the oppression of the Tacksmen, or principal tenants, to the sufferings of the sub-tenants, and to their frequent, miserable degradation from this state, thro' the arts and tyranny of the Tacksmen, into actual Predial Slaves, or Scallags. Of the low condition of this race of men, we have the following description, p. 5.

"It is an invariable custom, and established by a kind of tacit compact among the Tacksmen and inferior Lairds, to refuse, with the most invincible obduracy, an asylum, on their ground, to any sub-tenant, without the recommendation of his landlord, or, as he is very properly called in those parts, his MASTER. The wretched outcast, therefore, has no alternative but to sink down into the situation and rank of an unfortunate and numerous class of men, known under the name of SCALLAGS.

"The

"The Scallag, whether male or female, is a poor being, who, for mere subsistence, becomes a predial slave to another, whether a Sub-tenant, a Tacksman, or a Laird. The Scallag builds his own hut with fods and boughs of trees; and if he is sent from one part of the country to another, he moves off his sticks, and by means of these forms a new hut in another place. He is, however, in most places, encouraged by the possession of the walls of a hut, which he covers in the best way he can with his old sticks, stubble, and fern. Five days in the week he works for his master: the sixth is allowed to himself, for the cultivation of some scrap of land, on the edge of some moss or moor, on which he raises a little kail, or cole-worts, barley and potatoes. These articles, boiled up together in one mash, and often without salt, are his only food; except in those seasons and days when he can catch some fish, which he is also obliged, not unfrequently, to eat without bread or salt. The only bread he tastes is a cake made of the flour of barley. He is allowed coarse shoes, with Tartan hose, and a coarse coat, with a blanket or two for clothing."

We cannot but think, however, that our author's honest zeal in behalf of the oppressed Scallag, has altogether misled him, when he afterwards enters into a comparison of the condition of the Hebridean and other Highland Scallags, with that of the negroes in the West-Indies. It is the design of his comparison, to prove that the former have a prior claim to our sympathy and assistance.

We fear indeed that he has in many respects described the condition of the negro too favourably. When he speaks, p. 197, of the possibility "of a negro's being soon enabled, by his savings, to gain the price of his liberty," he forgets surely that in the islands belonging to Great-Britain at least, the negro is not permitted to purchase his freedom. He omits also that the Scallag is still within his native country, and amidst his own connexions, while the many thousand miserable Africans, annually imported into our colonies, are dragged from their homes and their connexions, into perpetual banishment, as well as slavery. There is, it is acknowledged, no law authorising slavery in the Hebrides, but the Scallags, it is added, "are slaves *de facto*, though not *de jure*." Yet is not the result of the comparison altogether still in favour of the Scallag? He still enjoys, we suppose, the common rights of man in civil society; he is not, we presume deprived, as it were, of all right of appeal, and debarred, like the African slave, from giving his testimony in judicial causes.

When our author still further adopts the reasoning of one *, whom he styles a respectable writer on the subject of slavery,

* William Innes, Esq. of Lime-street Square.

when he remarks, p. 206, that "there is a mixture of misery in every lot: and all men are more or less dependant on one another;—that there is a mutual connection and subordination, that runs through the whole family of mankind, from the sceptre to the spade, from the King on the throne to the peasant attached to the soil;—that, whether we have respect to former or present times, we shall find, that a very great majority of the human race have been, and now actually are, in the state of bondmen and bondwomen." When he asks, "why should there not be divers stations, as well as divers orders of beings, why, if it be fit that there should be men as well as angels, should there not be bondmen and bondmaidens, as well as princes and princesses, kings and queens?" When he observes further, that "the minds of men are fitted by education and by habit for the different states and stages of society, in which they exist;"—when he advances the whole of this, as he evidently must intend, with respect to slavery, and in extenuation of the prevalence of it, he appears to us both to have fallen into several obvious and palpable fallacies, to have confounded necessary subordination with slavery, and to have argued, in fact, in opposition to his own benevolent purposes, and to his own immediate object in view. The tacksman may adopt certainly the same observations as a plea for the condition in which he holds the Scallag, as well as the master of the negro, in defence of that still severer and more complete slavery in which he holds the miserable African. We readily agree with our author in his remarks on the natural effects of sudden emancipation; but still we are willing to hope that, by some cautious method or other, the good may at length be effected without the hazard of those evils, which, in some examples, have appeared so truly dreadful.

We return with more satisfaction to accompany our author in his account of the customs and manners of the Hebrideans, in his observations on the modern attempts to introduce fisheries into the islands and highlands of Scotland, and in his description of the state of religion in the Western Hebrides.

It is a curious proof that is given of the ingenuity of the Hebrideans, if the assertion be accurate, when in mentioning, p. 112, that "they make very neat wooden locks, both for their doors and chests;" it is added, that "the lock invented by Bramah of Piccadilly, the only one heard of that is proof against the pick-lock, is constructed upon the principles of this rude implement."

Respecting their turn for poetry and music, our author speaks in strong terms of the inhabitants of the Hebrides, especially of those of both the Uists. In music, he affirms, that

that they excel any of the English or old Scots songs that have hitherto been published," and asserts even, that "had the language been generally understood, the Gâlic music would have been introduced with admiration and delight, on every stage on which taste and elegance prevailed."

Of their natural eagerness after news, since they have no regular opportunities of hearing of public transactions in the country, or nation at large, we have the following account, p. 90.

"Any man that wishes to pass the night at any of their huts, must be at pains to collect all the news, by making regular enquiries, as he passes along, and when they are carefully arranged, and properly delivered, he is sure of meeting with a hearty reception. His history is believed like oracles, which they faithfully retail to their neighbours; and are sure of reciprocal returns on similar occasions, displaying the same inquisitive spirit and hospitality with the Germans, as described by Tacitus."

The huts of the inhabitants of these remote and unfrequented isles, we may naturally conceive to be humble, and as in other parts of Scotland and Ireland, the common dwelling place of their cattle and animals, who partake of the fire with their masters. But we have perhaps a new and singular image, and certainly a striking picture, of a nature somewhat ridiculous, set before us, when we are told, p. 92, that "from the necessity of laying litter below the cattle to keep them dry, the dung naturally increases in height, almost mid-wall high, so that the men sit low about the fire, *while the cattle look down from above upon the company.*"

Of the few laws of which our author makes mention, two deserve our notice; the one, for the sagacity of its design, the other for its laudable humanity. The former of these forbids any poor man, p. 102, "to make use of a sheep's head for four or five days after it is killed, that every one who pleases may examine the ear mark," to prove the theft, if it should have been stolen. The latter, p. 125, is an act of parliament, calculated to restrain the prevalent barbarity of man in pursuit of gain, by forbidding, under a severe penalty, the fastening of herrings on planks at sea, to catch the Solan geese. Yet our author, while he most justly condemns this practice as "cruel," seems not to feel the more than savage barbarity of the inhabitants of St. Kilda, in their accustomed tortures of a large kind of Sea Gull, called a Fuilag, "that infests the birds by breaking their eggs, often killing their young, and many of the old fowls." These *good-natured* people (p. 130.) discover their greatest rage at seeing or hearing

ing of this cruel enemy; they exert their whole address to catch it, and then excel the Indians in torturing *this imp of hell*. They pluck out its eyes, sew its wings together, and send him adrift. They extract the meat out of its egg, and the animal sits on it till it pines away. To eat its egg would be counted flagitious, and worthy of a monster only." Surely even this detested Fulig, like many other birds of prey, does but follow the instinct of nature, in searching for its food; and they, therefore, who practise barbarities on it, the recital of which makes us shudder as we read, and mourn for the savageness of our fellow-creatures, deserve rather the severe title which the author has applied, than the poor bird itself, which acts by necessary impulse.

The account of St. Kilda is concluded with the singular and affecting history of the Hon. Lady Grange, mentioned also in Boswell's Tour, p. 277, "who was, by private intrigues, carried out of her own house, about the year 1733, and violently put on board a vessel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and left her great personal estate in the possession of that very man who entered into this horrid conspiracy against her; he sent her to this wild isle, where she was barbarously used, and at last finished her miserable life, amongst those ignorant people, who could not speak her language."

The remainder of this history is equally pathetic and picturesque.

"A poor old woman told me, that when she served her there, her whole time was devoted to weeping, and wrapping up letters round pieces of cork, bound up with yarn, and throwing them into the sea, to try if any favourable wave would waft them to some christian, to inform some humane person where she resided."

Among the oppressive customs of these islands, our author, p. 171, justly stamps as infamous those customs, "unknown in other countries, by means of which the Tacksmen become possessed of no inconsiderable share of the wealth of the poor inhabitants." The principal of these, is that of sending their children to be fostered among their vassals. When the foster-parents, at the age of ten or twelve years, carry their step-child home, "instead of their receiving any board-wages for all their expence of meat and drink, constant attendance, and clothes, for the child, it will be all lost labour, unless it is accompanied home with a present of cows, sheep, or goats, and clothes, in proportion to their respective abilities." A very affecting story is added of a foster-son's barbarous neglect of his foster-father and mother, when blind with age.

The mention of "another shameful practice, commonly exercised

exercised to fleece the poor in this country, that of going round to beg for cows, sheep, and goats, after marriage, under pretence of stocking a farm," reminds us of the animated and strong description given by Davus in Terence's *Phormio* (Act I. Scene I.) of the sufferings of his fellow-servant on the marriage of his master's son. We may again exclaim here of the Hebridean bride, and her poor neighbours,

"Quam iniquè comparatum est, ii qui minus habent,
Ut semper aliquid addant divitioribus!
Quod ille unciatim vix de deienso suo
Suum defraudans genium, comparfit miser
Id illa universum abripiet, haud existmans
Quanto labore partum."

The following remark, p. 212, may, perhaps, merit the attention of the respectable society concerned in establishing fisheries in Scotland. "It is to be regretted, that the fishing stations were not either made more numerous, or more happily chosen. They lie all of them, except that in Lewis, on, or in the islands adjacent to the main land of Scotland; where there is neither such plenty, nor large and strong fish, as live in the deep seas, and are occasionally driven into the locks and bays on the western side of that chain of islands, which compose the Long Island. On that side of the Long Island, the best, beyond all doubt, for fishing stations, there has not so much as one such station been chosen by the British Society; and on the east, in Lewis, only one."

In his last chapter, in which our author treats of the state of religion in the Hebrides, and of the several officers and regulations connected with the establishment of it, he represents religion as altogether in a declining state in these Islands. His picture indeed is almost, in every instance, (except with regard to the isle of Lewis, so much benefited by the excellent Mr. Mackenzie, the sole proprietor of it) to the discredit of the clergy and elders, and of the exercise of their ministry. It presents no instances of that respectable and salutary use of discipline against offending ministers, which we sometimes hear of, even in these times, in other ecclesiastical assemblies in Scotland, and which, it were to be wished, perhaps, were to be heard in the regulations of church-government, in other kingdoms also. The picture is unhappily made up rather even with respect to the Presbyterians (which are for the most part held at public-houses) and Synods, of such features as mark "a defiance of decorum and propriety of conduct, a contempt of the rules of the church, and a disposition to carry every thing by combination. Mention is
made

made also of some abuses of charities, and of a want of encouragement to missionaries on the part of the managers of the royal bounty, and of sufficient attention to the character and qualifications of those who are sent. Under such circumstances, and when, as is feelingly described, the missionaries, "if they do their duty, are regarded with jealousy and dislike," when zeal in the exercise of their functions (no uncommon case, we fear, in other places also) "gives offence to their colleagues, who consider it as a libel on their own conduct," it may well be imagined, that the people in general, as it is added, "are as their priests, that they abound in vice and immorality."

We hope, however, that in these, as well as other instances, our author's publication may serve to awaken still more in the great proprietors of these Islands, a noble spirit of consulting the true interests of the people, connected as they are with their own; and that they may be induced to raise them by prudent regulations, and by counteracting that narrow-minded, and unchristian policy "of keeping the poor and labouring people in ignorance, that they may be the more tractable and submissive," to a higher state of civilization, industry, and knowledge; and deliver them gradually from that melancholy state "of religious neglect and political oppression," in which they are at present placed.

Our author's views, in these respects, we cannot but again highly praise; and, we think, that upon the whole, his work presents an interesting picture of regions little known, such as may reward the reader for his pains. His style certainly is not elegant, nor is it always correct; but neither of this, nor of its being intermixed with Scotticisms, ought we strongly to complain, when we learn from himself, p. 9, that, in his own opinion, "he could never boast of any elegance of style in composition, and that this, such as it was, has not, he is very sensible, been improved by wandering about for nine years, where he very seldom heard, or conversed in; any other tongue than the Celtic." It were also to be wished, that he had not sometimes descended to low and familiar stories, which detract always from the proper dignity of composition, such as that of "the little tyrannical Country Surgeon," p. 60, and that of the Elder, p. 234, although the mean and oppressive conduct of the parties alluded to is justly censured. He seems indeed, on the whole, to abound too much in particular and circumstantial narratives.

We must not conclude without adding, that it is our author's intention to publish speedily, "a refutation of Mr. Pinkerton's outrageous calumnies against the Celts in general, and the ancient Scots and modern Highlanders in particular."

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ART. XII. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. 1793. Part I.*[*Concluded from page 92.*]

ART. VI. *Extracts of Two Letters from the Rev. Edward Gregory, M. A. Rector of Langar, Nottinghamshire, to the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal; containing an Account of the Discovery of a Comet, with Observations thereon.*

THIS Comet, which is called by the Astronomer Royal the Comet of 1793, was observed by Mr. Gregory, first on the 8th of January, and successively on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. It was very faint in its appearance, and was observed by him under several circumstances of disadvantage, which he very properly states. He saw it first in the space between the flexure of the Dragon and the foot of Hercules, its zenith distance being, when it passed the meridian, $75^{\circ} 16' 16''$; on the 11th, the zenith distance was only $56^{\circ} 2' 15''$.

ART. VII. *Observations of the Comet of 1793, made by the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal, and other Observers. Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.*

Mr. Gregory's observations, thrown into a more convenient astronomical form, and succeeded by those of Mr. Steph. Lee, and Dr. Maskelyne, continuing the appearances of the same Comet as far as to the 7th of February.

ART. VIII. *Account of the Method of making Ice at Benares. In a Letter to William Marsden, Esq. F. R. S. from John Lloyd Williams, Esq. of Benares.*

The evaporation produced by the exposure of water, in shallow, unglazed vessels, is the method by which a sufficient cold is generated in the water to produce ice in the climate of Benares. In four acres of ground, 100,000 of these pans are exposed at once, and the filling and attending of them finds employment for 300 men, women, and children. The water is not previously boiled, and the ice was formed in the pans when the thermometer, on the straw contiguous to them, was from 35 to 40.

ART. IX. *Account of Two Instances of uncommon Formation in the Viscera of the Human Body.* By Mr. John Abernethy, Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

In the first of these subjects, which was a female infant of about ten months old, and apparently of a vigorous constitution, the situation of the heart was reversed, the basis of that organ was placed a little to the left of the sternum, while its apex extended considerably to the right, and pointed against the space between the sixth and seventh ribs. Other remarkable differences were also observed, partly occasioned by this, but the particulars cannot be more briefly given than in the original paper. What is most extraordinary is, that the bile was secreted from an artery instead of a vein, the liver being supplied with blood by one artery only, either for the purpose of nutrition or secretion. The bile possessed its common properties.

The second case is that of a boy, in whom the intestinal canal was little more than six feet in length, instead of twenty-seven, which it should have been, had it borne the ordinary proportion to the length of the body. The larger intestines were of uncommon extent, and in a state of great distention. From the form and stature of the boy (four feet three inches) it appeared that nutrition was not scantily supplied. He had died evidently from a want of intestinal evacuation.

ART. X. *An Account of the Equatorial Instrument.* By Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. F. R. S.

The learned Baronet prefaces his description of that kind of equatorial instrument he undertakes to illustrate, by an historical account of the invention. He finds some slight resemblance of it first in the *αστρολαβικον οργανον* of Ptolemy, described in the fifth book of his *Almagest*. An instrument, called the *Torquetum*, described by Regiomontanus in a posthumous treatise, published in 1544, is next mentioned as a portable equatorial; and, in fact, the first instrument truly of this kind. The tract, which is scarce, is to be found in the British Museum. Copernicus described only the instrument of Ptolemy; and Apian, the *torquetum*, whose account was published before that of Regiomontanus, though written long after. Some further improvements were made by Tycho Brahe; but nothing appeared that came very near to the principle of the modern equatorial instrument before Mr. Graham's Sector, which is

described in Smith's Optics, Vol. II. § 885, and in Mr. Vince's Astronomy.

Thus far we see no reason to dissent from any of the assertions of the ingenious writer, and therefore have only abridged his account; but when he comes to the invention of the modern instrument, and attributes it solely to Mr. Short, we find it necessary to put in a claim for a man of considerable merit, whose name ought, in this instance, to have the precedence. The equatorial instrument, which passes under the name of Mr. James Short, was the invention of the very ingenious Jonathan Sisson. The first was made for Archibald Lord Ilay, afterwards Duke of Argyle; its azimuth circle was about two feet diameter, and the whole was very elegantly constructed. It is now in the college at Aberdeen, having been presented by the late John Earl of Bute. By order of Mr. Short, Jeremiah Sisson, son of the former, applied reflecting telescopes of eighteen inches focus, to these instruments; he also applied endless screws to give motion to the different circles; but, in point of accuracy, this construction was much inferior to the wheel and pinion of Jonathan Sisson, on account of the strong pressure against the centre of the instrument, in their method of applying the endless screw. In 1768, Mr. Ramsden invented the first apparatus that was made for correcting the effects both of parallax and of refraction, of any celestial object, and at that time applied it to his new, universal equatorial instrument, for which he obtained a patent. For the subsequent history, which contains nothing of very great importance, we must refer the curious to the paper itself.

We shall not undertake to abridge or represent Sir George Shuckburgh's description of his equatorial instrument, which cannot well be given in fewer words than he has allotted to it, nor by any other means than by full references to the attendant figures; but we shall make a few remarks arising out of the subject, or tending to correct what appears to be in any degree erroneous.

The instrument in question was constructed by Mr. Ramsden, as is fully expressed in a Latin inscription, which the owner has caused to be engraved on a principal part of it: "*Hocce Panorganon Uranometricum a JESSE RAMSDEN, Londinensi, Optico celeberrimo, et omnibus id genus artificum longè anteposendo, excogitatum, decem post annos nunc tandem absolutum, GEORGIUS SHUCKBURGH Baronettus, in testimonium amoris sui erga res astronomicas, et ad easdem promovendas, fieri curavit, anno 1791.*" The instrument, we understand, was first contrived and made for the Royal Observatory

vatory at Greenwich, in consequence of an order of council from the Royal Society; but, some misunderstanding arising when the instrument was nearly completed, it was not finished for the Observatory, but for Sir Geo. Shuckburgh. This train of circumstances seems to account, in some measure, for the delay of ten years in its construction.

At § 15. of this description, we come to an account of the refraction piece of the instrument; in comparing which with that originally invented by Mr. Ramsden, as described by the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, in an account published about the year 1772, we cannot help giving the preference to the prior contrivance. 1. Because it could be applied or removed from the instrument in two seconds, without, in the least degree, tending to alter the adjustment. 2. Because, whatever might be the quantity of refraction, or of parallax, neither could affect the right ascension of any celestial object. 3. Because it precluded the necessity of all tables for correcting those effects. Tables, from the nature of their construction, must ever lead to error, being computed upon a supposition that the same refraction always takes place with the same altitude, due regard being had to the barometer and thermometer, which is contradicted by experiment; since many circumstances affect the refraction, of which we have no knowledge. With the original apparatus, no errors could arise from these causes, as the quantity of refraction, however occasioned, could be measured with the utmost facility.

On examining the directions given in § 23 and 24, for adjusting the parts of the instrument, it appears to us that we discover several errors; and that it may even be demonstrated, that the bubble remaining in the middle of the glass tube, while the declination axis is turned round, is not a criterion of the horizontality of that axis, or of the parallelism of the level to it. To fulfil the conditions, it seems absolutely necessary that the declination axis must be perfectly at right angles to the polar axis, for which no direction whatever is given. We may observe also of § 24, that in making the interval of time elapsed between the observations, one of the Elements, the adjustment becomes prodigiously inferior, in point of accuracy, to that of the instrument itself. In § 25, the method of setting the wires in the focus of an object glass, is the same as has been described by Smith in his Optics, and almost every other writer on practical Astronomy.

Of the eight tables, which are subjoined to the account of the instrument, we can only say that, with the original apparatus for refraction already mentioned, they are useless; and that they tend indeed to embarrass and introduce error, the

whole purpose of them being even better answered by the instrument itself, so fitted up. The first table, in particular, is not only rendered useless by that apparatus, but whenever there is any irregularity of refraction, different from that for which the table is calculated, must inevitably lead into error: whereas, by means of that contrivance, the quantity of refraction, however irregular, may be ascertained; and also the degree in which it would affect the declination, azimuth, or right ascension, if no such apparatus was applied.

Having freely made these observations as they occur to us, from an attentive consideration of the paper before us, we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of giving our tribute of praise to the worthy Baronet, who is the author of it, for being one of the very few who, in an age of dissipation, have the wisdom to apply the advantages of fortune to the cultivation of science, in its highest branches. It can be no disgrace to Sir George Shuckburgh, in producing a description of such intricacy, and scientific difficulty, not to have escaped all possibility of objection.

ART. XI. *Additional Observations on the Method of making Ice at Benares. In a Letter to William Marsden, Esq. F. R. S. from John Lloyd Williams, Esq. of Benares.*

These observations consist only of a further illustration, by experiment, of the frigorific power of evaporation from porous vessels, accounting for the formation of ice when the thermometer, in the air, is above the freezing point. This doctrine is further illustrated by the effect of *tatties*, or fresh green mats, in cooling houses, when affixed to the doors and windows, and continually sprinkled with water. By this method, the air within the house was found to be at 87 and 83, when the external, even in the shade, was at 110 and 104.

The volume concludes with the meteorological journal of the Royal Society, for the year 1792. The chief result of which is, that the mean height of the thermometer in the open air, throughout the year, was 50, 5. Within doors, 58, 4. Its greatest height, without doors, being observed at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 12th of August, when it stood at 84, being at the same time only 74 within. On the 10th, it had reached 82, at the same hour, and 73 within. The greatest depression of the thermometer happened at eight in the morning on the 21st of February, when it stood at 16, 5, in the open air. But it should be noticed, that as the observations are made only at eight in the morning, and two in the afternoon, there may

may have been times of depression, and possibly of elevation, beyond those noticed in this journal. The summer, we all well remember, was very wet; and yet, which is extraordinary, the whole quantity of rain observed in the year, is stated as amounting only to 19 inches, 489 thousandths. Of this by far the greatest quantity fell in July and August; in the former month, 2 inches, 299 thousandths; in the latter, 2 inches, 65 thousandths. September and October were next in quantity of rain to the two preceding months. In September, the quantity observed was 1 inch, 910 thousandths; in October, 1 inch, 884 thousandths. In November, the quantity was less than half an inch: but, in December, it increased again to more than an inch and a half, nearly as much as had fallen in the January before. Of the whole year, it is observable, that there were only two months in which the amount of rain was less than an inch and a half, and in these it was under an inch: namely, in February, only 712 thousandths of an inch; and in November, 454 thousandths. Some of the rain fell when the barometer was very nearly at 30 inches. The mean height of the barometer throughout the year was 29, 87. It is a curious circumstance, that 50, 5, the mean temperature of the thermometer for this year, coincides exactly with the permanent temperature of a very deep well in Lombard-Street. We are inclined to think, that there must have been some error in the estimate of the rain gauge, from which these observations were made, arising probably from position, as we have reason to believe that the whole amount of rain, in the year 1792, was not less than 4 or 5 inches above the account given in this journal.

ART. XIII. *The Antecedental Calculus, or a Geometrical Method of Reasoning, without any Consideration of Motion or Velocity applicable to every Purpose, to which Fluxions have been or can be applied; with the Geometrical Principles of Increments, &c. and the Constructions of some Problems, as a few Examples, selected from an endless and indefinite Variety of them respecting solid Geometry, which he has by him in Manuscript.* By James Glenie, Esq. M. A. and F. R. S. 4to. 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

ALTHOUGH the objects of mathematical science have been the same in all ages, different methods of computation have been employed, at different periods, in its higher departments. The ancients used that of *exhaustion*, and made

discoveries of such extent and importance as, even in the improved state of mathematics, we review with gratitude and admiration. The doctrine itself was unexceptionable in principle, but there were many cases beyond its reach, and many to which it could not be applied; and, in order to introduce one of more extensive utility, Cavalierius published his *Geometry of Indivisibles*, in the year 1635. This was received and employed by several with avidity, and at the same time it was objected to by others as a departure from those correct principles which constituted the glory of the ancient geometry, and by means of which it enforced conviction. They justly contended, that the resolution of lines into points, of surfaces into lines, and of solids into surfaces, was inconsistent with the necessary definitions of the science; and with equal truth they asserted, that the application of the doctrine must frequently be attended with obscurity and embarrassment. The justice of these objections induced some of the most eminent mathematicians of the last century to give up this method of investigation, and to have recourse to the doctrine of *Infinites* and *Infinitesimals*: but this change neither restored to geometry accuracy in principle, nor perspicuity in demonstration. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that by means of these modern devices, geometry was extended much beyond its ancient limits. Caution and perseverance in the writers supplied, in a great degree, the defects we have stated, and guided them to a great variety of valuable discoveries. The want of accuracy, however, in the principles of the methods, was still lamented by those of correct taste, till Sir Isaac Newton's *doctrine of Fluxions* became known in the mathematical world: a doctrine unexceptionable in principle, and applicable with equal ease and elegance to geometrical computation, and to investigations in mathematical philosophy. From this short retrospect, we proceed to give an account of the performance now before us.

Mr. Glenie's present publication is, properly speaking, a continuation of a short work of his, printed in 1789, entitled "The Doctrine of Universal Comparison, or General Proportion;" in which he proves, "that a magnitude of the same kind with A and B, which has to B, the ratio compounded of the ratios of A to B, and D to C, is expressed by $A + A \cdot \frac{D-C}{C}$; and that the magnitude which has to B, the ratio compounded of the ratios of A to B, D to C, and F to E, is expressed by $A + A \cdot \frac{D-C}{C} + A \cdot \frac{F-E}{E} + A \cdot \frac{D-C}{C} \cdot \frac{F-E}{E}$; and so on." From these expressions he derives certain formulæ, on

on which he founds the doctrines now offered to the public. A magnitude, which undergoes any augmentation or diminution, our author calls an *Antecedent*, and what has been usually denominated the Fluxion of this variable magnitude, he calls its *Antecedental*.

It appears from page 10, more fully than from the title, that our author thinks his Antecedental Calculus preferable to the method of Fluxions, for two reasons; first, because every expression in it is "truly and strictly geometrical;" secondly, "because its principles are totally unconnected with the ideas of motion and time; which, strictly speaking, are foreign to pure geometry and abstract science." That the foundation of his Calculus, stated above, is truly and strictly geometrical, we readily admit; but surely Mr. G. will not deny, that the same may be positively affirmed of the doctrine of Fluxions, as delivered by several writers of the present century. In

page 10, our author, speaking of the fluxion of x^n , viz. $nx^{n-1}x$, says it is not a geometrical expression when n is greater than 3, but an arithmetical one; not recollecting that the same

may be asserted of his antecedental expression $\frac{nDA}{B^n} \frac{A}{A}$, in page 7.

What limits Mr. G. prescribes to pure geometry and abstract science, we cannot say; but we know that ideas of motion and time occur in many passages of ancient authors, which we have never considered as belonging to mixt mathematics. Euclid himself had recourse to them in some of his definitions; and Archimedes and Pappus freely employed them whenever they thought them conducive to the perspicuity of their demonstrations. But leaving these authorities for using such ideas in geometry, let us enquire into the consequences of their dismissal in the publication under examination.

Both in the establishment of the notation of his antecedentials, and in their application, our author is under the necessity of introducing the idea of indefinitely small quantities. Thus, in page 4, before he obtains his general expression, " $A + N$ and $A - N$ stand to B in relations nearer to that of equality, than by any given or assigned magnitude of the same kind." Again, in page 8, in which the use of the Calculus is exemplified, lines indefinitely near to one another are used in order to ascertain the proportions of the antecedentials of the abscissa and ordinate of a curve, to the antecedental of the curve itself, without any regard to their prime or ultimate ratios. In these two respects, therefore, the method before us is not strictly accurate; and this want of correctness is occasioned

sioned by giving up the supposition of magnitudes being generated by an uninterrupted motion, and by not attending to the rate of increase at any period of the genesis. From these considerations, and from reflecting that the idea of velocity must be introduced in the most important branches of mathematical philosophy, we freely declare that we prefer the Doctrine of Fluxions to the Antecedental Calculus: nor can we coincide with Mr. G. in his persuasion, where he says, "I am perfectly satisfied, that had this great man (Sir Isaac Newton) discovered the possibility of investigating a general geometrical method of reasoning, without introducing the ideas of motion and time applicable to every purpose, to which his Doctrines of Fluxions, and prime and ultimate ratios, can be applied, he would have greatly preferred it, since time and motion have no natural or inseparable connection with pure mathematics."

Besides the Antecedental Calculus, Mr. Glenie's present publication contains the principles of Increments, and also of the measures of ratios, deduced from his Doctrine of Universal Comparison. The constructions of the problems concluding the whole, are very curious, and open a new field of entertainment to those who delight in this kind of mathematical exercise.

ART. XIV. *Essays on the Practice of Midwifery, in natural and difficult Labours.* By William Osborn, M. D. London. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards. Cadell.

ON opening this volume, the first thing that attracts the attention, is the splendid and elegant form in which it is printed, which considerably enhances the price, and makes it, in some degree, unfit for what the author seems to have intended it, an assistant to the practitioner and the students. This circumstance might have passed unnoticed, if, from the appearance of some late publications, there did not seem reason to fear, that this elegant and expensive style of printing will soon become so general and fashionable, as to preclude all but the wealthy from becoming purchasers. It is not, however, the principle that is objectionable, but the application of it. For this ornamental printing may be not only allowable, but commendable, in books of polite literature or amusement, as it tends to the improvement of an art of the utmost importance and value to the community. It may also be employed, with propriety, in the republication of old and valuable

valuable authors, as it is at once a proper homage to deceased genius, and a spur to the present; at once improves taste, and encourages commerce. But it seems by no means proper to be adopted in books intended to convey practical precepts, and particularly those written to improve the practice of physic; the professors of which are so numerous, and many of them in such moderate circumstances, that it is extremely difficult for them to purchase an assortment of the most necessary works; as it is well known, that the books published on the art of physic alone, would form a library larger than falls within the compass of a moderate fortune to acquire.

If these strictures shall be admitted to be just, in a general view, the force of them will be increased in the present instance, by considering, that more than two-thirds of the volume before us consists of a * republication of the author's essay on Laborious Parturition, and his account of the operation for dividing the symphysis pubis, written in the year 1783. A work which, however useful it might have been ten years ago, when the operation enjoyed some little reputation, seems at this time, when it is scarcely named, entirely unnecessary.

This improper enlargement of the volume, militates also strongly against the intention of the author, which appears to have been principally, if not solely, the putting a stop to the use of the vectis, or lever, in midwifery; which he seems to fear from the recommendation of some late writers, particularly of Dr. Denman, is in danger of becoming general †.—“As more than twelve hundred of the present practitioners in midwifery,” he says, “have done me the honour of attending my lectures, I trust (considering the effect the teacher's opinion will probably have upon the scholar) that it will appear to my readers to be of some consequence, even to the public, that the doctrine which is to influence the conduct, if not actually to direct the practice, of so many professional men, on an important and interesting subject, should be irrefragably established.” But as it is to be presumed, that a great majority of these twelve hundred practitioners, for we suppose the calculation to be accurate, are gentlemen resident in villages, and many of them at a great distance from the metropolis, where bulky and expensive publications seldom arrive, the author seemed, consistently with

* It is proper to observe, that no notice of its consisting principally of essays formerly published, is given in the title, which differs from the old one.

† Preface to the Essays. P. 10.

his design, to have been, in an especial manner, called upon to comprise his work, containing such important and necessary knowledge, in a small compass, in order to make it of as general and universal circulation as possible.

The author will, we hope, excuse the freedom of these remarks, intended to prevent the growth of a practice, which, in time, by locking up, in a degree, the sources of improvement, may prove a bar to the advancement of medical knowledge.

It is by no means our intention to examine into the merit of the whole of the publication before us; the greater part of it being upon a subject long become obsolete, would afford little entertainment or instruction to our readers. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to that part which treats of the comparative merit of the forceps and lever.

The author seems exceedingly concerned, that Dr. Denman, after having for many years used and recommended the forceps, should at length give a decided preference to the lever. "I was astonished," he says, "because this declaration was a direct dereliction of the opinion he formerly held, of the doctrine he had always taught, and the practice he had followed for thirty years," &c. But as the author must know that there are many other practitioners in London, in the same predicament with Dr. Denman, and who either use the forceps or lever, indiscriminately, or who, after having used the forceps exclusively for many years, have relinquished them altogether for the lever, one would have imagined, this fact would have excited very different sentiments from mere astonishment, and that it would have led him to doubt the solidity of his opinion, and induced him to try the instrument at least, before he passed a definitive sentence upon it. The obvious reason why the lever seems every where gradually superseding the use of the forceps, is the simplicity of the form of the instrument, and the facility with which it may be introduced. But these properties our author thinks, render it unfit for general use, as practitioners may thence be tempted sometimes to have recourse to instruments unnecessarily. This, without doubt, would be an evil. But if there are practitioners, who prefer their own ease and convenience to the safety of their patients, we are afraid they would not be deterred from their purpose by banishing the lever, as they would probably endeavour to obtain their end by means of the more difficult instrument the forceps. Besides, it does not seem very reasonable or equitable, to proscribe an instrument of great acknowledged utility, lest some such practitioners should use it improperly.

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That the forceps is an instrument, requiring the greatest nicety in its structure and form, and very difficult in its application, is evident from the numerous changes it has undergone, and the restrictions and regulations prescribed for its use: and that it has not yet acquired such a degree of perfection, as to adapt it to all the variety of cases and situations in which the lever may be used with advantage, seems probable, from the dispute still subsisting among its avowed patrons, relative to the form that would be least mischievous, or most generally useful. "At the same time," our author says, "as every instrument of this kind is not equally good, it is obvious that its excellence must very much depend upon the accuracy of its form and size in length and breadth, so as to be best adapted to the complex shape of the mother's pelvis, and the child's head." And, in another place, "great nicety is requisite both in the shape and size of the instrument, that it may be safely and efficaciously adapted to the complicated form of the head, the pelvis, and the vagina." If the author had been writing professedly to show the defects of the forceps, and the impossibility of its ever becoming so generally useful as the lever, he could not have brought an argument more directly in point. For if it is necessary that the forceps should be so fashioned, and of such a size, as exactly to correspond with the shape and size of the pelvis, and of the head of the child, it is evident that no one pair of forceps, however exquisitely made, can possibly suit all persons, as the size and shape of the pelvis is dependent upon, and as various as the statures and sizes of woman. But the author, overlooking this consequence, seems to think that he has obtained this desideratum, and given his forceps a degree of perfection that no others can boast. "To answer these purposes," he says, "an improved pair of forceps is recommended. After innumerable alterations, made in the form, during the progress of a century, by different persons, I adopted in my instrument the outline of Monsieur Levret's blade, with however some considerable variations in length, thickness, curvature, &c. by which, I think, at least the imperfections, both of the straight and other curved forceps, are corrected. To save time and trouble, and to convey a perfect idea of the instrument I would recommend, in preference to all others, the annexed plate is added, which is an exact delineation of one blade; and the instrument may be had, according to my exact directions, either of Mr. Savigny, in Pall-Mall, or of Mr. Carlbery, in Great Windmill-Street." But, however perfect our author may imagine his instrument to be, Mr. Rawlins, an ingenious surgeon

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at Oxford, in a late publication on the subject, an account of which will probably appear in our next number, after a candid and minute investigation of its properties, gives the following as his opinion: "I cannot but think, that every practitioner, after impartially considering the structure of Dr. Osborn's double, or rather triple curved forceps, and comparing it attentively with the shape of the child's head, and mechanism of the female pelvis, and carefully examining the different circumstances attendant on such labours, will very candidly confess, that the double-curved forceps is not more safe, preferable, and effectual, than the single-curved forceps; nay, I rather believe, that they will decidedly determine that the double-curved forceps is not so effectual, safe, nor so well adapted for the delivery of women in such cases of retarded labour, as the single-curved forceps is;" and a little farther on, "in the hands of the inexperienced, unthinking, and hasty practitioner, the double-curved forceps will certainly do much mischief."

On this opinion, we heartily join Mr. Rawlins; and although we are sensible, that in the hands of prudent and experienced practitioners, any form of forceps may be used with safety and advantage; yet we cannot help seriously recommending to professors and teachers of Midwifery, to warn their pupils not to use any other forceps than the short straight ones of Smellie: all others, in our opinion, being likely to do much mischief, unless used with the greatest skill and address; and when the head of the child lies out of the reach of the short forceps, to have recourse to the simple vectis or lever, as infinitely more gentle, safe, and easy in its operation, than any forceps that has yet been invented. On which account the public are indebted to Dr. Denman, and the other gentlemen mentioned by our author, for their endeavours to make that instrument more generally known.

In this volume there is an ingenious account of the mechanism of labour, with the method of conducting a natural or laborious birth; but as this article is already pretty extensive, we shall refer the reader, for the author's opinion upon those subjects, to the work itself.

ART. XV. *A Sermon, preached at a General Ordination, held in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, on Trinity Sunday, 1793. By Adam John Walker, A. B. Vicar Choral. Published at the Request of the Lord Bishop of Hereford. 4to. 1s. Hereford; and Robson, &c. London.*

THIS is an excellent sermon, suitable to and worthy of the occasion on which it was delivered. The mind of a Critic is refreshed and re-invigorated, when it is exercised upon such performances as this.

The text is, 1 Tim. iv. 7.—“Exercise thyself unto Godliness.” The preacher having, in an able and satisfactory manner, analysed the context, thus proceeds: “—The Godliness to which we are admonished by the text, means, as it does generally in scripture, the whole compass and extent of human duty; founded in that great principle, that such habits and dispositions, wrought into our life, are indispensable proofs of our obedience to the divine will, which is universally pure, and wise, and good: and in correspondence to which alone, our perfection and happiness can be found: not in a belief separated from practice, however right; not in external acts of religion, however proper; not in the cultivation of particular virtues, neglecting others: but in the love and practice of all good, and the avoiding of all evil: for this only is Godliness, or a suitable and sincere homage to the attributes of the Deity.”

We can proceed but a little way further, before we find ourselves compelled to make another, and that a long extract. But it will recommend the discourse better than the panegyrics of any Critic: “Take the most general, the fairest, and most advantageous view—losing sight for a moment of this guiding, animating, consoling principle of *religion*—and what is virtue, and life, and man? a hope only of this world, this short, and variable, and precarious state of existence: its sole and ultimate object, such good as can be procured for frail and imperfect beings in such a state; and the close of all exertions and attainments, of all happiness and prospects, of all duties, relations, and existence,—the inevitable Grave..... Be it admitted, that even thus, virtue would be still our duty, our interest, and really our all; that justice, benevolence, a command over our passions, the exercise of our faculties to ends the most generally beneficial, and most becoming of rational and social beings, would be still essentially requisite: since their principles are necessarily derived from our nature; as beings possessing intellect, and dependent on society:—Let it be allowed, (I say) that this must remain true in its proportion
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and degree, if we are beings of an hour, instead of heirs of eternity; if we look to the earth only instead of the heaven of heavens for our portion; if the judgment of men, and of our own erring hearts were the sole criterion, and the interrupted improvements of mortality fleeting to its end, the measure of all the excellence we should ever attain.... But when we refer our principles, our hopes, the motives and the consequences of our conduct, to an interminable existence; to a *perfectibility* for ever improving; when we contemplate the infinite perfection of the Deity, as the source, the end, the perfect standard to which our thoughts and actions are to be continually referred, is it not manifest that virtue, thus exalted into godliness, or true religion, is become a principle infinitely superior in its motives, extent, rule, efficacy, and result; as much superior, as endless duration to the span of human life, and the unimaginable combinations of progressive good, through the ages of eternity, to the uncertain, mixed, and evanescent advantages of this infancy of our being."

Having thus contemplated the exercise of Godliness, as what it is universally and at all times, the preacher next considers what it is to us in this age, and in our present circumstances, compared with what it was to the first teachers of Christianity, and particularly to St. Paul himself. We shall not subjoin any further extracts: and few readers, we apprehend, will find their curiosity satisfied by so small a specimen; but having been tempted to give so much of it as extends our account beyond the length we usually assign to similar publications, we are not displeased to bring it forward into this place, as a distinction of which it is by no means undeserving.

ART. XVI. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of James Bristow, belonging to the Bengal Artillery, during Ten Years Captivity with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saheb.* Small 8vo. 3s. Calcutta:—Re-printed for Murray, London. Second Edition.

NOTWITHSTANDING the depression of Tippoo, by the brilliant successes of the British arms, and the solemn engagements into which he entered to restore every European prisoner, it is still to be feared that many of our unfortunate countrymen are yet languishing, in the cruelest captivity, among the forts and fastnesses which yet remain to him. This before us is a plain and simple narrative of ten years sufferings under the tyrant, and carries with it every appearance of authenticity and truth. James Bristow was taken prisoner by a party of Hyder Ally's horse in an excursion near Pondicherry.

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It was the invariable system of that extraordinary man, and of his successor also, to endeavour, by every possible method of severity and alternate kindness, to prevail on Europeans to enter into their service. If this did not succeed, which probably in many instances it did, the prisoners were hurried to some fort, kept in chains, and compelled to such labour as their abilities suited. Bristow resisted, as it appears from his narrative, every seductive and violent measure which was employed to induce him to enter into the tyrant's views. He was accordingly conveyed, with many more of his countrymen, to Seringapatam. There it seems they were circumcised, and compelled to observe the rites of the Mahometan religion.

In the second chapter of his book, Mr. Bristow, or rather his compiler, makes a digression to relate the melancholy capture of Colonel Braithwaite's detachment, the death of Hyder Ally, and the murder of General Matthews. This latter fact is related on the authority of two of the General's European servants, and there seems little reason to doubt that he was really the victim of Tippoo's shameless breach of faith, and savage cruelty.

From Seringapatam Bristow was removed to Mysore, and thence to the Hill forts. The marriage of Tippoo's eldest son is related, with various circumstances of Tippoo's intolerance towards his Hindoo subjects, and expeditions against the tributaries of the Nizam. These observations, and the recital which occurs in the third chapter, the reader, when he remembers that Bristow was a common soldier, will naturally ascribe to the industry of the compiler, in arranging facts very notorious in the East, but still objects of curiosity in Europe.

In his fourth chapter, the narrator describes Seringapatam, and relates the escape of Bristow. After various dangers from famine, from tigers, and from Tippoo's troops, he was fortunate enough to fall in with a detachment of the Maratta forces, by whose means he came under the protection of Captain Reid, and was conveyed to Fort William, after a captivity of ten years.—The following account of Bristow's rencontre with tigers will serve as a specimen of the style of the narrative.

“ The following morning I was fortunate enough to fall in with a parcel of trees bearing a berry much resembling in colour, shape, and size, our sloes; knowing this fruit to be very wholesome, I devoured as many as I was able to eat on the spot, and afterwards gathered as many more as I could carry away, being determined to

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reserve the cakes which I had received from the hospitable *Kenarees* for a last resource.

"I continued to travel in a northerly direction, as much as possible amongst the woods, until the eighth in the evening, when coming to a plain which I must unavoidably pass, I all at once perceived, to my unspeakable terror, two tygers * not above 100 paces from me, coming right across the plain: it was the first time in my life that I had ever seen these animals alive: I saw them approach without losing my presence of mind; but they seemed not to notice me until the instant they were opposite to me, when, to my great satisfaction, they turned away with their tails between their legs, and in a long trot disappeared. It will easily be believed that I was in no hurry to follow or overtake them, but suffered them to get entirely out of sight before I proceeded. I am, however, from this adventure, led to give some credit to the reported puffanimity of the tyger, who, it is said, will seldom attack a person, unless by surprize, or a sudden leap, like that of a cat at a mouse, which he will not resume if he misses his aim; and I cannot avoid believing, (as it flatters my vanity) that these two were actually afraid of me, which, could I convey the appearance I made at the time in an exact drawing, might produce less wonder."

The substance of the narrative, as it relates to Bristow's treatment by Tippoo, his adventures and final escape, we have every reason to suppose to be genuine, and the compiler has our thanks for what he has done. We must beg leave, however, to express our disapprobation of a kind of fraud, now becoming too common, and which appears on the face of this publication. It is called a second edition. But as there does not appear the smallest alteration or improvement in any part of the book, the title page excepted, we must infer that there has been a second edition of this part only.

* This spelling is obsolete, and injudicious.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 17. *An Address in Verse to the Author of the Poetical and Philosophical Essay on the French Revolution.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Owen.

This is an address to the Hibernian wit and orator Mr. Courtenay, and is certainly written with much vigour. That the author also is no mean poet, will easily appear from the following lines :

I saw Britannia's fields their wealth display,
In every garb of rural plenty gay :
I saw her looms the work incessant ply,
To every breeze I saw her canvas fly ;
I heard where'er the web its texture spread,
Where'er her decks the wave-worn seamen tread,
Where'er her sinewy peasants turn the soil,
The song of freedom cheer the hour of toil :
I felt the impartial arm of equal law
Protect the meanest, and the proudest awe.

This was the scene which the poet in rapture contemplated, when being touched by Mr. Courtenay's "Torpedo strain," a very different picture was presented

At once its fairy scenes of pleasure fade,
And darkness spreads around her midnight shade.

The muse was compelled to see the Democratic throng,
Dispensing equal right, with pois'nous breath,
To plunder, famine, misery, and death.

There are some very strong and beautiful lines in this poem, which show the author to be qualified for undertakings of far greater importance.

ART. 18. *Poverty Triumphant ; a Poem : written after the Peace of 1763, by Thomas Rostarreck, a Marine. Versified and enlarged by another Hand.* Canto I. 4to. 1s. 6d. Fox.

In plain terms, this is not the poem which was written by Thomas Rostarreck, but a very different one built upon it. The original was a rude ballad, this is in heroic couplets. Had the poem been written for the support of the old Marine, who is the subject of it, we should very strongly have praised it as a charitable effort, executed with no mean degree of ability. But as Rostarreck, who was old in 1763, must, we presume, long ago have reached the end of his sorrows, and this comes before us as a work of fancy built on fact, we must say that some degree of polish is still wanting to give it rank as a regular poem. Nevertheless there are in it proofs of poetical talents, and yet more of a feeling heart. The truth of the former assertion will be seen in the following lines ; of the latter, throughout the poem.

That Time, tho' bald behind, each mortal might
 Seize on his forelock in his passing flight,
 'The sons of prudence mightily contend,
 And (interest minded) prove a certain friend.
 To this, tho' most refuse to disagree,
 No rule, alas! is from exception free.
 This subtle thief, whom men attempt in vain
 Slow pac'd, or quick, to urge, or to restrain,
 Did ne'er thro' chance, petition, or demand,
 His forelock tender to my eye, or hand;
 The shadow seen alone, my anxious mind
 Fed by delusion, I but grasp'd the wind.

We wish the author had not stumbled upon the word *evitate*, which is not English, nor *subsistence*, which, thus accented, is not to be known as such.

NOVEL.

ART. 19. *The Life and Adventures of the Chevalier de Faublas, including a Variety of Anecdotes relative to the present King of Poland. In Four Volumes, translated from the French.* 12mo. 14s. Faulder.

Accident threw the original of this publication in our way; and our hope was, that it would never be translated. It has been translated, and our present hope is, that it never will be read.

BIOGRAPHY.

ART. 20. *Dumourier unmasked; or, an Account of the Life and Adventures of the Hero of Jemappe. By M. de Viette, a French Officer.* 8vo. 106 pp. 3s. Owen.

According to this account, by a person who professes to have served with the hero of it, and to know him intimately, his character is by no means respectable. The prominent features of it are intrigue, falsehood, ingratitude to his best benefactor the D. of Harcourt, and to the King, secret connexion with the Orlean's party while professedly in the king's service, dishonesty, &c. In some instances, even a deficiency of courage is insinuated, which charge seems to have been sufficiently refuted, by his actions in the war of 1792. He was born in 1737 at Cambray, which was the birth-place also of Santerre. The writer of this account is evidently very hostile to Dumourier, for which some allowance should perhaps be made. Many trivial charges are mixed with those that are of importance. The tract was probably written originally in French.

L A W.

ART. 21. *The Trial of William Frend, M. A. and Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, in the Vice Chancellor's Court, for writing and publishing a Pamphlet, intitled Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans. By John Beverly, M. A. and Proctor of the Vice Chancellor's Court.* 8vo. Deighton.

There is nothing interesting in this trial, except to the curiosity that may have been raised by previous conversation on it. The pamphlet, which gave occasion to it, was contemptible: and a great part of the trial is taken up in proving, what out of the court no one doubted; and what, in it, no other person would have denied, that Mr. F. was the author of it. If this gentlemen has read his own defence since the event, we think he must have blushed at it; or we have much miscalculated the human powers of face. A man who attempts to deny what all the world knows to be true; and who endeavours to give to his own words a sense he knows not to belong to them, if he can avoid blushing afterwards, cannot avoid censure. Nor do we think the point worth further discussion.

S U R G E R Y.

ART. 22 *Observations on the different Modes of puncturing the Bladder in Cases of Retention of Urine; pointing out the Advantages and Disadvantages of each Mode of operating, under different Circumstances and Diseases, containing an Answer to the following Question: "In Cases of Retention of Urine requiring a Puncture of the Bladder; what are the Advantages and Disadvantages of the different Modes which have been proposed; both as respecting the Anatomy of the Parts concerned in the Operations, and as regarding their more remote Consequences?" to which is added, an Appendix, containing several Practical Observations on some of the Causes of Retention of Urine, and on the Use of Catheters. By Walter Weldon, Surgeon.* 8vo. 3s. Southampton, Baker. London, Dawson.

Mr. Weldon, after giving a proper anatomical description of the parts necessary to be known in the operation of puncturing the bladder, proceeds to describe the different modes of performing it, placing the advantages and disadvantages of each in a fair point of view; from which it appears, that the operation by the anus is the most eligible, unless when there is danger of wounding diseased parts. We know that this method has lately been practised with success, and with less disagreeable consequences than generally attends the other modes of operation, and we may add too with much less pain to the patient.

The discovery of this mode of operating is but of modern date. If we are not mistaken, it was first recommended, not many years ago, in a pamphlet published by the late Mr. Reid, of Chelsea, having been communicated to him by a French surgeon; but like many other discoveries it has had its prejudices to combat, for we find a
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furgical writer of the present day condemning it in the most express terms *. Whereas, on the contrary, we may venture to say, that by attending to the directions laid down by Mr. W. the operation may be performed in this way by any surgeon, moderately skilled in anatomy, with great safety.

Mr. W. adds an appendix, containing Practical Observations, &c. and on the use of Catheters, which well deserve the attention of medical practitioners.

P O L I T I C S.

ART. 23. *Letter from Gerard Noel Edwards, Esq. M. P. to the Secretary of the New Town Society of the Friends of the People, in answer to his Letter, inclosing, by Order of the Society, the Resolutions agreed upon at their Meeting. Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1792. 8vo. 6d. Debrett.*

This is a very temperate letter from a gentleman, who, though not hostile to a reform in parliament, does not choose to pledge himself to the measure before he knows the whole extent and bearing of it. Mr. Edwards thinks ministers to be censured rather for the former part of their conduct, which in his apprehension led to war, than in their latter acts, which necessarily resulted from its nearer approach.

ART. 24. *The present State of the British Constitution, deduced from Facts. By an Old Whig. 8vo. 1s. Jordan.*

This gentleman has been very ingenious in selecting every thing which looks like defect in our constitution, and present system of government; at the same time he has not been very candid in pointing out the various remedies which exist for many of these presumed grievances. But thus it must ever be, when writers are determined to contemplate only one side of a picture.

ART. 25. *The Advantages of a National Observance of Divine and Human Laws. A Discourse in Defence of our admirable Constitution. By a Country Post-Master: &c. 8vo. 6d. Buth, Ipswich, Deighton, London.*

A sensible discourse, breathing a spirit of loyalty, and calculated to secure peace among men.

ART. 26. *A Letter to Dr. Priestley, in Answer to the Appendix (No. 19, Page 197) of his late Publication, entitled An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the Riots in Birmingham. Part the IIa. To which is added, a Sermon, by Robert Foley, M. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.*

A full and able defence of the trustees of the hospital of Stourbridge, and the managers of the Sunday Schools, at Old Swinford, against the charges which Dr. Priestley has brought against them,

* Bell's Surgery, Vol. ii. Chap. xiii.

supported by vague and hearsay evidence. Mr. Foley supports his assertions by facts. His letter is clear, firm, and manly; occasionally besprinkled with the pungent, but attic salt of controversy. He openly avows his attachment to the church of England, and charges the Dissenters with the spirit of proselytism respecting the children of the Sunday Schools in that parish: on which account, he has published a charity sermon on that occasion, which gave much offence. The sermon was not intended to be printed. It is a plain statement of the progress of the gospel, with the necessity of charity, and Sunday Schools; towards the conclusion, are just remarks on the Birmingham Riots which had lately happened in that neighbourhood.

We cannot but express our sincere pleasure at hearing of the great progress which the Sunday Schools have made in that neighbourhood, where they were so much wanted.

ART. 27. *An Address delivered at a Meeting of the Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Wisbech, and its Neighbourhood, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1792, by Oglethorpe Wainman, M. D. Published at the unanimous Desire of the Meeting.* 8vo. 6d. Wisbech.

A sensible and seasonable address, delivered at the time of the general alarm, exhorting all classes of men to union and loyalty, as the only means to save their country.

ART. 28. *Prospects on the War, and Paper Currency.* By Thomas Paine, &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

This is an old publication, vamped up to answer a temporary purpose. It falls no further within our province than to say, that a pamphlet neither forcible from its expression, nor interesting from its argument, has been reprinted.

ART. 29. *A short Treatise on the dreadful Tendency of Levelling Principles.* By the Hon. John Somers Cocks, M. P. 8vo. 1s. Faulder.

The reader, who has neither the leisure nor inclination to enter seriously and minutely into the subtleties of political investigations, will find in this sensible publication some of the best and strongest arguments against the mischievous follies of Gallic principles. The doctrine of equality is the principal subject of animadversion; and as this is most likely to be perverted by ignorance and vice to the worst of purposes, this essay may be properly recommended, and will not fail to produce a salutary effect.

ART. 30. *An Appeal to Men against Paine's Rights of Man: in Two Parts.* By William Leavellyn, Dissenting Minister at Leominster. Price 1s. each Part. 8vo. Harris, Leominster; and Evans, London.

It has long become needless to multiply answers to this notorious work of Thomas Paine; which, after all the efforts of incendiaries,

to fix our affections upon it, as the offspring of political wisdom and virtue, is already sinking fast into a contempt even more fatal than detestation. In truth, nothing can be less congenial to the temper and feelings of Englishmen in general, than the two great characteristics of that work, Malevolence and Impudence. However, as long as such a noxious drug continued to be vended among the people, so long it became good citizens to warn them of its baneful qualities. And this warning was properly *adapted* to the several classes in society to which it was addressed.

In this Appeal (or rather Sermon) the author addresses himself to "his own people;" who seem to be a congregation of the labouring class. We do not find, and indeed the author disclaims, "a judicious arrangement of ideas, with close and steady reasoning; but the simple ideas that naturally dropped themselves in his way, as he was pursuing a few common reflections on the subject." But we find a considerable portion of sarcastic shrewdness, sometimes bordering upon invective, especially when Thomas Paine comes directly in the way. The author's dislike of the Americans is excessive, Part II. d. p. 124. The illustrations, from p. 45 to 50, and 73, 74, Part I. d. and, in many other places, have a considerable share of drollery. There is a show of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin learning; but it extends little further than to the etymology of names and titles. The style is strong; but inelegant, antiquated, and incorrect. The many and gross errors of the press are a discredit to it.

DIVINITY.

ART. 31. *A short Way to Truth, or the Christian Doctrine of a Trinity in Unity, illustrated and confirmed from an Analogy in the Natural Creation.* 4to. 1s. Rivington.

The three powers of nature are, Air, Fire, and Light. These three powers, says the author, are applied in scripture to the three persons of the divine nature. God is fire, God is light, God is spirit. These three agents also support the life of man; and this analogy, if further pursued, will explain the most ancient idolatry of the heathen world, who adored fire, light and air, the scriptural emblems. There are three faculties of the mind; understanding, will and memory, all separate in their functions, yet the mind in which they are found is one. The writer concludes his analogy with observations on the triangle, which is an old idea. Though we do not in all points accede to the opinions of this author, we can fairly give our general testimony to his good sense and good intentions.

ART. 32. *Doctrines of the Reformation and of the Church of England; with an easy Plan, &c.* 8vo. pp. 45. Ritchie.

Mr. Brodbelt avows himself a preacher of justification by faith alone, absolute predestination and final perseverance; and then endeavours to charge these doctrines on the church of England; but in this he fails exactly as Mr. Toplady did in his "*Historic Proof*,"

Proof," who attempted to prove that the Lambeth articles were the doctrine of the church of England, when the open rejection of those fabricated articles, by the first authority in the kingdom, proves the very reverse. It is a very weak cause which must have refuge to such supports. The church of England stands on her own foundation; and seeks not support from the narrow and gloomy doctrines of high Calvinism.

Mr. B. is a warm admirer of a sort of extemporary preaching from short notes, of which he has given a specimen at the end of each discourse, being a summary of his method of *continued proposition*, p. viii. but from the specimens here given we do not discover that the extemporaneous method has any advantage in point of force, plainness, accuracy, or judicious management. Mr. B. would certainly condemn in another, the printing only *part* of a sermon, which was handed about in M.S. and which the author never intended should appear in print. Illiberality on one side, is no excuse for illiberality on the other.

ART. 33. *To the Great and Learned among Christians, the humble Petition of a Number of Poor, Loyal, Unlearned Christians. Together with plain Questions, stated for direct and unequivocal Answers, to Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. and other the Champions of what they call Reformation. The whole intended to represent these Innovators to public View in their true Colours, and to shew that Attachment to the Christian Religion, as recorded in the sacred Scriptures, is the best Preservative to the Peace of the State, and the Welfare of Mankind.* 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons.

This tract is written in the character of plain and unlearned Christians, both of the established and dissenting church, with a desire to make those sectaries, who persist in bearing the name of Christians, without retaining the faith, unveil themselves; by urging them to give explicit answers to certain queries on the subjects of the inspiration of Scripture, the divinity of Christ, the doctrine of Atonement, the state of the Dead, the existence of Satan and other devils, the doctrines of the Gospel on the subject of Government, and other important points. It contains a considerable proportion of sensible and strong remarks on these topics, as well as very apposite citations from scripture. In one instance, ridicule is very effectually employed; which is, in exhibiting the imaginable consequence of Dr. Priestley's supposition, that "the longest liver will have the best news to carry" to Dr. Price, though, according to his doctrine, all are to awake together at one moment.

ART. 34. *The Importance of Sunday Schools at the present Crisis; with a short Address to the Prelates and Clergy of the Church of England, earnestly recommending further Exertions to make them more general. By a Member of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.* 8vo. 6d. Bristow, Canterbury; Law, London.

Those persons who favour the institution of Sunday Schools, will be strongly confirmed in their approbation of them, by this urgent Address;

Address: and they who fancy that the inconveniencies outweigh the benefits of them, will here find good reasons for acceding to the opposite opinion, at least in the *present state* of things, in this and a neighbouring country.

The intelligence communicated in the following note, will impart a lively satisfaction to every one, who observes the progress of the Christian religion in civilizing the world: "The sagacious Empress of Russia is said to have been so thoroughly convinced of the utility of Sunday Schools, considered in a political light, that she has invited the benevolent projector of them, with liberal offers, to come and superintend their establishment throughout her vast Empire."

We could wish to strike out what is said of Dr. Priestley, at p. 19. and what is said of "a Deanery, a Prebend, and a Mitre," at p. 28;

S E R M O N S.

ART. 35. *The Happiness of Man. At St. John's Chapel, Bedford-Row, London, on Sunday, May 12, 1793. By William Jesse, Minister and Lecturer of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.* 8vo. 6d. Baldwin.

This is one of the many discourses we meet with, that are less adapted to the press than to the pulpit. It is unexceptionable, and even commendable: but it is not remarkable, either as a piece of oratory, or of reasoning. Neither does any especial appositeness to the present times give a propriety to the publication of it.

ART. 36. *The Order of Providence, in respect to the different Ranks and Stations of Men. Two Sermons. By the Rev. Edward Mason, B. A. Vicar of Gringley, and Curate of Blyth, Nottinghamshire.* 4to. 1s. Taylor, Retford; Robinsons, London.

These are plain discourses, adapted to "an audience consisting of those who are in the lower ranks of life." They offer rather desultory effusions, than a smooth current of ideas and arguments. The following is a good reason for preaching them, whatever it may be for publishing:—"In the agitation and alarm which of late have generally prevailed, the ministers of the gospel seemed to be particularly called upon to enforce and inculcate the precepts and doctrines of their great Master, and to recommend and promote peace, good order, and obedience to the laws. On this occasion, the author of these discourses wished not to remain inactive; but in the discharge of his duty, to employ his endeavours and give an assisting hand." What is said of King Charles the First, at p. 23, 24, appears to us injudicious and exceptionable.

ART. 37. *Two Sermons, preached at the Assizes for the County of Bedford, in March and July, 1792. By John Buchanan, Curate of Ravenshoe, Bucks.* 8vo. 1s. G. Nicol.

There is much good sense, and much useful matter, in these discourses. The first of them, on Romans xiii. 3, 4, and 5, treats of the nature, origin, and necessity of government and the social union, of
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the duties thence resulting, of the office and province of the civil magistrate, of the sanctions of law, and of the still higher and more effectual influence of religious principle. In this discourse man is very properly considered as *born* in a sort of society.

The second discourse, on the apostle's injunction to us, "to live peaceably, if it be possible, with all men," Romans xii. 18, treats not of crimes, but of lesser injuries, and takes occasion from the text, very properly, to consider the duty of avoiding, as far as possible, suits at law, for mere civil injuries.

Our author's style certainly is not in general faulty. It is often fluent, and it rises sometimes to a degree of eloquence. We do not, however, think the word "jostle," p. 10, sufficiently dignified to be used in good writing; and we think the following sentence, unhappily at least, and not clearly expressed, when, in the description of "the man who is not peaceable," it is said, p. 31, that "the objects which such adversaries harass, are, in general, the same with those which more hardly violence storms."

ART. 38. *Before the Clergy at the Visitation held at Larvington, in the County of Wilts, June 7, 1793. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, L. L. B. Prebendary of Sarum, and Vicar of North Bradley, Wilts.* 8vo. 1s. Rivington.

This author published also, in the beginning of this year, a sermon "applicable to the present times," with a view of enforcing loyalty, civil obedience, and good order. In his present discourse, published by particular desire, he again shews himself a strenuous and true friend to the peace and good order of society, as well as a conscientious and upright minister, in respect to the principles which he lays down, and the counsels which he gives to his brethren. A sentence which he has quoted from the judicious Hooker, cannot, perhaps, be too diligently remembered in the present times. "He," says this venerable writer, "that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers." It may, we fear, even be added further, that he who goes about to persuade men that they ought not to be governed at all, and to teach them to neglect the duty of religious obedience, which our author very justly, and strongly enforces, and shall also not want attentive hearers.

ART. 39. *The Relief of the French Clergy, recommended in a Discourse delivered at the Church of Cumner, Berks, on Sunday, June 2, 1793. By George Somers Clarke, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.* 4to. 1s. Rivington, London.

With respect to the benevolent design which our author has in view, he has been singularly happy in the choice of his text. From the words of Obadiah, the good steward of king Ahab's household, 1 Kings xviii. 13, appealing to the fact of his having "hid an hundred men of the Lord's prophets, by fifty in a cave, and fed them with bread and water, when Jezebel slew the prophets of the Lord," he takes occasion to treat first of benevolence in general, and to recommend

commend afterwards, from the example of Obadiah, a due attention to the distressed clergy of France. He observes, however, that “as *our* religion is transcendently superior to his; so should we not *follow* the example of Obadiah, but each of us, to the best of our ability, go *beyond* it.”

Our author’s discourse is scholar-like, and well arranged in point of composition; and his language is, in general, neat and elegant. We object, however, to the use of the word “obligated,” for obliged, p. 7, a low, colloquial inaccuracy; and the following part of a sentence, p. 13, “in that church, *which*, if it cannot boast a religion equally pure with our own, *we* should be thankful for the advantage, &c.” is either depraved by some error of the press, or has wanted the benefit of revision.

ART. 40. *A Sermon preached at Oxford Chapel, on Sunday, March 17, 1793. By the Reverend Robert Lowth, A. M. Prebendary of St. Paul’s.* 4to. 1s. Cadell.

This is a splendid *Declamation*, on 1 Pet. ii. 16. “As free, and not using your Liberty for a cloak of Maliciousness.” But on such subjects, in times like the present, it is perhaps difficult for any writer, who has the faith of a christian, or the feelings of a man, to avoid being sometimes a *declaimer*.

The late deeds of the French are thus vigorously described: “Other crimes appear light, compared to their enormities: for they have slain, not with the palliation (if it may be admitted as such) of anger; but deliberately, and in cold blood, have they butchered defenceless thousands. Instead of one man, their malice should seem directed against mankind. The end they originally professed to obtain, was Liberty. Not content with having, themselves, acquired what they are pleased so to call, they insist upon forcing Freedom on all the world besides: as a passport to which, they impose vassalage in the worst sense of the word. Instead of Freedom, they give the most abject Slavery; and Bondage instead of the Rights of Man. Professing to ease their shoulders of the intolerable burthen of tribute, they demand, at the point of the bayonet, *all*—nay, more than they possess on earth. Fraternity is their watch-word for Conspiracy and Rebellion: and the law of nature is to them the Phœnix which rises from the ashes of all other laws, both human and divine. They have at length glutted their appetite for blood by a deed, which, not only in itself, but from the aggravation of circumstances attending it, will for ever stamp the nation with indelible characters of injustice, cowardice, and infamy. They denied their devoted victim the privilege even of a last farewell; and hurried their once adored Monarch into a better world, silencing all rising emotions of remorse, amidst the bray of instruments, and the din of arms!—Out of this mass of iniquity, arises however *one* good; the character of an individual is rescued from misapprehension; and he will be handed down to posterity, as a man possessed of fortitude and equanimity; under the severest of trials, seldom equalled, never excelled:—as a man, whose heart was fraught with the tenderest affection for his family;

mily; with the steadiest attachment to his friends; and with the purest christian charity towards his enemies."

Might not the author have added another trait to this amiable character? viz.—and as a King, who, beyond all his predecessors, during the plenitude of his arbitrary power, manifested kindness for his people; by his endeavours to mitigate their subjection, and to lighten their burdens, by rendering them more equal.

Perhaps the author would not himself, on reconsideration, approve of the following expressions: "Almost beyond the extent even of a Prophet's intuition:" "nothing less than infernal:" "till sensibility were exhausted:" "iron gripe:" "adamantine grasp:" "sleepless burthen."

ART. 41. *A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Sunderland, for the Benefit of the Charity School, December 16, 1792. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Bingley, Yorkshire.* 4to. 1s. Deighton, &c.

The author informs us, that this sermon was not originally intended for publication, and that he appears with diffidence before the tribunal of the Public. We are induced, by the perusal of this discourse, to wish, what we can seldom do on such occasions, that he may soon appear there again. It is a performance of no ordinary merit. In language very perspicuous and forcible, the author sets forth the advantages of Charity-Schools in general; subjoining a just recommendation of them to *sea-port towns* in particular.

The following extract contains a fair specimen of the author's manner of treating his subject: "Another advantage arising from the education of those schools, so well adapted to the condition of those who receive it, is, The government of their tempers, and the cultivation of their manners. The obstinacy, the brutality, the insolence of uncultivated nature, are general subjects of complaint. Now as these faults do not escape the reprehension, and as the opposite qualities ensure the encouragement, of the teacher; children, whilst they are emulously solicitous to become objects of approbation, feel the necessity of moderating their own desires, and restraining their own humours. They acquire a sense of shame on the detection of their faults, and a sense of self-respect on the reward of their excellencies. They hear that resistance to authority is criminal, and they find that it is inefficacious. They are enabled to compare the tranquillity of submission, with the inquietude of perverseness; and they discover by reflexion, as well as experience, that before they expect favour, they must deserve protection; and that through obedience only lies the path to peace."

ART. 42. *On the Duties of fearing God, and honouring the King. A Sermon preached at Clare, Suffolk, in February 1793, occasioned by domestic and foreign Attempts to undermine the British most excellent Constitution. By William Daking, A. B.* 8vo. 4d. Deck, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. Daking needs not any apology for offering such sentiments to the world: they become a good man and a good subject. The reflections

flections on the fate of the French monarch are pertinent and just.

ART. 43. *The Happiness of Living under the British Government. A Sermon, occasioned by the Murder of the King of the French. Preached at Waldron, in Suffex, on Sunday, January 27, 1793. By the Rev. T. Lewis, Curate. The Second Edition. 8vo. 6d. Sprange, Tunbridge-Wells. Rivingtons, London.*

This discourse is one of those in which a few obvious truths are very rapidly sketched out, for the purpose of reminding a happy people of their political advantages. It has no remarkable characteristics, either in point of composition, or acuteness, to entitle it to particular notice: but it is well meant, and has had the evidence of a second edition in favour of its circulation.

ART. 44. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, at the Visitations held in the Year 1793. By Robert Pierſon, A. M. Archdeacon of Cleveland. Published at the particular Request of the Clergy. 4to. 1s. Baldwin.*

The pressing exigence of the times, at the commencement of this year, moulded various compositions, naturally very distinct, into a great resemblance to each other. Charges from the Bench, charges to the Grand Jury, sermons on various occasions, and other temporary productions, all became treatises on the nature of society, and the advantages of regular government. Here we find a charge delivered to a clerical body taking the same shape. This we should have hoped was unnecessary, and probably it was so; but what predominates in the mind will come forward on every occasion. Mr. Pierſon traces the origin of society from the natural wants of man, and pursues the subject with good sense, but without much originality. He is open to some trifling objections on the score of language.

ART. 45. *A Discourse on National Fasts, particularly in Reference to that of April 19, 1793, on occasion of the War against France. By W. Fox. 8vo. 3d. Ridgway.*

If this be not strictly a sermon, it is in form so like one that it may be placed among them. Yet the likeness is in form only, it has a text, &c.; but in the very second page we are told, that "Mohammed had the good sense to see the unsuitness of Christianity for a national religion." The tendency of the whole is to endeavour to prove, that we ought neither to fast nor pray for success in war, that it is particularly improper in this war, because its object is, as this writer says, undefined. The author concludes by considering Britain as accustomed to spread uniform misery and desolation through the world, and wishing that, if she does not mend her manners, she may be sunk in the sea.

FRENCH TRACTS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

In consequence of the present State of Things, this is likely to amount to a considerable Class, and seems to deserve a separate Notice; we have therefore in this Place allotted a Department to it.

ART. 46. *Constitution des Atheniens.* Ouvrage traduit du Grec de Xenophon. 8vo. 1s. Spilsbury.

This tract, though small, is of considerable importance; it exhibits the testimony of one of the wisest Athenians against the democratic form of government, conveyed in the very defence he has written for that of his country. Xenophon confesses that it is the nature of Republican governments to oppress men of worth, and, at the same time, to aggrandise and extend the class of the profligate. But then he contends that, under those circumstances, the Athenian government was as wisely constituted as possible. As an objection to the testimony of Xenophon might arise from the supposition that he was in exile, and discontented when he wrote this, the translator proves, very satisfactorily, that it was written before his exile, and certainly with a view to praise his country's government as far as he could find it capable of praise. The preface and notes are replete with good sense, and observations important in the present times; and the translation is elegant and sufficiently faithful. "Democracy is the refuge of every one who has committed crimes, or who is desirous to commit them." This is a maxim drawn from Xenophon, and well illustrated by his translator. We should be pleased to see the notes and preface to this tract made English, and united with an English translation of Xenophon's treatise.

ART. 47. *Exposition abrégée des Principes et des Evénemens qui ont le plus influé sur la Revolution Francoise, à l'usage des Etrangers.* Par Arthur Roger Dillon. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Spilsbury.

Much information very little known in general, to any but the French themselves, is contained in this pamphlet, which, in our opinion, should indispensably be read by all who are desirous to be well informed upon that intricate subject, though it may not yet be possible for any writer fully to develop the causes of what has taken place. The first striking cause assigned is the encouragement of impiety. "L'Administration favorisoit la propagation des principes Philosophiques. Plus un homme étoit connu par son impiété, plus il étoit accueilli." Mr. Necker (ce nom irrevocablement attaché à l'histoire des malheurs de la France) is regarded by this author, and, we believe, by all the most intelligent of the French, as the first mover of all the mischief. The King, misled by his counsels, contributed more than any other person to his own destruction. Mr. Necker, he says, "at length made the King the enemy of almost all his clergy and nobility.—The first suffrage gained in favour of the Revolution was that of the King." M. Necker caused the double representation of the third estate, another fatal measure: he gave votes to all the curates, the greater part of whom were connected with the same interest. The author disavows all enmity against Mr. Necker. He says,

says, " Si je voulois excuser Mr. Necker, je dirois que sans doute il a vécu enfant dans le monde ; il ne soupçonne le mal dans le cœur de l'homme, que lorsqu'il en a éprouvé les effets. La conduite entière de M. Necker est une preuve mathématique de la justice de cette réflexion." p. 17. The great instruments of the Revolution throughout France, says M. Dillon, were the despicable passions of interest and vanity. "*Quit your place, that I may take it,*" was the phrase of the inferior to the superior throughout the country. The noblesse in the country envied those at court ; the first order of clergy was attacked by the second ; the rich merchants and bankers wished to destroy the barrier of nobility ; the lower tradesmen and village-lawyers were envious of the richer classes ; the lowest classes thought themselves qualified to govern, when they could read Marat's journal, and attacked both farmers and tradesmen. The fall of the Constitution of 1789, this author attributes justly to the weakness of the Crown. The tract has throughout considerable merit, and may be perused by Englishmen with great advantage.

ART. 48. *Le Solitaire Français sur les Bords de la Tamise, à un de ses amis en Suisse.* 8vo. 6d. Elmsly.

The muses of France, though they have not been regularly denounced at the bar of the Convention, may naturally fly from such scenes of horror as that country presents. This poem affords a proof that they have visited the banks of the Thames, to which we ought to give them welcome. There is much poetical vigour in this composition : the praises of England are touched with judgment as well as force ; the picture of the fate of Louis is drawn with spirit ; and the scenery and topics of the concluding dramatic part, are well conceived and interesting. The following very poetical passage may serve as a specimen :

Nous étions sur un têtè, assis aux bord des eaux,
 Sous un vieux peuplier dont les amples rameaux,
 Le sommet en panache, et le luisant feuillage,
 Formoient autour de nous le plus riant ombrage.
 Tout se taisoit au loin, l'air étoit calme et pur,
 Le ciel étincelloit d'or, de pourpre et d'azur :
 Les vallons, les coteaux parfumés d'ambrosie,
 Portoient aux sens charmés la fraîcheur et la vie.
 L'Été venoit d'ouvrir sa brillante saison :
 L'Astre pompeux du jour, des bords de l'horison,
 Projettant à longs traits, sur l'onde, et les campagnes,
 L'image des forêts, et l'ombre des montagnes,
 Aggrandissoit encore ce spectacle imposant.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 49. *Histoire de l'Europe moderne depuis l'irruption des peuples du Nord dans l'empire Romain, jusqu'à nos jours, par Nicholas Bonneville. Tom. III. 8vo. Paris, 1792.*

THE character and tendency of this work are already known from the preceding volumes. As a specimen of the manner in which this is executed, we shall transcribe a passage relating to the annals of our own country in the words of the author.

Our author thus recounts the events which succeeded the battle of Lewes, gained by the Earl of Leicester against Henry the Third. "Leicestre, qui retenoit, malgré ses promesses, la famille royale dans les fers, agit dans toutes les affaires comme le seul maître du royaume; il faisoit en tyran les états de plus de dixhuit barons pour sa part des dépouilles gagnées à la bataille de Lewes; il se donna aussi la rançon de tous les prisonniers, disant insolemment à ses Barons, qu'ils devoient se trouver assez contens qu'il les eut sauvés par sa victoire des proscriptions et des supplices dont ils étoient menacés. Il disposa des finances et des emplois du ministre, tenant entre ses mains toutes les forces de l'état. Toute la nation murmuroit, et il étoit impossible que les affaires restassent encore long-tems dans cette situation équivoque. Il falloit que Leicestre descendît tout-à-coup au rang d'un simple particulier, ou qu'il usurpât violemment un pouvoir absolu; il ne pouvoit faire ni l'un ni l'autre sans danger. Pour écraser ses rivaux en puissance, et mettre le peuple dans ses intérêts, il résolut de soumettre en quelque sorte les cours royales et les assemblées des seigneurs à des *nationales*, c'est-à-dire, à des assemblées où le peuple, qui fait la plus grande partie de la nation, pourroit voter par des représentans de son choix. Depuis la conquête des Normands, jamais le tiers-état n'avoit eu aucune part à l'administration de la chose publique: la grande charte, composée par les seigneurs, avoit oublié les droits naturels de cette partie essentielle de la nation, qui porta sans murmure, dans tous les tems, les plus grands fardeaux de l'état, et lui rendit les plus grands services. Leicestre assembla donc un nouveau parlement, où il fit entrer deux chevaliers de chaque comté, et quelques députés des bourgs. Ce fut lui qui introduisit le premier la nation Angloise dans le parlement d'Angleterre; et puis qu'il eut le premier, en nos tems modernes, l'honneur d'établir des assemblées vraiment *nationales*, toutes les nations doivent du respect à sa mémoire."

From the chapter concerning Spain, we shall select the following trait only, as curious in itself, and illustrated by a curious species of suggestion.

"Immédiatement après la réduction de Tolède, Alphonse (roi de Castile) convoqua une assemblée d'évêques, laquelle, sans le concours du peuple autrefois nécessaire, elut à l'épiscopat de cette ville, un prêtre nommé Bernard, à qui le pape Urbain II. conféra la pri-

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matic

matie d'Espagne, à la prière du roi, qui détermina enfin à vouloir établir la liturgie Romaine, et son rituel, au lieu du missel gothique ou mosarabique, alors en usage à Tolède. Les Espagnols défendirent avec zèle l'ancien usage des prières de leurs ancêtres; on les forçoit de recevoir le rituel que l'église Romaine avoit sanctifié de son suffrage. Les esprits s'échauffèrent, et, au mépris de la raison, on convint de décider par le duel la véritable manière dont il seroit permis de prier le Créateur. Deux Champions d'élite se combattirent dans toutes les règles de la chevalerie. Le Champion du rituel mosarabique remporta la victoire; mais le roi et l'archevêque furent obtenir, contre toutes les lois de la justice et de l'honneur, une épreuve qu'ils nommèrent plus solennelle; on convint de jeter au feu les deux missels, promettant d'adopter celui des deux qu'il respecteroit; il est probable qu'ils furent également brûlés, a dit Voltaire, et quelques historiens célèbres qui l'ont copié. Je crois qu'il seroit plus sage d'en douter; *on ne connoît pas assez les mystères de la nature, et les miracles de l'ambition.*" *Esp. d. Journ.*

ART. 50. *Les préjugés détruits; par F. M. Lequinio membre de la convention nationale de France & habitant du globe. Paris, 1793.* Chez les Directeurs de l'Imprimerie du Cercle Social. Seconde édition, revue & corrigée par l'Auteur.

To combat vulgar prejudices, is unquestionably the fashionable adventure of modern times; but Mr. Lequinio goes still further, conceiving that he has actually defeated them. How far this may have been the case, it will be the business of the public to decide.

Prejudice, says our author, is an error, to which we are attached, without allowing ourselves to reflect on it, because we regard it as truth. Every nation has its prejudices, as well as every individual of which that nation is composed; and so great is their folly, that when those prejudices are once destroyed, they can scarcely persuade themselves that such opinions ever had an existence among rational beings.

Of this class was formerly the prejudice respecting astrology, which prevailed through entire centuries; and that of Ghosts, still existing in different countries.

Three years ago the prejudice of nobility was likewise general throughout France, which is however now perfectly annihilated by a decree, &c.

It appears then, that the author must regard this method of eradicating prejudices, as wholly competent to the purpose, since he looks upon the ancient prejudice in favour of nobility, as if it had never existed. It does not even enter into the number of those which he attacks; and he only mentions it by the bye, with a view to show how unable the most inveterate errors are to withstand the breath of wisdom.

Those, however, over which Mr. L. has triumphed, are still sufficiently numerous, of which *glory* and *honour*, in his judgment nearly the same, appear first in the lists. We must, however, observe, that the traits in which he paints these objects, belong only

to *false glory*, and *false honour*; a remark which will apply equally to his invective against eloquence, called by the author, who probably judged from the examples before his eyes, the art of deceiving mankind by the recommendation of error. "Toute assemblée nombreuse," adds he, "est sujette à un genre particulier de despotisme, celui des orateurs. Qu'importe à moi quel soit le despote, qui subjugue, prince ou démagogue? Je n'en veux aucun. Or il existe partout à la tribune."—

According to our author, religion too is nothing more than a political chain, by which the ignorant may be led, till they become sufficiently acquainted with their real interests, to be left to their own direction. Allowing, for a moment, this assertion, impious as it is, has not he himself proved how much the multitude is subject to be misled by the powers of eloquence, and is not therefore something necessary to act as a counterpoise against the insinuations of those dangerous persons, who may find their interest in exciting disturbances, and in the perpetration of crimes? If a due respect for religion had been preserved in his country, Mr. L. would probably have had less reason to complain of the effects of false eloquence; the people would have been less easily seduced, and criminal ambition would have wanted its requisite instruments.

On the subject of Kings and Equality, we shall only observe, that it is more with the inequality of property, than with that of ranks, that *the inhabitants of the globe* are dissatisfied. To remove this, an equality of talents and industry must likewise be formed, which may be an enterprise too arduous even for *a member of the Convention*.

The reasonings of our author on the nature of virtue, are more just. He censures the uncertainty of the meaning, which is often attached to this word, adding, "Qu'est-ce donc que la vertu? Jesus Christ ne vous l'a-t-il pas dit il y à 18 siècles? *Aimes ton prochain, & tu as rempli la loi.* Oui, sans doute, voilà toute la loi de J. C. celle de tous les vrais philosophes, & le principe de toutes les vertus."

Among the passages which likewise merit attention, that on the proper treatment of domestics does honour to the feelings of the author. Nor does he combat with less force the prejudice, as he esteems it, by which the other sex are in most countries deprived not only of liberty, but likewise of such an education as falls to our share, and for which he conceives them to be equally qualified with ourselves. This has also been the language of some writers here; but when we reflect that women are by nature particularly destined for the care of their children, we cannot think that a mode of education, which would be likely to draw them from a sphere, agreeing so perfectly with their extraordinary sensibility, and in which they are therefore more usefully employed, than they could possibly be in any other, should be recommended to them.

We shall conclude this article, though at the hazard of extending it to an unusual length, with our author's description of the National Convention, to which he belongs, in his own words: "Me hazarderai-je, dit l'auteur, à peindre cette assemblée sacrée qui

donne à la France des loix que nous verrons peut-être devenir les loix de tous les peuples, parcequ'elles sont fondées sur les principes immuables de la justice, sur les vérités éternelles, et sur la droite raison? François, qui ne la connoissez pas, ne croyez-vous point que c'est une assemblée de sages? Le silence et la philosophie; la decence dans le maintien; la complaisance à écouter; le bon-sens des orateurs; l'abandon d'eux-mêmes pour l'intérêt public; la patience à entendre; la lenteur et le sang-froid dans les discussions le respect des tribunes pour les représentans du peuple; une multitude, enfin, animée par le désir du bien général, ne songeant qu'au bien général, delaisant absolument tous les petits intérêts particuliers, de quelque nature qu'ils puissent être, et se rappelant sans cesse que le bonheur de vingt cinq millions d'hommes est entre leurs mains. N'est-ce point là comme vous la voyez, François, qui ne la voyez que de loin, ou plutôt qui ne la voyez pas? Telle est la brillante perspective que votre imagination vous trace: approchez: le fantôme va disparaître.

Une multitude d'hommes, sur le front desquels se peignent l'insouciance et l'irréflexion; une inattention habituelle; un tumulte qui ne cesse jamais; le désir de juger avant que l'orateur parle; la manie de décider avant de l'avoir entendu; les interruptions continuelles aussitôt qu'il a pris la parole; la prévention pour ou contre ce qu'il va dire, en raison de celle que l'on a pour sa personne; des applaudissemens qui prouvent que l'on est satisfait d'entendre des mots; des huées, qui prouvent souvent que l'on redoute les choses, et qui annoncent toujours de la frivolité, de l'inphilosophisme et de la foiblesse; les prétentions de l'orateur; la partialité du président; l'étourderie des secretaïres; la folie des tribunes; tel est en grand, mais tel est au vrai l'appercu de ce sénat que toujours on nomme auguste et qui n'a que le devoir de l'être, et le besoin et l'espoir de le devenir, &c.

Ibid.

H O L L A N D.

ART. 51. *Cæsar Brancadoro ex comitibus Tolentanis, Dei & Apostolicæ sedis gratiâ Archiepiscopus Nisibensis, &c. ad regimen missionum Hollandiæ ab eodem SS. Domino specialiter deputatus, omnibus in Friis pastorebus ac Presbyteris, &c. Pastoral Letter of H. E. Cæsar Brancadoro, &c. to the Ministers of the Churches of Friesland.* Mæstricht, 1793.

To give our readers at once an idea of the subject of this letter, of the validity of the arguments adduced in it, and of the Latin style in which it is composed, we will lay before them the following extract from it:

“ Inter cætera sacra ministerii officia, quo SS. D. N. Pius Papa VI. nos fungi voluit, illud certè est in præcipuis, ut fidelium corda, qui vigilantie ac sollicitudini nostræ commendati sunt, pacis ac charitatis vinculo constricta tenere studeamus, eosque quàm maximè serari potest ab omni dissensione bellorumque intestinorum germine
abstergeamus.

absterreamus, quæ in rebus publicis non minus, quam in monarchicis imperiis, Deo conditori pacis aded exosa sunt, et universitatis bono, ultra quam dici potest, exitiosa." * * * *

" Frustrâ, et quidem falsò, ad seducendam multitudinem seditiosi homines patriotarum nomen sibi assumunt, ut charitate patriæ acti esse videantur. Quomodo patriam suam amare eos dixeris, quos flagella esse patriæ sub oculis nostris videmus? Extirpandorum, quos sibi fingunt, abusu obtentu, quos, qualesque ipsi sibi non permittunt abusus? Sed ponamus, abusus, contra quos clamant, reverâ existere, nonne multò peiores, bonoque publico penitus exitiales substituantur, dum ad seditiones provocatur, et ad intestina cruentaque bella, in quibus divina humanaque omnia miscentur, sanctissimis ipsis naturæ vocibus silentium indicitur, non modo politicum, sed jus ipsum naturale pessumdat, aspernima exsurgunt odia, eaque inextinguibilia ac etiam hæreditaria; dominia ac proprietates depredationibus undique sævientibus conculcantur, ærarium profunditur ac dissipatur, fortunæ domesticæ ad nihilum rediguntur, et ipsa hominum vita ludibrio, ac ferocitati turbæ insanientis exponitur? Patria evertitur à fundamentis ab amatoribus patriæ! Hæc quæ dicimus, utinam puri purique essent imaginationis nostræ fœtus! Utinam, proh dolor! funesta admodum experientia nimis vera esse non docuisset in mœnibus etiam focisque vestris, magnâ saltem ex parte, O Incolæ Frisæ! Væ iis, quibus summa præteritæ revolutionis calamitas oculos adhuc non aperuit, aut qui meliora sapere ex ipsâ malorum experientiâ nondum didicerunt."

GERMANY.

ART. 52. *Anfangsgründe der Antiphlogistischen Chemie von Chph. Girtanner, M. D.—Principles of the Antiphlogistic Chemistry, by C. Girtanner, &c. Berlin, 1792. 8vo. Pr. 1. Rixd. 12 gr.*

This very useful work is divided into four sections. The first treats of simple bodies, such as light, heat, air, sulphur, nitre, &c. The second of those, whose component parts are not fully ascertained, as different salts, earth, and metals. In the next are considered compound bodies, namely, the various kinds of acids, vegetable and animal substances, alcohol, &c. The fourth treats of practical chemistry. The whole terminates with a recapitulation of the principles laid down in the book, which are here brought under one view. What adds greatly to the merit of this attempt, is the very simple and clear manner in which the Author's ideas are expressed, so as to be intelligible, even without the aid of figures, to such readers as are in any degree acquainted with the subject, though, to novices in the science, plates would certainly have been a valuable accession.

Jena Littteratur Zeitung.

ART. 53. *Beckmann's Geschichte der Erfindungen, des dritten bandes viertes stück.—Beckmann's History of Inventions, Vol. III. Part. 4. Leipzig, 1792.*

The first essay in this highly entertaining and instructive work respects the history of Mirrors or Looking Glasses, in which many

passages of the ancients are judiciously explained. As the requisite brightness depended principally on the hardness and colour of the metals employed, it is not extraordinary that they were generally made of silver. The plates were, however, so thin, and this expensive metal so strongly alloyed, that they were, notwithstanding this circumstance, very common. Golden mirrors, which are rarely mentioned, appear to have had only golden borders or frames. The mixture of copper with tin was likewise attempted at an early period, but it was found exceedingly difficult to run them without defects, such as were by the ancients termed *νεῖρα*. See Lucian de C. H. c. 51. Certain stones were also formed into mirrors, particularly the lapis obsidianus or Icelandic agate, and the phengites. Pliny, who speaks of specula, made of the ruby, must have misunderstood Theophrastus. The mirrors of the ancient Peruvians, made of the Marcasite, were, in our author's opinion, greatly preferable to those used by the Greeks or Romans. Those of Sidon were, probably, formed of dark, untransparent glass, the invention of covering plates of glass with metal being of a much later date. Such are indeed mentioned by Alex. Aphrodisiensis, but it is uncertain in what age that author lived; and the passage, which is wanting in several MSS. is probably an addition of later times; that too of Isidorus to the same purpose is incorrectly transcribed from Pliny. The first incontrovertible account of a plate of glass covered with tin, or lead, is of the 13th century, in John Peckham's *perspectiva communis* and Vincent. Bellov. Amalgamation is of a still later date, and it was in 1688 only, that Abr. Thevart's method of running plates of glass was discovered.

In the second essay we are presented with the history of the art of engraving and etching on glass, the former of which, as it appears, was known to the ancients. In the beginning of the 17th century, Caspar Lehmann, who was in the service of Rudolphus II., improved this art, which was afterwards carried to still greater perfection by George, and his son Henry Schwanhard. Though the ancients made use of the powder of diamonds to polish and cut other stones, the application of the diamond to the purpose of writing on glass, does not appear to have been known till the 16th century. The art of etching on glass, by means of the fluor acid, was discovered so early as the year 1670, by the above-mentioned G. Schwanhard, with some difference of method, however, which is here described, and to which the author, in certain respects, gives the preference. To this dissertation is subjoined the history of the Spath fluor, and of its phosphoric quality, first observed by J. S. Esholz, in 1676, and afterwards publicly announced by Kirchmaier, in 1679; with some account of the Derbyshire spar ornaments, which have been used in England since the year 1765.

In the bibliography of the history of inventions, which is here continued, we have the description of *Joh. Matthæi Lunensis lib. de rerum inventoribus*, with some extracts from that very scarce and uninteresting work. It appears that the famous book of Polydore Virgil on the same subject, which in the course of 200 years went through 56 editions,

editions, was in the first of those editions published in 1499, and containing three books only, anterior in point of time to the work of Matth. Lunensis. The uncommon success of this book Mr. B. ascribes to the free strictures of the author on the superstition, pride and irregularities of the ecclesiastics of those times, and to his having pointed out the correspondence between many catholic and heathenish ceremonies, on which account a castrated edition of this work was published by order of the Pope, in 1576.

Goetting. Anz.

ART. 54. Αντιγονου Ιστοριων παραδοξων συναγωγη. Antigoni Carystii *historiarum mirabilium collectanea, explicata à Jo. Beckman, &c. additis annotationibus* Xylandri, Meursii, Bentleii, Schneideri, Nicolai aliorumque, cum interpretatione Xylandri. *Subjectis sub finem annotationibus ad Aristotelis auscultationes mirabiles.* Lipsiæ, XII. & 284. pp. in 4to.

Of this book the first edition was published by Xylander, at Basil, 1568, in 8vo. together with Antoninus Liberalis, Phlegon Trallianus, Apollonius Dyscolus, and M. Antoninus; and a second by Meurs, L. B. 1619, 4to. which was afterwards reprinted in the seventh volume of his works. The first of these editions was taken from a MS. at Manheim; as, however, this was exceedingly incorrect, Meurs, by comparing Antigonus with Aristotle, undertook to remove many errors, by which it was disfigured. Other passages, which Antigonus had copied from the *Θαυμάσιων τῶν εἰς ἅπασαν τὴν γῆν κατὰ τοποὺς οὐλῶν συναγωγή* of Callimachus, have likewise been improved in the observations on that writer by Bentley, Hemsterhuis and Ruhnken, as also in Schneider's *periculum criticum* in *Anthologiam*. The author of this edition has followed the same plan in it, which he had before adopted in that of Aristotle *de mirabilibus auscultationibus*. He has printed the text with Xylander's Latin version, corrected by Mr. Niclas, and accompanied with notes by the translator, Meurs, Bentley, Ruhnken, Hemsterhuis, Schneider, to which are added some new critical observations of Mr. Niclas, which have considerable merit. Those of Mr. B. himself consist chiefly of passages collected from ancient and modern writers, relating to the subjects treated of in his author, and particularly to natural history. Of these we must testify our general approbation, though not without certain exceptions. For example, where Mr. B. remarks, "*Serpentibus à naturâ rerum non sic, sicut plerisque animalibus, magnitudinem corporis finitam esse,*" the observation must either be false, or, at least, ill-expressed. We think likewise that he should have admitted into the text certain various readings, particularly those in which Meurs and others, have corrected Antigonus from Aristotle himself, as in the 79th chapter, where, instead of *τῶν δ' ἐχθρῶν τοῦ κληρονομοῦ μὴ εὐγχαῖειν*, the reading, according to the emendation of Meurs, should be *σκαρὸν μόνον μηρυκαῖειν*, and in many other passages, which, in their present state, convey no meaning.

Instead of the life of Antigonus, the editor has given us extracts from the prefaces of Xylander and Meurs, Schneider's *periculum*

criticum, and Dodwell's *Dissertatio de Periplusi Hannonis ætate*. There are added likewise *Emendationes ad Aristotelis lib. de Mirabilibus Auscultationibus*, with notes, partly by Mr. B. himself, and partly by Herman, Schneider, Buhle, and Delocella. The whole concludes with a triple index by M. Hennicke, namely, 1. *Index auctorum, qui ab Antigono laudantur.* 2. *Index verborum.* 3. *Index rerum.*

Jena Litt. zeit.

ART. 55. *Apollonii Dyscoli Alexandrini Grammatici Historiæ commentitiæ liber. Sive Historiæ Mirabiles, Græcè & Latine, cum notis Xylandri & Mensii; emendavit suasque notas adjecit L. H. Teucherus, 1792. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 103. pp.*

Apollonius Dyscolus was a native of Alexandria, where he gave instructions in grammar, in the reigns of Adrian and Antoninus Pius. Afterwards he came to Rome, under M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He left behind him many treatises on grammar; among which, that on construction was printed, together with other works of the same nature, by Aldus, in 1495, in a folio, as it was afterwards separately at Frankfort, in 1590, in a 4to. edition. The Royal library at Paris contains some inedited pieces of this author, which, according to Küster, deserve to be published.

The present compilation was first published by Xylander, at Basil, together with the other works described in the last article. J. Meurs afterwards gave an edition of this book, as he had done of Antigonius Carystius, in 1620, in 4to: it consists of fifty-one fabulous histories, and accounts of extraordinary natural phenomena, taken generally, in their own words, from different authors, such as Aristotle, Theophrastus, Aristoxenus, Eudoxus, Heraclides, Ctesias, &c. with an evident preference to the most incredible. Of the latter kind, however, some accounts, which may strike the reader as exceedingly improbable, have not been proved to be false, whilst a more intimate acquaintance with the productions of nature has shown, that others, which were suspected to be so, are really true; as, for instance, where the author assures us that there are certain stones, from which a sort of wool, fit for the manufacture of cordage, and even of cloth, may be procured; in which description our readers will recognise the properties of the *Amiantus*.

In this edition Mr. T. has retained the version of Xylander, as well as the copious and learned notes of Meurs, to which he has added his own, consisting chiefly of conjectural emendations of the text. Many of these are certainly judicious; as, for example, c. xi. p. 59, where before *της Καρίας*, he inserts *εν λατρω*; and c. xxxviii. p. 82, where *εν λυχνια*, for *ελλυχνια*, is undoubtedly the true reading. Among the emendations of other Greek authors, proposed in this work, we can by no means agree to that of a passage of *Æschylus*, preserved by Antigonius Carystius, which, according to Mr. T., should be read:

Λδων ταδ' ἀγναις παρθενοῖς γαμηλιων
Λεκτρων απειμι βλεμμαίων επηβολη.

and

and which he renders thus: "Canens hæc carmina castis virginibus, à nuptialibus lectis absum oculorum conjectu." h. e. non respicio ad lectos nuptiales. See Toup in *Cur. noviss.* p. 252. & Valckenær ad *Phœniss.* p. 349.

Prefixed to this edition is the *Syntagma de Apolloniis* of Meurs, with additions, and subjoined are two indexes; one of the matters treated of in the book, and the other of the authors quoted in it.

Ibid.

ART. 56. *Doctrina numorum veterum conscripta à J. Eckhel, Thesauro Cæsareo numorum Gemmarumque veterum, & rei Antiquariæ in Universitate Vindobonensi docendæ præfecto. Pars I. de numis urbium, populorum, regum. Volumen I. continens prolegomena generalia, tum numos Hispaniæ, Galliæ, Britannicæ, Germaniæ, Italiæ, cum insulis, Vindobonæ, 1792. 4to. CLXXXIII. & 271. pp.*

There are two things, says the Author in his Preface, which may be considered as the principal obstacles to the study of coins; the materials are dispersed in many hundred expensive volumes, and these have, in general, been written without much critical knowledge of the subject; every thing that had been discovered in this department of literature, has been accumulated, so that we cannot be surprised that many spurious or suspected coins should have obtruded themselves, or that they should often have been improperly or imperfectly described. To enable the amateurs of this science to distinguish between such as are original, or otherwise, and to present them with a general systematic view of the whole, could only be done by a person to whom great collections of this kind are accessible, and who to an extensive knowledge of this branch of learning, joins the ability to arrange the whole in a clear and luminous order; qualities of which we shall not hesitate to declare the author of this very learned and important work to be eminently possessed; as well as of a Latin style, which is, in our judgment, perfectly adapted to the subject. The rules which he has laid down for himself in the execution of this undertaking are, he says, to describe such coins only as are unquestionably genuine, by which means the number will be reduced to one moiety of the whole, particularly in the Roman coins; to bring his description of them into as narrow a compass as possible, a circumstance to which many writers of this class, as Spanheim, Haverkamp, and Becher, have been extremely inattentive, and at the same time to take care not to omit any of those which are really valuable, or to describe them incompletely. He, therefore, who is desirous of meeting with every coin, and even with those which are not regarded as authentic, must still have recourse to the *Lexicon* of Rasche. This work will fall under two principal divisions, the first of which is to comprehend the coins of different cities, people and kings, and the second the Roman coins, as well such as were struck during the Republic, as under the Emperors. The *Prolegomena*, which contain a general introduction to the study, form nearly one half of the present volume. On account of the additional expence, the work is not accompanied with plates.

Goetting. Anz.

ART.

ART. 57. Joh. Frid. Blumenbachii *Prof. Medi.: Ordin. M. Britann. R. à Consil. Societ. R. Scient. Götting. S. Sc. Decas II. Collectionis suæ Craniorum diversarum gentium illustrata.* Gottingæ, 1792. 4to.

In a late meeting of the Royal Society at Goettingen, Prof. Blumenbach laid before the members this Second Decad of the Crania of Persons of different nations contrasted with each other, in the same manner as in the first, and ranged according to the order observed by him in his other works.

In the first variety were, 11. the cranium of a real Gypsey, who died in prison at Clausenberg, communicated by Dr. Patacki of that place. The resemblance between this, and that of the Egyptian Mummy in the first Decad, is very striking. Both differ essentially from the 64 other crania of persons belonging to foreign nations, in the possession of the author; a circumstance which, among others, tends to confirm the opinion of Prof. Meiners, that the Hindoos, from whom Grellmann derives the Gypsies, came themselves originally from Egypt. 12. the cranium of a Tartar, from Casan, a beautiful form, for which, as well as the following and many others, the Prof. acknowledges his obligation to the Baron v. Asch, at Petersburg. 13. that of a Starfchin, or elder of the people of the Kirgis-Kaisack Tartars, transmitted by Dr. Sanden, of Ufa.

The second variety exhibits, 14. the cranium of a Calmuck Tartar, whose entire skeleton, prepared by Prof. Karpinski, of Petersburg, is in the possession of Prof. Bl., very different, as indeed all the other crania of the inhabitants of this country in the collection of the Prof. are, from that imposed on Camper, and published in his posthumous works, as a specimen of the national form of the face of the inhabitants of all Asia, North America, and the South Sea Islands, even as far as our Antipodes in New Zealand. 15. The cranium of a Jakut Tartar, brought by Mr. Laxman from Irkutsk, which confirms the opinion, that this people was originally Mongolese. 16. that of a *Rebuthier*-Tangus of the Gilgekirsk tribe, who had strangled himself, sent by Mr. Schilling.

The third variety consists, as in the first decad, of the crania of three Negroes; one, 17. communicated by Prof. Wolff, at Petersburg; another, 18. by Mr. Reinegg of the same place; and the third, 19, that of a Female Negro, from Guinea, who died lately at Amsterdam, by Prof. Van Geunden, jun. of Utrecht.

Lastly, in the fourth variety, we meet with, 20. the cranium of a Caraihe Woman, from St. Vincent's, as presented by Sir J. Banks; a monstrous figure, with scarcely any forehead, and the occiput proportionably encreased; both evidently the effect of that artificial pressure common among these people, of which Dr. Amic, of Guadaloupe, has lately given a description.

Ibid.

- ART. 58. *Njemeskij i Serbskij Slowarj*—German and Illyrian Dictionary, 729 & 326. pp. gr. 8vo. Vienna.

It is remarkable, that the language of Illyria, which, though it has been little cultivated, is however vernacular through an extensive and populous country, has not yet acquired any general name or character. Among the Catholics it is usually termed Slavonic, and written with the Latin letter, approaching to the Hungarian or Italic form, whereas by the members of the Greek church it is called the Illyrian or Servian language, and written in the ancient, and sometimes, on ordinary occasions, in the modern Russian character, with certain alterations adapted to the difference of pronunciation. The present may be considered as the first attempt to compile a dictionary of this idiom; at least, the very imperfect vocabulary by the Jesuit Ardelio della bella, in which the Italian only takes the lead, scarcely deserves that name. In the Illyrian part of the work now before us, or, as it is here called, *Slawenc-Serbskij i Njemeskij-Lexikon*, the number of words amounts to upwards of 8000, though not only most technical, but likewise many other terms in common use, are omitted. Even in the German part, the number does not exceed 10,000.

Jena Litteraturz.

- ART. 59. *Eclogæ recentiorum carminum Latinorum*, à Mitscherlich. 8vo. Goettingen, 1793.

In this collection, made by the learned and ingenious Prof. Mitscherlich, is included a variety of Latin, together with one or two Greek Poems, of different kinds, and written by persons of different countries, for the preservation of which, in their present elegant form, as well as for his own valuable additions to the stock, the classical scholar will feel himself much indebted to the editor. Besides those with which Mr. M. himself has enriched the work, this volume contains poems by Martyni, Laguna, Denis, Spalding, Barth, Thieme, Böttiger, Eck, the Bar. von Sperges, Seydensticker, Van Santen, Hoeufft, Acker, Farsetti, Garulli, Taraffi, Heyne, and one addressed by Mr. H. Kett, of the university of Oxford, to Prof. Heyne, &c. &c.

Goetting. Anz.

S W E D E N.

- ART. 60. *Ny journal uti Hushållningen*—New Oeconomical Journal, 1792. 8vo. Stockholm.

This journal, which has now been supported for twenty years, contains much valuable information on the interior of Sweden, and the occupation of the inhabitants. It is well known, that tar makes a considerable object of commerce in that country. Of this article, the small town of Uleaberg only furnishes annually between 25 and 30,000 tons. For each of these are required 72 young pines, of six inches in diameter, so that by the exportation of tar from this place only, are destroyed every year upwards of two millions of trees; a consumption which the forests cannot long be expected to withstand.

The

The boors in the northern provinces of Sweden are often in want of grain; for the production of which the soil is, in general, unfit. In the neighbourhood of the great rivers, therefore, the inhabitants supply the want of bread by the use of dried fish, while the rest make a kind of bread from the bark of trees, mixed with a small portion of oatmeal. Straw likewise, reduced to powder, is frequently made to answer the same purpose. It is unfortunate that the cultivation of potatoes, for which the soil is well adapted, is but little encouraged among them. The Salmon-fishery is also very productive in the town just mentioned, of which article they vend annually near 500 tons. The *Antyllis-vulneraria*, Linn. is here recommended as an excellent food for sheep. They eat it with great avidity, as hay, and the seeds boiled with branches of the juniper-tree, and mixed with the water that is given them, is considered as a very agreeable and wholesome drink for them. Besides these, many other curious and instructive articles render the perusal of this volume peculiarly interesting, and will undoubtedly contribute to establish the character of the work.

Stockholms posten.

ART. 61. *Strödda Samlingar utur Naturkunnigheten til den heliga Skrifts uplysning. Femte Flokkan af S. Oedman, 1792. 111. pp. in 8vo. pr. 9 Schill. sp. Upsala.—Miscellaneous Collections respecting Natural History, tending to illustrate the Holy Scripture, by S. Oedman. 5 part. Upsal. 1792.*

This new volume contains observations on, 1. בכרים. *Camelus Dromedarius* L. so called on account of their comparatively great speed in travelling. They will perform a journey of between 32 and 40 miles in a day. When at rut, they are exceedingly violent and unmanageable; for which reason the Jews are compared to them, on account of their disposition to idolatry. Jer. ii. 24. 2. זאב *Canis lupus* L. The Wolf. In the northern parts of Asia more especially, they often commit great ravages among the sheep. Hezek. xxii. 27. What the lxx. in Habacuc and Zephaniah render the wolves of Arabia, are properly Jackals, whose depredations take place chiefly during the night. In Zeph. iii. 3. Lions and Wolves are brought together; the Jackals run down the prey, which the Lions devour, leaving them the bones only. 3. כלב *the Dog*. Useful and necessary, as this animal really is, to the inhabitants of the East; he is, however, considered by them as an unclean beast. Levit. xxii. 31. Tob. xi. 9. Matth. xv. 27. There is, notwithstanding no part of the world in which a greater number of them is kept than in the Levant, where, as they seldom belong to any particular master, even legacies are often left for their general support. There are dogs likewise that cannot bark, agreeably to what is said, Isaiah lvi. 10. As they are so universally despised, the name of *Dog*, given to any one, is looked on as peculiarly opprobrious. Hence the Turks not only call the Franks *dogs*, but even, out of extreme complaisance to their superiors, frequently apply the term to themselves. That of a *dead dog*, is still a greater mark of contempt. 1 Sam. xxiv. 15. 2 Sam. ix. 8. 4. זיז *Capra ibex* L. the Wild-goat.

Mr.

Mr. O. thinks, that in Prov. v. 19. this animal is meant. 5. The den of Lions, Dan. vi. is illustrated from the accounts given of public dens of lions in Morocco and Meknes, in which Jews are now often confined, but from which they are generally delivered by other Jews, who are set to guard them. 6. *הרדד* *Ardea cinerea* L. should, where it occurs in scripture, be rendered the *heron*, as likewise, 7. *דוכיפת* is, in our author's opinion, the *Upupa epops* L. 8. 9. Additions to *נשר*, *Vultur barbatus* L. in the first, and *זלזל*, the Quail, in the 4th part. 10. *פיתון* *Coluber Lebetinus* L., a serpent, whose poison has the most dreadful effects, and which is not only by most philological writers, but likewise by the author of the vulgate, considered to be the *aspis* of the ancients. The *charming* of serpents, as it is called, by which their bite is rendered harmless, is here described. 11. *חולס* *Holcus Doehna* Fork. Hef. iv. 9. or *Holcus, paniculae ramis subternato verticillatis, patentibus, rudimentis florum sessilibus sub floribus fertilibus, aristatis*. This plant grows to the height of five yards, and is very common in Arabia. 12. *דוראן* *Atropa Mandragora* L. Gen. xxx. 14. Cant. vii. 14.; in the former of which passages, the fruit, as in the other, the flower is to be understood. The smell of this flower is particularly agreeable to the Eastern people, and its fruit, which possesses somewhat of an intoxicating or deleterious quality, is supposed likewise to assuage pain, and remove barrenness. This will account for Rachel's desire of them. 13. Continuation of the natural history of Arabia Petræa.

R U S S I A.

ART. 62. *Neue Nordische Beyträge, von Pallas, fünfter band.*—*New Memoirs of the North, by Pallas, 5th vol.* 343. pp. in 8vo. with cuts. Petersburg, 1793.

This volume is the fifth of the memoirs of the celebrated Pallas on the same subject, though it has likewise the title of *Neue Nordische Beiträge, erster band*, or the first volume of New Northern Memoirs. It begins with a relation by the late Mr. Müller of the voyages undertaken by the Russians in the Frozen Seas, on which nothing had hitherto been published. In 1765, the Empress had given orders to certain persons, to attempt a north-east passage through the Frozen-Sea into that of Kamtschatka, who were to proceed with this view as far northward as possible, and to direct their course between Greenland and Spitzbergen. The vessels employed in this expedition penetrated indeed as far as 80° of N. L., where they obtained considerable information from the people engaged in the whale-fishery, though they did not find the wished-for passage to the north-east of Europe. The Russian ships, therefore, did not reach so far northward by 40' as Capt. Phipps had done in 1773. In the midst of summer they experienced such a degree of cold, as froze their cordage, together with such storms and fogs, as rendered their navigation between these mountains of ice extremely dangerous. Mr. Tschitschagof, who commanded this expedition, is of opinion that the new masses of ice, attaching themselves to the old, and augmenting the volume in a continual progression, make it probable that the passage between
Spitzbergen

Spitsbergen and Greenland, becoming every day more confined, will, in process of time, be entirely obstructed, and so form an insurmountable barrier to all navigation, and the whale-fishery in those seas.

In the second article we have a description of a particular Chinese sponge of five different colours, called by the natives *Lingtſchi*, which their superstition leads them to regard as a preservative against death. The third explains the manner used by the orientals for dying cotton of a deep and permanent red, with common madder, as practised at Astrachan, together with a supplement on the art of dying other colours at that place. Some notices on the mythology of the ancient inhabitants of Courland, containing likewise an alphabetical list of their several deities, form the fourth article. In the fifth, we are presented with the journal of a voyage from Kamschatka to the north-west coast of America, by Mr. G. W. Steller, of which a very small portion only had hitherto been published. From the ignorance, timidity, and obstinacy of the Russian commander, this voyage, however, has added scarcely any thing to the stock of geographical knowledge.

The remaining articles contain an account of an unknown inscription, discovered in Siberia, at the distance of about eight miles from Sajanskoi Ostrog, to the left of the Jenisey, which Mr. Tychsen, of Rostock, fancying that he had observed in it some resemblance between these and the old Gothic or Celtic character, has, we think, without sufficient ground, pronounced to be Scythian; another of the biliamic method of embalming dead bodies; observations on the change of the softer parts of a dead body into a certain unctuous matter; the description of a mongrel breed of dogs at Moscow, the offspring of a black wolf and a bitch; an account of the Cricabal Turquoise, which is principally found in Cherasan, about the town of Pischapur, and of some remarkable fossils in Kamschatka and the neighbouring coasts, together with extracts of letters to the author from Irkutsk, Ochotzk, the Chersonesus Taurica, &c.

THE researches of M. de Luc on the subject of GEOLOGY, or the study of the Earth, being highly interesting to all lovers of science, and his system carrying even demonstrative evidence against those who delight to calculate a false antiquity to the world, inconsistent with the sacred records, we are happy to observe, that this able and experienced Philosopher has been employed, since the year 1790 in detailing the principles and the chief parts of that science, in letters to *M. de la Métherie*, which have successively appeared, and are still continued in the *Journal de Physique*. We should have been desirous, at all events, to gratify our readers with an account of this important system, but as M. de Luc himself has drawn up a summary of it, in Letters addressed to Professor Blumenbach, of Gottingen, inserted, in German, in the Gotha Journal, we shall avail ourselves of that advantage, and give it in the best manner, in the words (translated) of the Author himself.

GEOLOGICAL LETTERS,

Addressed to Professor BLUMENBACH.

LETTER I.

On the Phenomena characterizing the Causes that have formerly operated upon this TERRESTRIAL GLOBE; and particularly on those which fix the Date of the Origin of our present Continents.

SIR,

Windsor.

I HAVE not forgotten, that when I had the happiness of your company here, I laid myself under an obligation to send you the summary of our conversations on Geology; a promise which no other cause than want of time has hitherto withheld me from fulfilling.

You had read in the *Journal de Physique* the letters I have addressed to the editor, M. DE LA METHERIE, on this subject, so closely connected with your studies: and as we soon found that we agreed on many points, it was very easy for us to run over a very considerable field in very little time: by which means the different parts of my theory being brought more closely together, you better comprehended their connexion, and felt them with more force. It then occurred to you that I ought to publish an abstract of this theory, in which I should confine myself to the mere enunciation of those propositions, the proofs of which are established in my works; this, to persons versed in natural history and philosophy, would be sufficient; in others it might serve to excite the desire of employing their attention on this important subject.

1. *Geology* is principally distinguished from *Natural History*, which confines itself to the description and classification of the phenomena presented

presented by our globe in the three kingdoms of Nature, inasmuch as its office is to connect those phenomena with their causes. It embraces, therefore, the whole extent of what we can acquire of natural knowledge, since our observations on *the earth* are the true source of all that knowledge. Astronomers, for example, could have taught us nothing concerning the causes which operate in nature, merely determining, as Kepler did, the laws by which large bodies move through space: for if the cause of the fall of bodies on our globe had not conducted NEWTON to his theory of gravitation, we still should have been ignorant of the great laws of motion, the influence of which in nature is so general. In vain also would Herschel more and more extend his great discoveries on the resemblances of other planets to the earth; no knowledge could be drawn from thence, had not our studies on the earth given rise to Natural History, Chemistry, Statics, and thereby to certain great traits in the history of our Globe, which, by analogy, may be transferred to them. In vain, above all, would *light* have given us knowledge that an universe exists; this great assemblage of bodies would have been mute to us, as to its causes, had not the progress of observations and experiments upon our globe, discovered to us, in *light* itself, a substance capable of various combinations with other substances; and one without which all the other causes of the *chemical affinities*, those causes which, in the greatest part of the operations on these globes, have the most considerable influence, would be totally without effect. Such then is that Geology, which is not merely nominal; it consists, as I have said, in the knowledge of the causes which have acted, and still act upon this earth; and thus it is that Geology embraces all the knowledge we can gain of nature. To *Geology*, therefore, I have directed all my studies, and all my researches, and yet, Sir, I will endeavour, in the course of only a few letters, to retrace to you the whole theory of that science which I have thence deduced.

2. *Why has the Earth any Mountains?*—Such is the question from which I shall here set out, as, in my own private researches, which have never been intermitted, I set out from it 40 years ago: and, before I can resolve this question, I shall have run through the whole field of natural knowledge, as far as I am master of it.

3. *Why are there Pyramids in Egypt?*—This is a question which the antiquarian puts to himself, with some hope of finding the solution, because he sees some data to set out from: now the whole path he traces in his researches on these edifices, marks out that of the *Geologist* on the subject of our mountains, and of our continents, the bases that support them.

4. The entire mass of our continents is composed of *strata*, similar in this respect to the regular courses of stones in our buildings. A succession of *strata* indicates a succession of time for their formation; and the change from one species of stratum, to another species placed upon it, indicates a change of cause. Thus is the mass of our continents the product of successive operations, during which the producing causes have undergone successive changes.

5. We see, moreover, that many of these strata contain the remains of animals; and that in some successive strata these organized
bodies

bodies are of different species. By this we judge, that some considerable length of time was necessary for the formation of these strata; both on account of the succession of individuals of the same species of animals in some of them, and also on account of the change of species, in the same places where the former are buried.

6. By much the greater part of the organized bodies, found in our strata, consists of the remains of marine animals, and some of these are even found in all the classes of strata, which contain other kinds of bodies, not belonging to the mineral kingdom: so that all these strata have been formed under *the waters of the sea*. Nevertheless, these other bodies, foreign also to the mineral kingdom, are remains of terrestrial animals and vegetables. Whence proceeds this mixture of terrestrial and marine bodies? Here is another characteristic of the causes which have operated within this period.

7. It is in these *Pyramids* which rise upon our plains (namely, the Mountains) that we see more clearly the succession of the strata; and there we discover that those which contain organized bodies, rest against others, which must have lain originally very deep, and which contain no vestige of these bodies. There was then a time when, according to all appearance, our globe did not contain any of the organized bodies at present known; and it was in that time that these first strata were formed, which are chiefly observable towards the centre of the great chains of Mountains, and to which our observations, with respect to times past, are limited. It was not till after the formation of these strata that any organized bodies existed, first in the sea, afterwards on the land; and their succession in our strata points out to us thus, a certain succession of periods in their history, intimately connected with the formation of these strata.

8. When we go back to times past, by the assistance of what may be discovered in the edifices raised by men, we employ ourselves chiefly in attending to their structure; as to the materials, we know their general origin; that they have been taken from some of our strata. The case is not the same with the edifice of our continents; for we should be very backward in our knowledge of *Geology*, if we were unable to discover whence originate the materials of which those strata are composed; and at this knowledge we cannot hope to arrive, without having first collected all the circumstances which relate to them. Of these, the following is among the most important:

9. It is by considering the quantity of *marine bodies* contained in our strata, beginning from the surface, and proceeding to a very great depth, and by beholding the inferior substances, or which must have been so formerly, disposed also in strata, that we have concluded all these strata to have been formed within the sea. They ought not then to have any other inflexions than those which may be supposed to have belonged to a base on which these *deposits* might have been accumulated, preserving always their continuity and their parallelism. But all these strata are broken; great masses of them are evidently wanting in some places where formerly they must have been, and those which remain are visibly subverted in a very considerable degree. It is by this disorder only, that we are ap-

prised

prised of their existence, and that we are made acquainted with their various classes; for if they had not suffered fractures and displacings, as we could not then have seen directly any, except those by which the rest are covered, and as our means of penetrating the surface are very limited, we could have known them only to a very inconsiderable depth.

10. Here then appears the reason why, to the *Geologist*, mountains become the first object of attention. It is by means of these we learn what are the strata, even to a very great depth, which the loose soil of our plains envelopes; because we see, in different parts of these eminences, the vertical sections of immense piles of strata, on the summit of which we find some, that in other places are situated much lower, and even buried under the surface of the soil. These sections are discovered not only in the exterior parts of mountains, but in the interior: in the former, we ask ourselves what is become of the great mass of strata, of which these must infallibly be only part? in the latter, beholding these sections on the two sides of the valleys, we ask ourselves also, whither has that portion of the strata been conveyed, by which this space was filled? In other places, the same strata which we had observed toward the upper part of certain vertical sections, form the external face of mountains, where they present themselves in a very inclined position. Their section is found on the summit of the mountain, where we see them leaning one against the other: frequently they are thus divided into several ranges of eminences, the horizontal dimension of which is determined by the thickness of the mass of strata. In this very strange arrangement, the strata of different kinds, which in other places are seen one upon another, are found in distinct ranges of eminences, formed of those substances separately, and placed one before another, with their sections on the summit, as if they had been turned by violence, after having been broken throughout the whole thickness of their strata; those which were the uppermost, having slipped down the external part. In the great chains of mountains, the strata, which originally were the lowest, approach the nearest to the centre of the chain, and have their section raised to the greatest height. There we observe, on each side of the chain, those strata which contain organized bodies, leaning in several ranks against other strata of various classes, which have no such contents: the class of these strata which should be the lowest, as having been formed the first, (that is, the Granite) predominates in the central line of the chain, where it presents only vast ruins, in the different masses of which the strata are found in every degree of inclination, but principally in a situation almost vertical, exhibiting the most irregular fractures.

11. Thus instructed on the nature of the strata in the mountains, and returning then to the hills and to the plains, the *Geologist* there remarks a disorder which had not before struck him: the features are there of less magnitude than in the mountains, they are more veiled by new strata, which are spread over the ruins of the former, but they are still of the same kind. The strata of all classes are there found broken, overturned, disordered; so that the monuments

of the causes by which the materials composing the mass of our continents were produced, are every where intermingled with symptoms of the causes by which their first arrangement was destroyed. Our continents, in a word, have been built up stratum by stratum at the bottom of the sea, then reduced to ruins; and, to complete the grandeur of the phenomenon, these ruins now stand above the level of the sea.

12. Such is the chaos which the Geologist is called upon to explain, in the midst of which he must proceed, as the antiquary would among the ruins of Palmyra: it is by taking advantage of the knowledge he has of human architecture, and of the variations which, in various times, it has undergone, that the antiquary determines times, and assigns causes, in their reference to the monuments of human industry. The Geologist, in like manner, must study the general means employed by nature in her operations, and what are the changes which they may have undergone from the changes of circumstances, that he may be able to decide on times and causes, in those monuments of the great succession of natural events which our globe presents to his observation. Here, moreover, it is necessary that he should have recourse to the general collection of facts carefully observed, and of laws certainly discovered in the study of nature; that is, to all that is most certain in natural history, and physical science.

13. Time was one of the indefinite agents, to which Geologists were used to assign the origin of our continents, as arising out of the sea; by means of that, they thought they could make up for the feebleness or the indeterminate nature of the operating causes; without, however, pointing out, in any case, a single determinate effect produced within a given space of time. It was necessary at least to seek for some fixed date in the course of those great phenomena; and since the greatest consists in this, that our continents, formerly beneath the waters of the sea are now above them, it was necessary at the first to examine, whether we could not discover the time which has elapsed, since the sea has ceased to overspread their general surface. Behold, then, the most essential point which I have determined in my *History of the Earth and of Man*; you, Sir, know that I have demonstrated, from phenomena of different classes, perfectly clear and determined, that our continents are of very little antiquity: which truth has also been acknowledged by two celebrated Geologists, M. M. de Saussure, and de Dolomieu, whose observations, no less precise than numerous, have so much enriched the science of Geology; and to whom we owe also some great traits of light on the ancient monuments of our globe, and on the causes by which they were produced. I might, therefore, here assume, as an acknowledged truth, that our continents are of a date of very small antiquity; which at one blow overturns all the systems of Geology, in which slow causes, acting for a succession of innumerable ages, were employed to explain their formation: but, as some of the phenomena which demonstrate the error of these systems, serve at the same time as steps by which we can trace back the causes

that are past, I shall select two out of this class, on which I shall employ the remainder of this letter.

14. It is remarkable that the phenomena, of which I am about to speak, are the very same on which the greatest stress had been laid in assigning to our continents an immense antiquity; which circumstance will give me occasion to point out in what manner observations were formerly made, and on what foundations systems were constructed. The first of the phenomena, of which I shall speak, is that of *the bones of Southern animals*, which are found buried in our countries. Here, in truth, if we must suppose that the animals, to which these bones belonged, lived on these very parts of our continents, such as they now are, it is hardly possible to assign any limit to the time that must have elapsed between that period and the present. For it is owing to a want of sufficient heat in our climates, that these animals cannot subsist in them; wherefore, when we speak of the actual causes, among which we cannot discern any thing announcing a tendency to any change of heat in these climates, the time necessary to produce this change would be as indeterminately immense, as is the distance of the fixed stars, for want of parallax. Consequently, as M. Bailly has already observed, when we consider that in Siberia has been found a carcase of a Rhinoceros, which had still a part of its skin entire, with the hair upon it, this mode of contemplating the phenomenon becomes absurd: but it is because it has been badly described that this error has arisen, into which M. Buffon, among others, has fallen; to prove which, I will produce a precise example.

15. You have seen, Sir, in my possession, two teeth of a Hippopotamus, part of the skull of an ox, fragments of the tusks of an elephant, and other bones of the same animal, found by Mr. Trimmer at Brentford, six miles from London. What an association of animals in an island of the northern sea! But let us consider in what situation these bones are found, not only in the spot we now speak of, but also in other places. They are in a stratum of sand, which extends, at different levels, throughout a great part of the island, in the South and in the East, and always upon strata of one certain species of pure clay, which are found either immediately below the former, or at a very small depth lower. These two classes of strata are broken, inclined, divided, like the strata of coal, and the other hard strata. In various parts of the island, and particularly in the vicinity of that where the bones above mentioned were discovered, this stratum of sand abounds with marine bodies, the stratum of clay below it always contains some, and above this sand are various other strata: the bones in question were found under these strata, at the depth of from 15 to 18 feet. In digging for the clay, which is used in making tiles and common pottery, similar specimens of bones have been found, in various parts of the island.

16. You see then in what consists the phenomenon of *the fossil bones of Southern animals* discovered in our countries; for its characteristic circumstances, which I have now traced, are general. I do not speak of the bones which are found in caverns, covered with stalactite;

stalactite; that is a different phenomenon, which I have explained in my fourteenth letter to the *Journal de Physique*: I speak only of bones, such as I have now mentioned, which are found in loose strata, forming the surface of the soil. In all countries where these have been found (at least as far as I am informed, and my knowledge on this subject includes not only England, but Italy and Westphalia) the same loose strata which contain these remains of terrestrial animals, include also bones of fish, and marine shells; besides which, by their extent, by their thickness, and all their other characters, they bear the certain marks of their formation by the sea; and I shall presently show that they could not have any other cause.

17. We are not called upon, from those facts, to explain the presence of these Southern animals in our countries, or to enquire how, and in what space of time, our climate has changed; but how, and since what time the sea has quitted our continents, and what change this revolution may have operated in the climate. I speak of a change of this latter kind, because it must be indispensibly admitted, if it be true that only a very inconsiderable time has elapsed since Elephants and Rhinoceroses lived in these parts of the globe, where we find the carcases of their species: now these very carcases themselves, as well as the marine bodies which are found in the same strata, begin to serve us as guides to ascertain that time. All these remains of animals are in loose strata, of different kinds, continually pervaded by the rain-waters, in which they are also perishing. The elephant's tusk, the fragments of which you saw in my possession, was nine feet in length; it was discovered whole, before any attempt was made to raise it; but, in doing that, it fell to pieces, having no more consistence than chalk. You know also that which is in the cabinet of M. André, at Hanover, taken out also in pieces from land traversed by the Weser; and the many other phenomena that there are, relative to the gradual perishing of terrestrial and marine bodies, buried together in our loose superficial strata. Nevertheless, these bodies are not yet destroyed, and they are even found in a degree of preservation which absolutely excludes every idea of a very great antiquity: for, in Russia, they have found a great many tusks of Elephants so well preserved, that they were capable of being used as ivory; besides the carcase of a Rhinoceros found in Siberia, and spoken of by M. Pallas, which still retained a part of its skin with the hair; and I have found also in these loose strata upon hills, some oysters which had the ligament of the hinge still soft, and other shells so well preserved, even in their colour, that they might have been supposed to be recently taken from the sea, though some were of a species no longer found but in the Indian seas.

18. We do not perceive in these loose strata, any sign of violent agitation in the water that produced them; they have been formed, like all the other strata, by deposits made at the bottom of a liquid, and all the extraneous bodies which they contain, were there inclosed: after which, by other causes, they have been broken and displaced. Thus we see then, without any doubt, that these remains of exotic animals, whether terrestrial or marine, were buried by the sea, in the
very

very places where they are found ; and that the retreat of the sea must have been made at a time very little anterior to the periods which we trace back by the monuments of human art. For these monuments of past natural causes would no longer subsist, if our continents were of extreme antiquity. It is then indubitable that the sea covered these countries which we inhabit, when the Elephant and Rhinoceros lived here on some lands, doubtless islands ; and that, since that period, no great number of ages has elapsed : all which is perfectly independent of any explanation of the manner in which these things happened, being only an immediate deduction from the facts.

[*To be continued.*]

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

A very splendid work is preparing by Sir Richard Worley. It is an account of his travels in Turkey, &c. ornamented with a number of very valuable engravings. A small impression only will be printed, for Sir Richard's friends. Sir Richard, it seems, has been materially assisted by the Abbe Ennio Quirino Visconti of Rome. The work is divided into six classes, and contains 151 plates, among which are two, of extraordinary excellence, of Sophocles and Alcibiades.

The fifth volume of the Biographia Britannica, containing a considerable number of new lives, is ready for publication.

The second volume of Gough's Sepulchral Monuments is also in great forwardness.

A curious publication may also soon be expected, in two volumes, royal octavo, "The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," by Winton, with dissertations and a vocabulary, by Mr. Macpherson.

In a few weeks Mr. Maurice, of whose interesting work we gave an account in our first and second numbers, will publish the first part of Vol. II. of the Indian Antiquities. This publication will describe the Pagodas, and Physical Theology of India.

The public may soon expect observations on human and on comparative Parturition, by Dr. Bland.

Mr. Chamberlain continues his "Fac Similes," for so they most truly are, of Holben's heads in the King's collection. We understand that the judicious accounts annexed, of the persons they represent, are by Mr. Lodge of the Herald's Office.

Dr. Rowley's Medical Works are nearly ready for publication.

Imported lately,

Schmiedel, Icones Plantarum, et Analyses Partium æri incisæ, et vivis Coloribus insignitæ. Fifty plates of this work have been published at Nuremberg, and 50 more are intended.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. A. W. Gl. of Birmingham, is entitled to our thanks for his friendly hint on the subject of our third number; but if he will consult the passage again, he will find he had mistaken the sense of it.

We have received a very candid and dispassionate letter from the author of *Simple Facts*, and are perfectly ready to acknowledge that the errata of her book ought to have been consulted, before the apparent mistake in geography was mentioned as a fault. Nothing can be more repugnant to our feelings than the commission of such an injustice, or any thing more congenial to them than the fair and open acknowledgement of the oversight.

If we could by any means understand the letter signed H. Allen, we should be happy to comply with the request it contains.

H. B. may be assured that we shall attend to his ingenious suggestions.

To our very friendly correspondent who transmitted to us a valuable critique on a Law-Book, we return our thanks, but inform him, that our general rule is not to insert any article without knowing from what quarter it comes.

An article sent to us, on the pamphlet of *Timothy Tar-barrel*, is laid by for another reason. The book had already been noticed in our Review. We are ready to return it if desired.

The hint of *Sowerbiensis* is kind, and corresponds with our own opinion; it will probably be adopted at the commencement of our next volume.

THE
BRITISH CRITIC,

For NOVEMBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *The Dance of Death, painted by H. Holbein, and engraved by W. Hollar. London. Small Quarto. 1l. 1s. Edwards.*

A REPRESENTATION of death, in the act of leading all ranks and conditions of men to the grave, was a favourite subject with many celebrated artists in the middle centuries. The most ancient of these now remaining is in the church-yard, formerly belonging to the Convent of Dominicans, at Basil, in Switzerland. The author and designer of this is unknown: it has been ascribed to Hans Bok, but Schenitzer proves this to be impossible. It has often been repaired and renewed. A specimen of this kind also is to be seen at Lucerne, and it is exceedingly probable that most of the larger and more eminent churches had originally similar ornaments. A death's dance was, till very lately, to be seen in Hungerford Chapel, in the cathedral at Salisbury; the remains of one are yet found at Hexham, in Northumberland. Hilscher, in a tract printed at Dresden in 1705, has noticed dances of death at Dresden, Annaberg, Leipzig, and Berne. All these perhaps derived their origin from a kind of religious dance, invented by the clergy, in the course of which every one in his turn disappeared, to show that none could possibly escape death. This can be traced as far back as 1424. The following lines from the author of *Pierce Plowman*, who wrote in 1350, are probably an allusion to a pageant of this kind:

R

“ Death

“ Death came drivynge after, and all to dust passed
 Kynges and Kayfers, Knightes and Popes,
 Learned and lewde, he ne let no man stande
 That he hitte even, he never stode after.
 Many a lovelie ladie and lemmans of knights
 Swonned and swetted for sorow of deathes dyntes.”

The art of printing and engraving caused many of these pageants to be circulated, particularly in the Breviaries and Missals. At length, in 1538, there appeared a book at Lyons, printed by Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel, adorned with forty-one beautiful engravings, delicately cut in wood, and superior to every thing that had before been seen. The original title was, “*Les simulachres et historiees faces de la mort, autant elegamment pourtraictes que artificiellement imaginées.*” In the various editions which subsequently appeared, this title was changed. It was simply denominated *Imagines mortis*, or *Les images de la mort*; but it is more universally known by the appellation of Holbein's Dance of Death.

It is clear, however, says the writer of the preface to the work before us, from which we have extracted the substance of the preceding account, that Holbein did not invent these subjects. The original painter did not, it seems, live to finish his designs. Holbein, however, did most certainly paint a death's dance, not only in Switzerland, but upon the walls of the palace at Whitehall, which was consumed by fire in 1697. Holbein might probably invent *some* of the subjects of the first dance of death, but it is certain that the cuts to all were executed by Hans Lützelburger Formschneider, in Basil. Holbar's prints were published in 1651. It has been supposed that he copied them from the original cuts to the work, which appeared in 1555, but this supposition is erroneous; he had probably before him both the sets of wooden cuts, or must have copied the paintings at Whitehall.

The plates have been but little used, and the impressions now published are given without the least alteration.

The plates which adorn this elegant volume are remarkably clear and distinct, and the publication seems to have been presented to the world by some accomplished friend to the arts, without the usual parade of title, or invitation of advertisement.

To every cut is prefixed a concise but satisfactory explanation. The following may serve as a specimen of this part of the work.

The fourth cut represents the fulfilling of the curse on our first parents. Adam is digging, Eve nursing her child, and spinning, &c.

"The fulfilling of the Curse.

IV.

Adam tilling the earth, assisted by Death. In the back ground is Eve, suckling her first-born son, and holding at the same time a distaff. From this manner of treating the subject by the old painters, seems to have originated the saying

When Adam delv'd, and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?

It is also to be found in many other languages."

The volume concludes with "The Dance of Macaber," of which we shall extract a brief account from the author's introduction. Macaber was a German poet, of whom, we believe, Fabricius gives some account. He wrote some verses on the ancient pageant of Death, which we have mentioned above, and his production was translated into Latin and French. From this last language it was translated into English by our countryman John Lydgate, at the request of the chapter of St. Paul's, to be inscribed under the painting of the Dance of Death in their cloister.

Lydgate's translation is neither literal nor complete. He has omitted some things, and supplied others. Stowe mentions both the painting and Lydgate's verses; Machaber he calls Machabrey. This work of Lydgate's is so curious, and at the same time so scarce, that we think our insertion of its singular title, with an extract from his verses, will be acceptable to our readers.

"The Daunce of Machabree, wherein is lively expressed and shewed the state of Manne. And how he is called at uncertayne tymes by DEATH, and when he thinketh least thereon. Made by Dan John Lydgate, Monke of S. Edmunds Bury."

THE PROLOGE.

O ye Folkes hard hearted as a Stone,
Which to the World have all your advertence,
Like as it should ever lasten in one,
Where is your Wit, where is your Providence?
To seen aforne the sodayn violence
Of cruel Death, that be so wise and sage,
Which slayeth, alas! by stroke or pestilence,
Both young and old of low and high parage.
Death spareth nought, low ne high degree,
Popes, Kings, ne worthy Emperors,
When they shine most in felicity,
He can abate the freshnes of her flours,
Her bright Sun clippen with his shours
Make them plunge fro her sees lowe,
Mauger the might of all these Conquerours,
Fortune hath them from her whele ythrow.

It finishes thus :

Out of the French I drough it of intent,
 Not word by word, but following in substance,
 And from Paris to England it sent,
 Only of purpose you to do pleasance.
 Have me excused, my name is John Lidgate,
 Rude of language, I was not borne in France,
 Her curious Miters in English to translate
 Of other tong I have no suffisance.

ART. II. *Letters from France, containing a great Variety of interesting and original Information concerning the most important Events that have lately occurred in that Country, and particularly respecting the Campaign of 1792.* Vol. III. and IV. 12mo. 6s. Robinsons.

WHEN a young lady writes, with dogmatical decision, upon subjects which have divided the sentiments of the best, wisest and most experienced of mankind, we think it by no means detracts from our gallantry, or good humour, if we confess it to be our opinion that she might easily have been occupied in better and more suitable employments. We are impressed as much as ever with the ingenuous sprightliness of youth, and are very willing to allow for its enthusiasm; but the prospect which Europe at this period presents, is much too awful for us to allow the false and unsubstantial reasonings of an ill-placed ardour to pass unnoticed, and without censure. Indeed our feelings of duty would induce us to comment on the publication before us with some degree of severity, had we not some reason to suppose that the writer already experiences the disastrous effects of that licentiousness which deluded her under the fair aspect of Liberty, and that she may now be languishing in hard captivity among those, whose advocate she has hitherto been at the expence of reason, truth and justice. We are nevertheless ready to confess, that we discover a considerable degree of talent in Miss Williams, and qualities from which we might have expected more agreeable fruits than can be gathered from this, or her preceding publications on a similar subject. Our office, and our inclination, alike will prompt us to render her ample justice; and the reader may be assured, from our assertion, that in these two volumes he will find a considerable portion of amusement. We should premise, that the part which the pen of Miss Williams has supplied, does not amount to more than a half of what she now publishes, the greater part by

by far of the first and the concluding pages of the second volume being from another hand. We will endeavour, according to our usual mode, to represent concisely, and yet comprehensively, the contents of these letters from France.

The first is dated from Paris, Jan. 25, 1793, a week stained by one of the blackest crimes which has disgraced the history of the world. Miss Williams, although she does not speak of the king's murder with that warmth of indignation which one might naturally expect from her youth, her sex, and the proximity of her situation to the melancholy scene, yet does not fail to hurl, with becoming dignity, the fury of her noble anger against the *Commune Provisoire de Paris*; these demagogues, who, to use her own expression, have committed more crimes than despotism itself would have achieved in ages!—these execrable wretches, who by their murders of the 2d and 3d of September, have impressed too deep a blot upon their nation ever to be effaced. The writer seems to acquiesce in the idea which all Europe has received, that the terrors of these bloody nights may be imputed to the detestable triumvirate of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat. Though, if we may be allowed to add our own suggestions also, there appears reasonable ground to presume that Santerre was far from innocent. It was indeed a noble triumph of a ferocious banditti in arms over helpless women, priests in dungeons, and men in chains! This letter, in a spirited manner, relates the contest for power betwixt the Mountain and the Girondists. We all know how this has terminated: in a manner which justifies our expectation of other factions with like bloody endings.

Letters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the remaining part of the former or 3d volume, are employed in giving a recital of the campaign of 1792. These are doubtless entertaining, and are said to be written by an Englishman, who, from curiosity, or other motives, was induced to follow the French army in their career of victory, after the expulsion of the allies from the French territories. We do not know that they contain many anecdotes or facts with which the generality of our readers are not acquainted, except perhaps that the famous song of *Ca Ira* originated from an expression of Dr. Franklin's, and that the Duke of Brunswick's ill success may in a great degree be imputed to his neglecting to seize the pass of St. Menchoud. We meet with various instances of incorrect writing in these letters, and in particular at p. 49. Dumourier is said to have attempted *the impossible*. Such mere Gallicisms frequently occurring in the narrative, give it a good deal the air of having been translated from the French, and rather too literally. As to what the author says of the plunder and cruelty which

marked the track of the allied army, we know very well that in times of war, such accusations may be, with too much truth and justice, urged by both parties. We have but to look at the public letters of Dumourier after the French obtained possession of Brabant, to be satisfied that the French were very prompt to retaliate for all injuries they might previously have received, and certainly did not impress their new friends with any vast ideas of their self-denial or generosity.

We may be allowed, in some degree, to doubt of the entire authenticity of the dialogue, described at p. 127, between the Duke of Brunswick and the French General Galbaud. That it was so represented to the author, we pretend not to deny; but it still carries something on the face of it, which inclines us to exclaim, *credat Judæus!* We cannot but point out to censure the following affected sentence, p. 150, speaking of the French character, the author says, "The effeminacy of the Sybarite, with which we have hitherto represented them, has been charged alternately into Roman firmness, and Tartarean ferocity." It may be asked, whether the writer meant to derive the concluding epithet from *Tartar*, the nation, or *Tartarus*, hell? the construction points to the former, but the termination denotes the latter, and the sense undoubtedly admits it. The following story is much too remarkable not to be inserted.

"When we had exhausted our store of communication, we took leave of each other; and, after every one else had retired, and nothing was heard but the pelting of the rain, which seemed descending in torrents, and blasts of wind mixed with thunder, to which the hoarse sound of falling waters at a slight distance was a continued accompaniment, I sat down to write for an hour, having but little inclination to sleep. It was past midnight when I arose to fasten my door; but found to it neither bolt nor lock. I should have paid but little attention to this circumstance at any other time, having travelled for some years in France without feeling any cause for apprehension; but our local situation gave me a momentary uneasiness. Seeing a light through the crevice of a door at the end of a gallery, and supposing it to be that of the servant of the house, from whom I might procure some means of securing our apartment, I went thither, and on my approach was struck with the sound of voices speaking in loud whispers, as if fearful of being overheard. Curiosity led me to listen, when I found them conversing on the route they should pursue in the morning, which they seemed to discuss with some warmth. A variety of oaths mingled in this conversation, all of which, from the jargon they spoke, I could not well understand; but that which I half comprehended appeared to me alarming and frightful. At length I heard a woman, who was approaching the door where I stood, say distinctly, "that she was obliged to stab him twice before she could kill him; that he begged earnestly for his life; and that something which he wore, but
which

which I did not well understand, had rendered it difficult to dispatch him." The answer to this I could not distinctly hear, but it appeared to convey some remark on the deed with a reference to another murder. I knelt down, and looked through the crevice from which the light proceeded, and my alarm was not a little heightened, when I saw displayed on the table shirts and waistcoats torn and bloody, which the woman was examining during this conversation. I listened still, and was confirmed beyond all possibility of doubt, from the continuance of their discourse, that it was a troop of murderers, of unexampled audacity in the commission of their crimes, as they carried about with them the most unequivocal marks of their guilt, and were so little careful in the concealment: but what appeared to me strange was, that, during the space of near half an hour, no word escaped them, by which I could conjecture that they meant to take, as I had no doubt they would, our lives and property under their protection. Concluding, however, that this had been before discussed and settled, I withdrew to my chamber to consider what conduct we had best pursue in a situation so extremely critical. I recollected seeing on our entrance four men and a woman in one part of the kitchen, at the fire of which I staid for a few minutes to warm myself; and, though lately accustomed to see strange figures, I could not help observing, that there was something singularly ferocious in their visages, particularly in that of the woman, whose haggard look discovered symptoms, as I then thought, of intoxication, and whose handkerchief was stained in two or three places with blood. I remarked also, that they considered us and our baggage with more than usual attention as we passed, and seemed cautiously silent whilst we remained near them. Recovering from the surprize into which this discovery had thrown me, I had resolved on finding the mistress of the house; but it struck me that she might be more acquainted with the profession of her guests than she ought; and that an application to her at that moment would only increase the danger. What led me to form this opinion was her excessive courtesy, which I was not at this moment sufficiently candid to set down to any other account than that of finding the readier means of betraying us. I was confirmed in this conjecture, when I descended softly into the kitchen, and found the key taken from the door, which was doubly locked. I returned again into my chamber, and opened the shutters and the casement; but, from the pitchy darkness, could form no opinion of the height from the ground, which I fancied to be considerable; and it would have been difficult also to have wrested the bars, as we had no weapon of sufficient strength. I deliberated another moment; and the recollection of a thousand frightful stories only served to increase my apprehensions. Again I crept to the door of these murderers; but all now was silence. I retreated again to my chamber; and, after having reflected that there were no means of resistance, or hopes of escape, I determined on demanding from the hostess what she knew of her inmates, and acquainting her with my own discoveries. A moment of returning virtue assured me, that I had accused her unjustly; and I began to flatter myself, that cruelty and death could not lurk under a form which we had found so engaging: for, though she had been a widow

widow for some years (as she gave us a long detail of her own history), she was still young and beautiful. Leaving, therefore, my companion asleep, and whom I did not wish to awaken, because I knew that he could afford, by his advice, no means which I had not previously pursued, and his terrors could only have increased my own, I put off my boots, and stalked along to a flight of stairs at the end of the passage, to which I had attended her when she left us. This led me to another passage; and I had flattered myself that I had found her chamber, when the wind through a broken casement extinguished my candle, and left me in profound darkness. I groped around, but could not find the door, but I found the window, and opened it. A flash of lightning at the instant discovered the impossibility of reaching the ground unhurt; and the storm was still increasing. I leaned on the window for a few minutes; the village clock struck one; and its nearness gave me some little comfort, though I found that the wind had favoured the sound. The lightning became more frequent, and its glare directed me to the door I sought. Listening at it, I heard nothing but deep sighs, which appeared to proceed from some one who was suffering: I attempted to open it, when a man's voice convinced me that I had mistaken the room. I groped my way back with difficulty, passing still before this dreadful den, where I could hear nothing but the hard-drawn breath of those who slept, which gave me farther assurance. As I approached my chamber, my fears led me to imagine that it had been visited. I saw, indeed, no light, but, listening for a moment, I heard distinctly the footsteps as of a person without shoes: it was not my fellow-traveller, for I heard him breathe. I took out my knife, and grasped the candlestick; for a small pistol I had in my pocket was useless from being unloaded. It appeared to me as if the person had concealed himself; for I heard no farther motion, and a transient view across the room, from the light of the embers, which discovered nothing, seemed to favour my conjecture. I leaned against the wall, and could proceed no farther, for my agitation almost overcame me. All the horror of our situation rushed on my mind—in a frontier country, professedly under no law but that of force, and alternately in the power of enemies, and friends as savage often as enemies—in a solitary house, where every thing was terrific—with murderers at my door, and even, as I apprehended, in my chamber—with no means of defence against the expected attempt, and no hopes left of escaping it, I gave *ourselves* up for lost, and was resolved to await the event without any farther exertion. I remained in this state of despair for a few minutes, when I resolved on awakening my fellow-traveller, and called to him from the door of the chamber, which I had not yet entered. He was too wearied to be awakened; but the object of my immediate terror leaped from the opposite bed, and came towards me: it happily proved to be the house dog, who, finding that I had left the door open in my descent to the kitchen, had taken possession of my bed. I found some protection in his company; and, after kissing him, re-lighted my candle, and went again in search of the mistress, whose chamber, in my first attempt, I had passed, not observing a little passage on my right which led to it. I advanced, and, conjecturing that I had been successful, lifted

lifted up the latch softly, and entered. She was in a profound sleep, which I took for a good omen, and sat down by her bedside, deliberating whether I should awake her. The glare of the light, which I held close to her face, to examine, whilst she had not the power of dissimulation, whether it was that of a murderer's, of which, after minute observance, I could not find a trace, awoke her. She started, and, I believe, for some moments attributed my visit to very different motives from those which brought me thither. I favoured her mistake, though so injurious to my *loyalty*, till I found that I might safely communicate to her all my apprehensions; and you may judge of the relief I obtained, when she informed me, that, though the objects of my suspicions were occasional murderers, yet we were not the game they pursued. They were, she said, a party of ruffians, who follow armies to plunder the dead; and who, paying tribute to those whose office it is to bury the slain, often put to death the wounded to have a legal claim on what they possess. The booty which the woman had exhibited, when she mentioned the murder which caught my ear, was taken from an Austrian officer whom she killed; and I found that the dispute which I had attended to arose from a difference of opinion, whether their route should be in the direction of the army of Flanders, from which they hoped a more profitable harvest, or that to which they at present belonged." Vol. I. p. 188, &c.

The sixth letter describes the siege of Lille by the Austrians. The author was informed that it was the occupation of children to run after the bombs, and take out the fuses, to prevent the explosion. "This was sometimes the occupation of children, who, in crying *Vive la Nation*, which they believed to have the force of a charm, had soon lost the sense of danger. All these operations were made without *the slightest confusion*, and generally in singing patriotic airs." If fifty or sixty thousand red hot balls could fall in a city so populous as Lille *without the slightest confusion*, all we can say is, that the inhabitants are a most wonderful people.

At p. 230, &c. we meet with a description of the battle of Gemappe. Concerning this the author says, "The loss of the enemy Dumourier computed at four or five thousand; that of the French, at nine hundred, both killed and wounded. The numbers," he adds, "*I have reason to believe were more equal.*" On this we shall only remark, that we have reason to believe so too.

The third volume concludes with extracts from the correspondence of Dumourier with the War Minister, in which the character of that vain but enterprising man is materially developed. From this correspondence it appears, that he himself had no expectation of success in Holland but by a coup de main, and that his coadjutors Miranda and Valence gave him little assistance, or even encouragement. The letters

written by the friend of Miss W. are, we repeat it, entertaining; but they abound with many affected expressions, and lean so very strongly to the side of French politics, as to disqualify the writer, in our opinion, for the office of a correct and impartial historian.

The fourth volume opens with a prophecy; which, we are sorry to say, the event has falsified. Marie Antoinette, says our author, is in no danger of sharing the fate of her husband. That fate, however, she has shared, and the deed has inscribed a page of infamy in the volume of French history, which no chemic power can efface. Her trial, such as it was, excites our scorn and horror; her sufferings, our tears; her dignified behaviour, our everlasting admiration. Of the charges brought against her, not one was substantiated; and let it be remembered, that of the affair of the necklace, of which her enemies so long made a handle, not a word was mentioned, though every paper and document was at their command.

Miss W., without any reserve, condemns the unhappy Louis. The evidence of his guilt, she says, is clear. To what evidence she may, from her local situation, have had access, we pretend not to determine, but history will certainly require something more unequivocal than this lively young lady's unqualified assertion.

We learn, from this narrative, some new incidents relative to this horrid execution, in particular that the king, till the last fatal moment, expected an insurrection of the populace in his favour, and that his confessor encouraged him in these vain hopes. To us this seems very improbable; how should this be known? the confessor would hardly acknowledge it; and how else could it be ascertained? We are told too that on the scaffold he entreated to be led before the Convention, as he had secrets to reveal of importance to the state, and that some of the Guards who heard his declaration, cried Yes, let him go to the Convention; others said No. All these emotions, however, if any such there were, which seems extremely improbable, were soon terminated by the execrable Santerra, who called to the executioner to do his office.

It is asserted in p. 49, that after the sacrifice of Louis on the altar of Equality, more than twenty thousand emigrants had found means to return to Paris. But vigilant as those in power have systematically proved themselves against individuals of this description, we feel some difficulty in admitting this assertion without correlative proof. The second letter of this volume concludes with a character of Marat, to the truth of which all Europe has assented.

It was with the greatest reluctance, says this young lady,

p. 90, that France beheld *us* (we presume she means the people of England,) in the list of its foes. Does Miss W. really believe this? Were the pacific intentions of that insatuated people towards *us*, vindicated by their sending emissaries hither to circulate their wild doctrines? By their welcoming, with open arms, those turbulent spirits whom they knew to be obnoxious to our government, by their principles, or their crimes? We should be sorry to express ourselves with any thing like acrimony, but really our author seems to carry her complacency for her adopted friends, beyond the bounds of moderation, or of reason.

The conduct and desertion of Dumourier is explained with much vivacity and interest, from p. 90 to p. 119, and many incidents are introduced which serve to illustrate the character of that extraordinary man. The author has sometimes perplexed us by the use of the word *us*. In letters written in Paris, and with sentiments certainly not very favourable to the intended interpretation of the term *us*, it carries with it a kind of ambiguity, which will probably perplex others, as we confess it has *us*.

At p. 141 we meet with a passage, which we think proper to transcribe. Speaking of the French, Miss W. says, "presuming on the sincerity of the attachment to royalty, for which the destruction of thousands was then meditating, they imagined it might be considered as an equivalent, if they offered the Queen in exchange for those captives (the Deputies seized by Dumourier). I had little doubt, *at the time the offer was made*, but that it would have been thankfully accepted; and rejoiced that this unhappy woman was at length assured of her escape from the horrors which the Mountain savages had projected, and even prepared, at the fitted moment, to put into execution against her."

We Critics are a plain dealing people, and are apt sometimes to be thought very impertinent in asking for proofs. All we have to say to the above assertion is, that till we have something like proof, that such an offer was made, as the above paragraph mentions, we hope to be excused if we confess ourselves perfectly incredulous.

We select also, from p. 147, the following; at which, though we make no comment on it, we intreat permission to smile: "A century ago the spirit of persecution drove from France multitudes of its best and most industrious inhabitants, the Protestants; as the same spirit of fanaticism lately discovered in England by the "savages of Birmingham," against the *best informed and most valuable* of its citizens, the Dissenters, is likely to promote from thence a similar emigration."

Letter

Letter V, which concludes the fourth volume, is not written by Miss W. ; but we have no scruple in saying, that for hardihood of assertion, for superficial and inconclusive reasoning, we know not where to find its equal. It consists principally of an abuse of Mr. Burke, alike feeble and violent. But for Mr. Burke, says this candid and charitable observer, and his associates in France, Louis the 16th might now have reigned peaceably on his throne. Mr. Burke, when he found Mr. Pitt had gained the general confidence of the nation, looked out for an opportunity of making his peace with the court, and found it in the French Revolution. But to show how inconsistent our writer is with himself, the same Mr. Burke, who in p. 218 is said to have caused the ruin of Louis, is in p. 220 said only to have produced a *momentary effect* by his eloquence. Much mischief is imputed at p. 208 to the misrepresentations of our news-papers. No one it seems could form any adequate idea of the Revolution from English news-papers. The Morning Chronicle, however, it is said, comes near to form an exception, and owes its superiority to the *impartiality* and talents of its editors.

In recurring to Miss W., we cannot help expressing the most unaffected regret, both with respect to the dangers which may at present menace her tranquillity, and for the necessity which our duty has imposed of speaking with less complacency of her performance than we could have wished. We respect her talents, and believe her disposition to be very amiable ; but we have always deprecated the bias which has inclined towards those who have eventually proved themselves the enemies of order, and of virtue. If this young lady now suffers captivity in France, which we are informed is really the case, her own fate is the best commentary on the wild doctrines she has vindicated, and on the people to whom she has attached herself. She should, however, have known, that the freedom she has very imprudently allowed herself of censuring the persons actually in power, could not be taken with safety, under a government, which, though it proclaims liberty, is more despotic than any monarchy at this moment existing in Europe. The Mountain and the Jacobins will not suffer themselves to be censured with impunity, and these letters have the unfortunate quality of being dangerous to the writer as produced in France, and not likely to conciliate much favour or respect in the circulation they may obtain in England. If it be among the rights of women to discuss political subjects, it may be, in particular times and situations, a point of prudence not to exercise it.

ART. III. *The Natural History of British Insects; explaining them in their several States, with the Periods of their Transformations, their Food, Oeconomy, &c. together with the History of such Minute Insects as require investigation by the Microscope. The whole illustrated by coloured Figures, designed and executed from Living Specimens. By E. Donovan. 8vo. 18s. Rivingtons.**

LINNÆUS, in enumerating the various entomological publications which had made their appearance since the preceding edition of his own *Systema Naturæ*, mentions a work "*figuris bonis, descriptionibus inanibus.*" We do not think that if he had lived to the present day, he would have characterized the present publication in similar terms, yet the following description, which made its appearance in the first number, might have given some reason to apprehend it;

Phalæna Bucephala.
Buff-tip Moth.

"The delicate assemblage of beautiful down which cloath the upper wings of the Buff-tip Moth, is its chief recommendation; the history affords but little for observation, it is hatched from the egg in August, and in June following the fly is perfect.

Its beauty preserves it not from the race of birds who pursue it from necessity, or from an innate desire of cruelty and devastation; and whilst happy in its apparent security, ranging the plain to experience the pleasures of liberty, or to banquet in the nectareous profusion of the vegetable kingdom, he becomes a dupe to his happiness, his pleasures at once fully, and he falls an unresisting victim into the devouring jaws of death."

This is exactly the manner in which the departed Mr. Barbut used to write; whose work, however, is far inferior to the present, which certainly possesses the merit of very neatly engraved and well-coloured figures, and is only blemished by some of these injudicious attempts at an elevated style. We would, therefore, recommend it to the author to give in future plain descriptions, without attempting so high a flight. The passage was still more faulty when it first appeared, but has since been corrected.

* Every periodical work, excepting Magazines, seems in justice to demand the notice of a literary journal when it obtains the substance of a volume; on this plan we shall proceed, tho' contrary to established practice, and accordingly begin by noticing this beautiful work.

We

We should likewise be guilty of injustice to Mr. Donovan if we did not acknowledge that many of the descriptions are free from the failing above-mentioned, and we may add that they seem to improve in the course of the work.

The figures, as we have before observed, are, in general, neat and well-coloured. There appears, however, in some of the plates a sort of mismanagement relative to the position of the insect in its different states. Thus in plate 6, the *Chrysalis* of *Sphinx Filipendulæ* is placed in a situation in which it never could possibly appear, and is besides invested by a web such as it never makes. It is evident, therefore, that this figure at least must either have been framed from description, rather than from nature, or if really drawn from nature, that it has been strangely misrepresented.

Another very important objection, and which in a work of this nature is peculiarly unpleasing, is, that insects of the most widely discordant kinds are sometimes figured on the same plate. Thus in plate 43, we have *Papilio Hyale*, and *Meloe Proscarabæus*! The microscopic figure of the *Chrysis ignita* on plate 7, is eminently beautiful. The same may be said of *Phalæna Grossulariata*, plate 4; *Phalæna Salicis*, plate 30; *Papilio Iris*, plate 37; *Phalæna Prunaria*, plate 21; *Phalæna Caja*, plate 15 (in this plate, however, the larva is ill executed,) *Lucanus Cervus*, plate 13; *Phalæna Chrysothoræa*, plate 10, with many others, which might be particularized as very favourable specimens of this publication. The whole, with the restrictions above mentioned, we have no hesitation in pronouncing a work both elegant and useful.

As the life of an insect consists in general of several distinct stages, its history cannot be said to be truly known till all those have been made the subject of observation: and an author, who describes them for the instruction of the public, should, if possible, in every instance, bring these together in one plate. We are aware of the difficulty of doing this in many classes; nevertheless, it is a point that should be made, as far as may be practicable. In the Butterfly tribe, where the transformations are best known, we find Mr. Donovan usually observing this method; but in his account of the *Cicindela Campestris*, annexed to plate 12, and in other places, we observe that, though he describes the larva, he does not give any delineation of it. In some cases he has given another stage of an insect's life, in a plate subsequent to its first appearance, but the specimens for delineation should in general be completed for each insect, before its history or representation is undertaken. The author, it is evident, does generally propose this method to himself, and the only object of this observation

is to enforce adherence to it. As we have given one specimen of a faulty description, we shall conclude with another that is plain and good. Plate xiii.

“ L U C A N U S C E R V U S .

STAG BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clavated, compressed, pectinato-fissile. Maxillæ extended so as to resemble horns. Five joints in each foot.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

Head and thorax black. Shells dark brown. Horns resembling those of a Stag, forked at the end, a small branch near the middle on the inside, moveable. Shells plain.

The Stag-Beetle is the largest coleopterous insect we possess, but its size is insignificant, when compared with those of the same kind that inhabit hot countries or woodlands, as instanced in the *Scarabæus Hercules*, &c.

It is sufficiently distinguished in this country by the moveable maxillæ, or jaws, that project from the head; they are of a dark red colour; and though brighter in some specimens, are rarely of the beautiful coral appearance *Barbut* and other authors have described.

Coleopterous insects in general are endowed with amazing strength, and their arms are equally serviceable for the assault or defence. The antlers of this Beetle are carefully to be avoided by such as attempt to deprive it of liberty; with them it strips off the bark of oak trees, and attaches itself firmly to the trunk, thence extracting the liquor that oozes, with its tongue.

They are plentiful in June and July, in Kent and Essex, and in many other parts of Britain.

The females are known by their maxillæ being much shorter than those of the males; they deposit their eggs under the bark of old trees, either oak or ash, and the food of the larvæ, or grubs, is the internal substance of the trunk, first reduced to a fine powder; they undergo transformation in this cell, and force a passage through the bark when perfect Beetles.”

ART. IV. *Order before Anarchy; or, a Letter to a Friend: containing an Exposition of the Principles levelled by Paine, and others, at the Overthrow of the British Constitution. To which is added, an Appendix upon the Death of Louis XVI.* 8vo. 4s. Parsons.

THIS is a very long letter, and, as it appears to the reader, an anonymous letter; for the author's name is no where prefixed, subjoined, or introduced. But we well remember that

that the advertisements in the papers stated it to be the work of the Rev. J. Castley, of Jesus College, Cambridge; and the advertiser, doubtless, was duly authorized to issue that declaration. The letter amounts to a book, and not a small one, for it consists of 213 pages, besides the appendix; yet it is written with all the licence of the epistolary style, and contains many very odd things, though certainly also some good ones. Mr. Castley attacks his antagonist Paine with great and not unmerited contempt of his powers of reasoning, and knowledge of political science; and of his method of passing off his sophistries by the vehicle of a coarse jest; but he also fails occasionally, on his own part, through the desire of being witty, or brilliant. The following confused cluster of metaphors, comprised in terms which are partly bombastical, and partly improper, affords a strong proof of the latter species of failure, the former occurs too frequently to require exemplification. "The power of the million over the score establishes no principle of justice. If a book can be found to contain such principles as these, such a one is, *bonâ fide*, a code of mob law. It justifies the robber upon the road, and the pirate upon the ocean: such drugs, when administered, would be found to poison the fountain of society at the very spring; and, metamorphosed by their baleful influence, she would resemble the shrub in transatlantic regions, beneath whose umbrage there is no approach, *through fear of the deadly drop*." p. 21. The concluding expressions convey rather the idea of the modern contrivance for execution at Newgate, than any other definite sense; for whether the *drop* means, as we suppose, the deadly droppings from the tree, or the fatal fall of the person under the tree, is perfectly ambiguous; it must, we should conceive, mean one of these things, yet in neither case can the expression be called proper.

Yet it must not be supposed from this or other instances of imperfect taste and authorship that might be selected, that Mr. C. is a weak or unqualified antagonist to the preacher of anarchy.

Of the doctrines he maintains, he has given some of the best illustrations that have lately been produced; and upon those he combats has made some very strong attacks. He is professedly a disciple of Locke, whose doctrine of the social compact he adopts, and not weakly defends. He is probably a sound and able mathematician; and if we were to guess concerning a person of whom, except from this specimen of his abilities we are totally ignorant, we should presume that having more liveliness of disposition than is commonly incident to persons involved in mathematical studies, he has excusably

cuseably fallen into a persuasion that he has more wit and general taste for composition than in fact belongs to him. No stronger proof of this mistaken notion can be given than his unfortunate attempt at verification in page 126, the very first line of which is defective in measure, by being too short.

“Here lyes one, who lov'd the genial throne;”

and many others are no less faulty by excess, as

“He kept them at a distance, therefore, and they fed;”

besides that they are marked throughout by a want of perspicuity, and poetical turn. To reduce this *epitaph*, as it is called, for the *Dæmon of Reformation*, to any thing like a regular copy of verses, the operation of Procrustes would be necessary, to stretch the short, and curtail the long, till they should be reduced to some tolerable uniformity.

But, on the other hand, when the author adheres to subjects on which he has properly prepared his mind, he is respectable as a defender of truth. The following illustration of what a constitution is, in opposition to Paine's wild assertion, that England is without one, may be regarded as one of the happiest that has been yet suggested.

“The collection of the definitions, axioms, and postulates, prefixed to the books of Euclid, may be called the constitution of the subsequent book. The propositions themselves, which are elementary in their nature, and deduced from the body of intuitive truths prefixed by an exertion of the faculty of reason, may be compared to the body of laws, collected together as so many invariable rules, for future reasoners to proceed by in their subsequent operations in the general walk of science. These propositions therefore, if true, depend upon the truth of the original body of elementary constitutional principles, or formal declarations of the rights of truth when specified, as just laws will be found invariably to depend upon the elementary principles of equity and justice. Independent of the truth of the axioms, &c., the propositions could not have existed; but that they might have existed nobody can deny, without the appearance of the axioms in the book, whether from neglect or any other cause whatever: Nay, and even the axioms themselves might have been deduced from the propositions *a posteriori*, supposing they could stand the test of mathematical reasoning. In viewing the fabric by piecemeal, they would be discernible as the foundation upon which it stood. The constitution of a country, therefore, is in like manner to be deduced from the laws, the forms of government, and the elementary springs of its legislative proceedings.” P. 60.

In the ensuing page the author introduces his too much favoured weapon of ridicule, with more felicity than usual:

“*Adeste pueri*: Is it a plain pudding, or a constitution of a great
S empire

empire that is now defined in the following immortal passage in his *works*?—*A constitution is not a thing in name only, but in fact; it has not an ideal but a real existence; and wherever it cannot be produced in visible form, (tremendous!) there is none*: What a dreadful denunciation to the hearing of an hungry school-boy, and what little demonstration is requisite to evince it to his belief, supposing it or *thing* means something solid or eatable? But the true meaning is this: In England you have not a bit of paper blurred *à priori*, though there are excellent laws and government, with a most perfect system of liberty, from which numberless volumes of excellent commentaries are deduced *à postriori*."

The following comment on one of Paine's curious historical assertions is also worthy of notice.

"But a word or two about the marks of conquest, which Paine says, were bequeathed this country by William the Conqueror, and which he calls upon us so emphatically to efface by regeneration. His words are these: *William the Conqueror, and his descendants, parcelled out the country into charters, bribing some parts thus to hold the rest in peace. This is the reason why they abound in Cornwall (above all places in England) the people were averse to the conquest, and the towns were garrisoned and bribed to enslave the country.* To which we reply, that there was not a single borough in Cornwall subject to William the Conqueror; nor a single charter granted to them till near two hundred years after. (Vide Brady.) This happened first in the reign of Henry the Third, whose brother, Richard of Poitou, was created the first Earl of Cornwall. In this reign, charters were granted to the Cornish, and writs were sent to some of the burghesses, but not of Cornwall, to assemble them together for the sake of pecuniary grants. Such boroughs as existed before the time of the Conqueror are to be found in the Doomesday-Book: and it is much to be doubted whether he added one to the number already existing in England. Charters owe their origin to a much later period, and to those Kings which reigned in England after the infusion of the Saxon blood into the veins of Henry the Second. The word borough, or burgh, is itself of Saxon origin, signifying a place of privileged security. Corporations, Mayors, &c. come also under Paine's arrangements of the existing marks of the Conquest, and of the ignominious chartered monopolies: but the constitution of the whole of the aldermanic body is also of Saxon origin, and to be found in the body of Saxon laws, begun by Edgar and completed by Edward the Confessor. They were originally eligible by the people; as were also their Kings or Judges. Blackstone observes, *till dear bought experience taught them the necessity of doing otherwise.* This body of men cannot be said now to be eligible by the people, in the strict sense of the word, as they are elected originally out of the people, and by themselves. Certain subordinate magistracies were abolished at the Conquest by William, which were also of Saxon origin, but those which we have mentioned remain. Chartered bodies in general owe their existence to a Saxon example, as well as to a later period, all over the kingdom," P. 86.

On the subject of titular distinctions, and the law of primogeniture, two monsters in the opinion of T. Paine, Mr. Castley has many original and able remarks; and in page 99 very completely exposes the inconsistency and folly of that writer's expression, that "the titled person lives immured *within the Bastile of a word*, and surveys at a distance *the envied life of man*." On the abuse of the plea of nature in this dispute, he very properly remarks, "But nature has made us equal, quoth the querulous philosopher, and we ought to continue so. This is no reason at all; we are naturally born naked, and we ought not to continue so. The use of clothing is necessary to the bodily constitution: titular distinctions may be equally necessary to the existence of a British constitution; and, if experience confirms it, arguments deduced from nature are insignificant and puerile." p. 110.

There is something amusing, as well as curious, in the way in which the value of a majority is calculated, in the passage we here subjoin.

"It does not follow, that the greater is the number of the representatives of a people assembled, [that] any given object is necessarily carried with a proportionably greater quantity of the national voice in its favour. In the Parliament of Britain there are five hundred and fifty-eight representatives. Supposing all of them to be present, two hundred and eighty constitute a majority: two hundred and seventy-eight are therefore dissentient. Wherefore the ruling voice may be expressed by $\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}\frac{8}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{9}$. In the assembly of France, upon the supposition of its consisting of about twelve hundred members, the ruling voice may be expressed by $\frac{1}{6}\frac{0}{0}\frac{8}{8}$, a quantity which in value is equal to about the half of the preceding, as a greater number dissents." P. 143.

Nor is the paragraph immediately subsequent, on the interference of the galleries in the Gallic Convention unworthy of notice.

"By casting our eyes upon the proceedings of France, the country which in the present age is destined to be the parent of enormities of every kind, we shall behold another particular instance wherein the turbulent interposition of what may be called a portion of the people, is diametrically opposite to the liberty of individuals. If the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants at large, are the objects to be secured by representation either directly or indirectly, whilst employed upon so solemn an embassy, it is scarcely possible to conceive that the personal freedom of speech at least, and even personal inviolability in an extensive view of the word, can be more justly claimed by any body of men than the representatives themselves. They claim it, indeed, in Paris, but are far from possessing it. Are not the debates continually subject to the interruption of the rabble in the galleries? Are not their murmurs or their plaudits sufficient to cause any motion to be flung out of the assembly below, or to carry it

through the house, however just upon the one hand, or flagitious upon the other? The interests of all France are involved in this abuse. The members themselves are slaves, and therefore improper repositories of the liberties of other people. They assemble for the protection of those concerns of their constituents, which to honest men are dearer than their own lives; but yet we see that their own reputations stand in need of protection; they cannot speak their own sentiments but under restraint, and even the boasted supremacy of the Convention is evidently in subjection to the jurisdiction of the *canaille*."

It is not easy to characterize this very singular production by any general description.

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura, is too severe a sentence; by transposing two words in that line we shall, perhaps, make the nearest approach to a just account;

Sunt *mala*, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt *bona* plura.

The table of contents divides the work into about eleven general heads; yet, under all these, is much want of method as well as of dignity. In the last section is a picture of a democratic assembly in England, which is not devoid of humour. The following assertion of one of the speakers seems to us very happily expressed:

"For his part he did not believe, that France had any designs that were inimical to the happiness or prosperity of Britain, nor any dishonest views upon the bank of Amsterdam: he was of opinion that sedition had no where existed, nor treasonable intention any where: that no emissaries had been sent over by France; and that Kerfaint's speech was all a forgery: that no societies had been held in London for any other purpose than mere chit-chat, and that no seditious writings had been sold at the fruit-stalls and shop-shops; and, in short, that every man was mistaken all over the kingdom, if he supposed that he had either seen, read, or heard any thing derogatory to a wish for the perpetuity of the British government." P. 203.

How often has the very substance of this passage been retailed in various assemblies!

The Appendix on the death of Louis contains passages which do honour to the abilities, as well as to the feelings of the writer: the following approaches to sublimity. When Louis would have spoken at the place of execution, he says, "the flourishes of drum and trumpet rudely interposed; but HE was present at the scene, whose hearing cannot be deafened by the cannon's roar; for murder cries aloud!"—and with this we shall close our account. Though T. Paine has
been

been answered *ad fastidium*, observations on general principles may always be of use, and many of these have been well urged by Mr. Castley, besides those we have here produced.

ART. V. *Poems.* By Nathan Drake, M.D. 4to. 5s. Johnson.

A LIBERAL education, and the habit of liberal studies, generally qualify physicians, in this country, for the pursuit of literary eminence, and frequently incline them to desire it. The leisures of such men are usually devoted to the Muses, and those maidens, as if bound in duty to respect the original connexion between the art of healing and that of song, have usually attended to their invocations. Garth, Akenfide, Armstrong, Smollet, Goldsmith, and many others, bear testimony to the truth of this observation, and even Sir Richard Blackmore, if he had added sacrifices to taste and criticism to those he offered to the Nine, would have obtained a better place upon Parnassus, and have escaped immortal ridicule. To Dr. Drake also it is yet necessary to pay due attention to the deities neglected by the Knight; not that he offends so grossly against them as that author was wont to do, but because there are intermixed with his poetry several affectations and incorrectnesses which degrade him from the rank he otherwise might hold. We understand he is still young enough to retrieve any omissions of this kind, and we doubt not he will take in friendly part an admonition, which, if it flatter not at present, may point out the way to much more perfect fame. We shall with pleasure produce those proofs of poetical genius which lead us to hope still higher things from the Dr's. maturer efforts, and at the same time intersperse our candid remarks on what might or should have been amended.

The volume opens with two odes, to Superstition, and to Sensibility, which, as the advertisement prefixed informs us, have appeared in public before, but are now much altered. Not having seen them in their former state, we are not qualified to judge of their improvement, but we can without hesitation pronounce them to have merit in their respective ways. The plan of the Ode to Superstition, is to detect and warn away the gloomy, noxious superstition, and to invite the fanciful superstition that is favourable to the dreams of poetry; these, with some degree of licence, and perhaps not with sufficient clearness, the poet makes to be two distinct Goddesses, born of different parents. The opening of the Ode is spirited.

"Saw ye that dreadful shape? heard ye the scream
 That struck my trembling soul?
 E'en now, e'en now, where yon blue lightnings gleam
 Dread forms of horror scowl—
 I know thee, Superstition, fiend whose gloom
 Delusive clouds the mind,
 Demon accurst! from Nature's hideous womb
 Of foul mishapen kind,
 Of ghastly Fear, and darkest Midnight born,
 Far in a blasted dale,
 Mid Lapland's woods, and noisome wastes forlorn,
 Where lurid hags the moon's pale orbit hail:
 In the drear depth of whose gigantic shade,
 The stream of infant blood
 Damps the blue flame, and o'er th' unhallow'd glade
 Hell's murky vapour breathes the conscious wood."

The chief objections to this passage, which has yet poetical fire, is that the Deity or Demon is made to spring at once "from Nature's hideous womb," and from "Fear and Midnight." Now, in the first place, *hideous* is not a proper epithet applied to Nature, and in the second, three parents are more than a full complement even for a démon. The concluding line is rendered very obscure by the placing of the words. In our language the nominative and accusative cases being known chiefly by their situation, cannot often be transposed without much caution. We presume the meaning is, "the conscious wood breathes hell's murky vapour over the unhallowed glade."—A laboured pomp of sounding words is another objection, which extends itself to the greater part of this ode, and ought to be avoided. If it be the modern, it is not the true sublime. The other Goddess is thus addressed:

"'Tis thee, O Goddess, thee I hail,
 Of Hesper born, and Cynthia pale,
 That wout the same rude name to bear,
 Yet gentle all and void of fear."

The same name *superstition* is intended, but the design is not sufficiently opened by the expression to explain a thing so new, as two Goddesses of the same name yet of different parents. Eros and Anteros may, however, afford a precedent. The conclusion of the Ode is pleasing:

"These on the lonely Bard attend,
 With him the mountain's side ascend,
 Or in the valley's lowly plain,
 Rapturous breathe the melting strain;
 These lift his soul beyond her clime,
 To daring flights of thought sublime,

Where,

Where, warm'd by Fancy's brightest fire,
He boldly sweeps the sounding lyre:
Come then, with wild flow'rs, come array'd,
O Superstition, magic maid!
And welcome then, suggesting pow'r!
At evening close, or midnight hour."—

The author has throughout taken the liberty, which is rendered allowable by the practice of all our best poets, of mixing with the verses of four feet, the English scazontics of three and a half; but we think that a single verse of this latter kind among several others, as this,

"Rapturous breathe the melting strain,"

has a very bad effect, and ought not to be introduced. In some few instances in this Ode, the Dr. has neglected to give any regular measure to his lines: as,

"the charm begins, now arise—"

where the insertion of *and* would have completed it.

"Glance they quick thro' the magic scene,"

is probably meant to express the image by the sound, but is not an allowable line.

The Ode to Sensibility is of a calmer kind, and rises to no great flights of poetry, but concludes pleasingly.

"Ah me! to thoughtless mirth assign'd,
If e'er-I fail thy wounds to bind,
And leave the wretch to weep,
May I, in sorrow, beg my bread,
And dead to joy, to pity dead,
In dull oblivion sleep."

The lines immediately preceding this stanza, contain too close an imitation of Gray.

"Dear to my humble breast art thou,
Dear as the ruddy drops that flow
From my afflicted heart."

But the great objection to this ode is, that the hero of it is Sterne, whose sensibility is now known to have been affected, "false and hollow." So that, whatever power his writings may have over his readers, he himself ought not to be celebrated for that in which, though he chose to assume it, he was notoriously deficient.

Ode the Third, on the Ravages of Gothic Architecture, is so full of the modern sublime of words; of bells, and barons, and ghosts, and lightning, that we cannot venture among its

horrors to select its beauties. It is really a storm of words; but the images, setting aside that verbal exaggeration which always frustrates itself, and produces the effect of littleness, are not striking, or even new. The title also is obscure, the Ravages of Gothic Architecture, seem rather to mean the ravages made by it, than those it has undergone. The Ode to Night is too much in the same strain, and the two travellers in the title are looked for in vain in the poem. Ode the 6th to Laura, opens with much too close and palpable an imitation of Milton's "Sweet is the breath of Morn," &c. which occupies the chief part of the first stanza. Yet this ode has considerable merits, and of such a kind as seems to prove, that the writer's talents turn rather to the pathetic than the sublime. The following stanza affords a very favourable specimen of these talents:

"Blest is the cottage youth at eve,
 Who, whilst the moonbeam lights the shade,
 Shall in his faithful arms receive
 The trembling, blushing, willing maid:
 And blest is she, that willing maid,
 Who, all her blooming charms resign'd,
 Still finds, nor wish, nor vow betray'd,
 For still the favour'd youth is kind:
 Ah! blest indeed, thus love repaid,
 Blest is the youth who loves the maid,
 And is belov'd again!
 Tho' not for me, in Fate's dark round,
 Not one such flatt'ring scene be found,
 Not one full pause from pain;
 Yet, Laura, not for worlds on high
 Would I the penive pleasure fly,
 To dream, to muse of thee, to fold mine arms, and sigh."

The Ballads that follow have much merit, and particularly that of Arthur and Edith, in which a pathetic tale is told, the most part, with simplicity, and with much of the character of the ancient Ballad. As the measure of this, and the Fourth Ballad, is the same with that of the rest, we do not exactly perceive why the author has, in these instances, divided his lines into alternate verses of four and three feet, and in the others has printed them in long lines of seven feet. The divided form is certainly best; the other has hardly been practised since the publication of Albion's England. The long narrative contained in the Fourth Ballad has many beautiful passages, and interesting. But in page 92, Edwin should swear by the *road*, not the *rude*!—On the whole we are happy to dismiss Dr. Drake's Book with praise; and to wish him further inspiration, under the guidance of the Deities we recommended in the beginning of this article.

ART. VI. *The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A. some Time Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Collected from his private Papers and printed Works; and written at the Request of his Executors. To which is prefixed, some Account of his Ancestors and Relations, with the Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A. collected from his private Journal, and never before published. The Whole forming a History of Methodism, in which the Principles and Economy of the Methodists are unfolded, by John Whitehead, M. D. Author of the Discourse delivered at Mr. Wesley's Funeral. Vol. I. 7s. Knight, Matthews, &c.*

THIS publication commences with an advertisement, which is followed by a preface. The former relates, that Mr. Wesley having bequeathed all his manuscripts to Messrs. Coke, Whitehead, and Moore, to be burnt or published, according to their judgment, these gentlemen disagreed. The result was, that a committee of Methodist preachers assembled in conference at London, resolved that Dr. Whitehead should write and publish Mr. Wesley's life, according to certain terms, which the advertisement specifies. Of this life we have now the first volume before us. The other executors have also, it appears, published a life of Wesley. This we have never seen; our remarks, therefore, whatever they may be, cannot be supposed to have the smallest tinge of partiality or prejudice.

The preface commences with an apology for the delay of the work. This is imputed first to the "cruel and persevering opposition of some of the Methodist preachers;" and secondly, to the failure of the printer first employed. Dr. Whitehead expresses himself dissatisfied with the account which Dr. Priestley gives, of the mode in which the original papers relating to Mr. John Wesley, and published by Dr. P., were obtained. A letter of the late Mr. Badcock is inserted, which makes the matter somewhat mysterious. Dr. Priestley, when he sees this work, will probably not think it beneath him to satisfy Dr. Whitehead on the subject.

Dr. Whitehead's first volume is divided into two books. The first of these gives an account of Mr. Wesley's relations, and in particular of his great grandfather and grandfather Wesley, of his grandfather Annesley, of his father Mr. Samuel Wesley, his mother, and his most accomplished sister Mrs. Wright; of his brothers, Samuel and Charles Wesley. Before we enter more particularly into the merits of this publication, we pause *in limine* to say, that greatly respecting the

talents of the editor, and without anger, or any thing like contempt for the spirit which dictated such sentiments, we do not scruple to confess, that we are among the unenlightened; we are still compelled to consider, as cant phrases, those expressions to which we can affix no determinate ideas. That there may be no interruption, therefore, either to our readers, or ourselves, in our progress, by our pointing out the peculiarities of phraseology which perpetually occur, we acknowledge that such passages, as the following, are sometimes above our comprehension; at others offensive to our ideas of common sense.

"To-day Mr. Seward's cousin told us of a young lady, who was here on a visit, and had been deeply affected on Sunday night *under the word*, seeing and feeling her need of a physician, and earnestly desired me to pray for her. After dinner I spoke with her. She burst into tears, and told us, she had come hither thoughtless, dead in pleasures and sin, and fully resolved against ever being a Methodist. That she was first alarmed about her own state, by seeing us *so happy and full of love*: had gone to the Society, but was not thoroughly awakened to a knowledge of herself, till the word *came home* to her soul. That all the following night she had been in an agony of distress; could not pray, could not bear our singing, nor have any rest in her spirit. We betook ourselves to prayer for her; she received forgiveness, and triumphed in the Lord her God." P. 212.

"A man came to me and declared he had now received the spirit of life; and so did a woman at the same time, which she openly declared at Weaver's-Hall. *We had great power among us* while I displayed the believer's privileges from the eighth chapter of the epistle to the Romans. On the 16th, I met between thirty and forty Colliers, with their wives, at Mr. Willis's, and administered the sacrament to them; but found no comfort myself, in that or any other ordinance. I always find strength for the work of the ministry; but when my work is over, my bodily and spiritual strength both leave me. I can pray for others, not for myself. God, by me, strengthens the weak hands, and confirms the feeble knees; yet am I as a man in whom is no strength. I am weary and faint in my mind, continually longing *to be discharged*." P. 222.

"October 11th, he preached for the first time in the open air by night, in a yard belonging to a widow Jones. He observes, The yard contained about four hundred persons; the house was likewise full. Great power was in the midst of us. Satan blasphemed without, but durst not venture his children too near the gospel, when I offered Christ Jesus to them. The enemy hurried them away, and all we could do, was to pray for them." P. 226.

"There I rested, and in a little time, fell into doubts and fears, whether my sins were really forgiven me, till I plunged myself into the depth of misery. I could not pray, neither had I any
"desire

" desire to do it, or to read the word. Then did I see my own
 " evil heart, and feel my helplessness, so that I could not so much
 " as think a good thought. My love was turned into hatred,
 " passion, envy, &c. I felt a thousand hells my due, and cried out
 " in bitter anguish of spirit, " *Save Lord, or I perish.*" In my last
 " extremity I saw my Saviour full of grace and truth for me, and
 " heard his voice again, whispering, Peace, be still. My peace re-
 " turned, and *greater sweetness of love* than I ever knew before." P. 236.
 " I rode back in a *glorious storm of thunder, lightning and rain*;
 " my spirit rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. He opened my
 " mouth again in the Society, and I spoke in much grief, of our de-
 " solate Mother, the Church of England. My heart yearns towards
 " her, when I think upon her ruins; and it pitieth me to see her in
 " the dust." P. 247.

Not to be particular in our account of Mr. Wesley's an-
 cestors, we learn from Dr. Whitehead, that they were ge-
 nerally respectable and eminent for their piety and virtues.
 Mr. Wesley's father, the Rev. Samuel Wesley, was a man of
 parts and learning, and wrote several works. We are mis-
 taken if a curious little volume, called Wesley's Maggots,
 much sought after by the collectors of Old English Poetry, is
 not the production of this gentleman: the present editor,
 however, makes no mention of this work. A translation
 by this Mr. Wesley from the Greek, which proves him
 to have possessed a truly classical taste, is inserted at p. 27.
 Mrs. Wesley also, the mother of Mr. John Wesley, is re-
 presented, and indeed appears by the specimens here given of
 her talents, to have been a very excellent and accomplished
 woman.

P. 62 introduces us to Mrs. Wright, sister of Mr. John
 Wesley; and here we feel ourselves inclined to pause, and
 exclaim in the words of Pope:

Muse, at that name, thy sacred sorrows shed
 These tears eternal that embalm the dead.

The tale which is here told of this lady's sufferings, and
 the specimen here given of her talents, is so interesting and so
 impressive, that we could not easily excuse ourselves were we
 to insert only a mutilated extract.

" Mrs. Wright was her mother's tenth or eleventh child; and it
 has been said, that when she was eight years old, she could read the
 Greek Testament. From her infancy she was gay and sprightly,
 and extremely addicted to wit and humour. As she grew up, she
 indulged herself in these dispositions so far, as to give great uneas-
 iness to her parents, and was often betrayed into little inadvertencies,
 which contributed, at least, to her future unhappiness in life. About
 the year 1724, or the beginning of 1725, a gentleman, respectable,
 so far as I can find, both for his abilities and situation in life, paid his
 addresses

addresses to her, and she had a sincere regard for him. But, from some circumstance or other, he and her father disagreed, and the affair was broken off. From a concurrence of circumstances in the end of the year 1725, she was induced to marry a person no way adapted to make her happy; being low and rude in address, and much inferior to her in understanding; and he proved unkind to her. Her situation preyed upon her mind, her health and strength gradually wasted away, and at length she sunk into a degree of melancholy that made her truly wretched. Most of her verses which have been preserved, though beautiful, and written in the true spirit of poetry, are saddened with an air of deep distress, which strongly marks this state of body and mind. The following address to her husband will give us some notion of his character, and shew us the true cause of her wretchedness.

Mrs. MEHETABEL WRIGHT to her Husband.

THE ardent lover cannot find
A coldness in his fair unkind,
But blaming what he cannot hate
He mildly chides the dear ingrate;
And though despairing of relief,
In soft complaining vents his grief.

Then what should hinder but that I,
Impatient of my wrongs, may try,
By saddest softest strains, to move
My wedded, latest, dearest love?
To throw his cold neglect aside
And cheer once more his injur'd bride.

O! thou whom sacred rites design'd,
My guide and husband ever kind;
My sov'reign master, best of friends,
On whom my earthly bliss depends;
If e'er thou didst in Hetty see
Ought fair, or good, or dear to thee;
If gentle speech can ever move
The cold remains of former love,
Turn thee at last—my bosom ease,
Or tell me why I cease to please.

Is it because revolving years,
Heart-breaking sighs, and fruitless tears,
Have quite depriv'd this form of mine
Of all that once thou fanci'dst fine?
Ah no! what once allur'd thy sight,
Is still in its meridian height:
These eyes their usual lustre shew,
When un-eclips'd by flowing woe.
Old age and wrinkles in this face
As yet could never find a place;
A youthful grace adorns the lines,
Where still the purple current shines;

Unless by thy ungentle art,
It flies to aid my wretched heart :
Nor does this slighted bosom shew
The thousand hours it spends in woe.

Or is it, that oppress'd with care
I stun with loud complaints thine ear,
And make thy home, for quiet meant,
The seat of noise and discontent ?
Oh no ! those ears were ever free
From matrimonial melody.
For though thine absence I lament,
When half the lonely night is spent ;
Yet when the watch or early morn,
Has brought me hopes of thy return,
I oft have wip'd these watchful eyes,
Conceal'd my cares, and curb'd my sighs,
In spite of grief, to let thee see
I wore an endless smile for thee.

Had I not practis'd ev'ry art
T' oblige, divert, and cheer thy heart,
To make me pleasing in thine eyes,
And turn thy home to paradise,
I had not ask'd, why dost thou shun
These faithful arms, and eager run
To some obscure unclean retreat,
With fiends incarnate glad to meet,
The vile companions of thy mirth,
The scum and refuse of the earth ?
Who when inspir'd with beer can grin
At witless oaths, and jests obscene ;
Till the most learned of the throng
Begin a tale of ten hours long,
Whilst thou in raptures, with stretch'd jaws,
Crownest each joke with loud applause.

Depriv'd of freedom, health, and ease,
And rival'd by such *things* as these,
This latest effort will I try,
Or to regain thine heart, or die :
Soft as I am, I'll make thee see,
I will not brook contempt from thee.
Then quit the shuffling doubtful sense,
Nor hold me longer in suspense.
Unkind, ungrateful as thou art,
Say, must I ne'er regain thy heart ?
Must all attempts to please thee prove
Unable to regain thy love ?
If so, by truth itself I swear,
The sad reverse I cannot bear ;
No rest, no pleasure will I see,
My whole of bliss is lost with thee.
I'll give all thought of patience o'er,
(A gift I never lost before)

Indulge at once my rage and grief,
 Mourn obstinate, disdain relief;
 And call that wretch my mortal foe,
 Who tries to mitigate my woe;
 Till life, on terms severe as these,
 Shall ebbing leave my heart at ease;
 To thee thy liberty restore,
 To laugh when Hetty is no more.

"The following beautiful lines seem to have been a mere extempore effusion poured out from the fulness of her heart on the occasion and sharpened with the keen distress of her hopeless situation.

Her address to her dying Infant, September 1728.*

"Tender softness! infant mild!
 Perfect, sweetest, loveliest child!
 Transient lustre! beauteous clay!
 Smiling wonder of a day!
 Ere the last convulsive start
 Rend thy unresisting heart,
 Ere the long-enduring swoon
 Weigh thy precious eye-lids down;
 Ah, regard a mother's moan;
 Anguish deeper than thy own.
 "Fairest eyes, whose dawning light
 Late with rapture blest'd my sight;
 Ere your orbs extinguish'd be,
 Bend their trembling beams on me!
 Drooping sweetness! verdant flower!
 Blooming, with'ring in an hour!
 Ere thy gentle breast sustains
 Latest, fiercest, mortal pains,
 Hear a suppliant! let me be
 Partner in thy destiny!

"That whene'er the fatal cloud
 Must thy radiant temples shroud;
 When deadly damps (impending now)
 Shall hover round thy destin'd brow;
 Diffusive may their influence be,
 And with the blossom blast the tree?" P. 62, &c.

The reader, who is fond of poetry, will be amply repaid by examining the other poems of this accomplished and unfortunate female, which are printed in Dr. Whitehead's volume.

* The child died the third day after it was born. Private papers.

Mr. Samuel Wesley, the elder brother of John, was distinguished as a scholar, and was the friend of Lord Oxford, Bishop Atterbury, and Mr. Pope. He was also respectable as a poet, and of no mean talents. He disapproved it seems of his brother's conduct, and of their manner of teaching the Christian doctrine.

We come now to the two great heroes of the drama, Messrs. Charles and John Wesley, and having already acknowledged our inability to comprehend much of the doctrine and language which occupy what remains of this volume, we shall presume that we sufficiently discharge our duty by confining ourselves to the plain narrative of the principal facts, which are here related, with very little of animadversion or remark.

Mr. Charles Wesley was educated at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. It was with this gentleman that the appellation of Methodist first originated, *which* circumstance he thus describes :

“ My first year at College I lost in diversions: the next I set myself to study. Diligence led me into serious thinking: I went to the weekly sacrament, and persuaded two or three young students to accompany me, and to observe the method of study prescribed by the statutes of the university. This gained me the harmless name of *Methodist*. In half a year (after this) my brother left his curacy at Epworth, and came to our assistance. We then proceeded regularly in our studies, and in doing what good we could to the bodies and souls of men.”

It seems that at this period the friends of infidelity were much increasing at Oxford, which occasioned a programme against such daring innovations to be fixed up in most of the halls. The Dean of Christ Church would not allow this to be put up in the hall of his college. In 1735 Mr. John Wesley yielded to the solicitations made him by some respectable individuals to go to Georgia, as a missionary to preach to the Indians. His brother Charles accompanied him.

The interval from p. 108 to p. 376 is occupied by the description of Mr. Charles Wesley, his adventures in Georgia, his return to England, his labours as an itinerant preacher, and his death in 1788. To individuals of the same character and persuasion, this will doubtless be an interesting and important narrative, to us it presents the portrait of a man overcome by an enthusiastic zeal, and persevering in what to him seemed right in defiance of sufferings, dangers and disgrace. Candour forbids us to say less, our ideas of propriety will not allow us to say more. We greatly fear that the excess of this zeal has produced much dissimulation and hypocrisy, of which indeed the

the sensible editor professes himself aware, and reprobates them with proper severity, at p. 267. It may be easily supposed, what is indeed the case, that the advocates of Mr. Wesley's doctrines vindicate the idea of a *particular providence*; there is certainly no other dogma which can possibly reconcile what is in this work told of individuals, *called* to the gospel at particular moments, situations, and places. It certainly was this idea which inspired Mr. Wesley with confidence, and gave his labours the success they found; *labours*, compared to which all that the Methodists of the present day undergo, are mere trifles. He died March 29, 1788.

The account of Mr. John Wesley commences at p. 375, and every incident of his early life is traced with indefatigable diligence. When he was not six years old, he was near losing his life in a fire, which consumed his father's house: the particulars of this calamity are related at p. 377, in a letter from his mother to the Rev. Mr. Hoole. He was educated at the Charter-House, from whence, in 1713, he went to Christ Church, Oxford.

Fearful as we may be of protracting this article to an undue length, we cannot avoid the opportunity of adorning our page by the insertion of the following lines, written by Mr. John Wesley when at college.

From the Latin.

“ As o'er fair *Cloe's* rosy cheek,
Careless a little vagrant pass'd,
With artful hand around his neck
A slender chain the virgin cast.

As *Juno* near her throne above,
Her spangled bird delights to see;
As *Venus* has her fav'rite dove,
Cloe shall have her fav'rite flea.

Pleas'd at his chains, with nimble steps
He o'er her snowy bosom stray'd:
Now on her panting breast he leaps,
Now hides between his little head.

Leaving at length his old abode,
He found, by thirst or fortune led,
Her swelling lips that brighter glow'd
Than roses in their native bed.

Cloe, your artful bands undo,
Nor for your Captive's safety fear;
No artful bands are needful now
To keep the willing vagrant here,

Whilst on that heav'n 'tis giv'n to stay,
(Who would not wish to be so blest)
No force can draw him once away,
'Till death shall seize his destin'd breast."

Many subsequent pages are employed in giving an account of Mr. Wesley's preparation for entering into holy orders, and of the correspondence betwixt him and his mother, which abundantly mark the amiable propensities and accomplishments of both. The advice his respected parent gives him, with regard to the exercise of poetical talents, deserves to be recorded—"Make poetry sometimes your diversion, never your business."

The account of the origin and application of the term Methodists has before been given; it is repeated, with various other particulars, at p. 420, &c. and the proceedings of the first Methodist Society, during the interval from 1722 to 1735, are explained with little regard to style or ornament, but in a simple and interesting manner. The exact similitude between this gentleman's life and his brother's, will exonerate us from the necessity of entering into it with any degree of minuteness. Ardent zeal, and unwearied perseverance, were the characteristics of both: both were individuals of humanity and virtue, and greatly as we differ from them in opinion with respect to the means which they pursued, we are very ready to believe and allow that the end they had in view was laudable. This volume concludes with a representation of Mr. Wesley's being sent to Georgia as a missionary. The remainder of the work, it is supposed, may soon be expected.

ART. VII. *Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects and Occasions.*
By George Horne, D.D. late Bishop of Norwich. 8vo.
5s. Robinsons.

IN reviewing these sermons, the predominant sentiment of our minds was a melancholy regret for the loss of the learned and amiable prelate whose name they bear. Praise from us is almost superfluous, and critical animadversions, even on the style and composition of a writer, whose mind seems to have been fraught with the most exalted piety, would appear trifling and unseasonable. To those, however, who knew not the merit or the worth of Bishop Horne, except from his works, we may observe, that these sermons breathe the same spirit of Christianity, the same steady zeal for the established Church of England, and the same attachment to its more appropriate doctrines,

doctrines, that his other writings inculcated; which indeed his whole life exemplified.

It would be difficult to find the same warmth of sentiment and ardent devotion to the Church without favouring, perhaps, in some degree of bigotry, and superstition; but in him nothing of the sort appears; at least, to us: we contemplate him as a great and good man, stedfastly attached to his principles, and earnestly desirous of communicating that calm, but exalted happiness to others, which he derived from them himself.

One of the greatest excellences in a writer on practical religion is Sincerity; it operates as a sort of pleasing charm on the mind; it is not easy to define distinctly in what it consists; but, like the blending tints of nature, it spreads through the whole, and gives an interest and grace which no art can ever hope to imitate. This distinguished beauty will appear in every page of Dr. Horne's Sermons; not but that he ranks far above the ordinary writers of his day, if we consider only his genius and his learning, his rich and abundant fancy, and the easy, unaffected eloquence of his style.

We have only to add, that these sermons are chiefly on occasional subjects, and that most of them (as the title intimates) have been already published singly. The following, however, is an extract from one that, if we mistake not, is now published for the first time. It was preached at St. George's, Bloomsbury, before the Governors of the benevolent institution, for the delivery of Poor Married Women at their own habitations.

“God could have ordained that all should have been rich. But he has not so ordained. Poverty, with every other evil, came in, upon man's transgression. The alteration, which then took place in the earth, rendered labour necessary. If none were poor, none would labour; and if some did not labour, none could eat. Difference there must be in rank and order; and the rich are not of more service to the poor, than the poor to them. Equality of condition could not subsist by the constitution of nature, as the case has stood since the fall. It must be effected by a new way; by the dispensation of love and charity. The indigence of some must be helped by the superfluity of others. “The poor shall never cease out of thy land,” says the God of Israel to his favoured people; “therefore, I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thy hand wide to thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land*.” An opportunity of being blessed is offered to the wealthy, and they should take particular care not to let it pass them unregarded; for, “Blessed is the man that considereth the poor and needy.” In the sight of God, we are all poor. “He openeth his hand,” and from it we

* Deut. xv. 11.

receive, both for our bodies and our souls, food and raiment, medicine, liberty, and joy. Our Saviour himself, rich in the possession of all things visible and invisible, yet for our sakes became poor; he has directed us, in the persons of the poor, to behold him as present, and when they solicit our charity, to bestow it accordingly. On the behalf of poverty, more cannot be said.

“ But it is peculiarly afflictive, when it falls upon the weaker sex. At the sight of *them* in distress, few hearts are so hard as not to relent, and shew mercy and compassion. Formed originally from man, to mau they of course look up for support. It is his duty, and, in all civilized nations, it has ever been his glory to afford it. Their claim upon us is indeed a just one. They were created as help-mates, and through life are found to be such. From the cradle to the grave, from the swaddling-clothes to the winding-sheet, we are indebted to their good offices; offices which can with propriety be performed by them alone. By them is the burden of cares domestic and æconomical taken off from us. The tenderness and sympathy of their nature alleviate our sorrows, their affection and fidelity double our joys.”

We thus take our leave, for the present, of the worthy Prelate with unaffected sorrow, not knowing when, in all points, we may look upon his like again.

ART. VIII. *The Minstrel; or, Anecdotes of distinguished Personages in the Fifteenth Century.* 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. Hookham and Carpenter.

AMONG the numerous literary bantlings of Miss Lee's celebrated novel, the *Recess*, the work before us bears the most striking resemblance to its parent. Yet on this, as on every other occasion, we shall not fail to enter our protest against the common but dangerous practice of interweaving fictitious narrative with historical fact;—a practice, which however early adopted, and however sanctioned by high authority, we cannot but consider as prejudicial to the cause of truth at least, if not to that of virtue.

It is with reluctance that we feel ourselves thus obliged to decide the previous question in disfavour of our little *Minstrel*; to the witchery of whose harp, if we were insensible, we must be fiercer than the fiercest Yorkist or Lancastrian, whose “high heroic deeds” she celebrates. With far more pleasure do we bear testimony to the elegance of language, the nice discrimination of character, and the moral and even pious sentiments conveyed in this very pleasing story; the incidents of which (chiefly of the pathetic kind) are managed with singular address and felicity: where we find the brave and gallant Edward of York, who in our early years engaged

our affections, and where we bow with due veneration to "Henry's holy shade." Even the slight sketch of the character of Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry and Margaret, is drawn with more than a common degree of spirit and success.

The interest of the story is wonderfully well kept up from the commencement to the close of the book; and the catastrophe, alike consistent with moral and poetical justice, charmed us, as equally natural, affecting, and unexpected.

The characters of St. Julian and his ferocious son are exquisitely painted. We must confess, had we been in the situation of the "wee, cowering, tim'rous" * Eleanor, we should have made our escape a little sooner than she did from the teeth and claws of Philip.

The recovery of Saint Maur to life, after being so long stark dead on the field of battle near Wakefield, is perfectly astonishing; and, to say the truth, somewhat miraculous. If such restorations are practicable by such means, we should be tempted to recommend to the worthy societies for the restoration of suspended animation, to try, in any difficult case that may occur, the effect of a pleasure-cart in the cross roads of Northamptonshire, as a most powerful engine of reviviscence.

We have often followed the route of St. Maur, and imagine the roads to be pretty much in the same state as they were when he travelled on them in the year 1460. They are indeed what a great lawyer once called *Feathered Roads*, not from their softness, gentle Reader! but, because they are fit only for the fowls of the air to pass over.

The anachronisms in this work are few in number, and too trifling in their nature, to merit animadversion; and the manners and costume of the fifteenth century are observed with the utmost attention, and with good effect. We do not find the heroine of this performance attuning her harp to the dulcet strains of Metastasio †.

Among the episodes, which are perhaps too numerous for a work of this kind, we particularly admire that of Philippa and her family; the tragical story of James the First of Scotland; and the very pleasing and characteristic tale of the conquest of France by the hero of Agincourt, as related by the veteran soldier.

In the introduction to this work, the author very properly

* Burn's.

† This is actually the case in the singular novel of Vancenza, the story of which is likewise laid in days of old.

guards against any misconception of her principles, from her manner of handling certain interesting and delicate political topics; but we will give her own words.

“ In a moment pregnant with danger, and general alarm, as it is the known property of fear so to distort and magnify every object, that even the harmless mole seeking a habitation, may be mistaken for a treacherous pioneer; and as all men are stepping forth to declare their principles, many probably as obscure and insignificant as herself; on the just consideration that the ocean is but an aggregate of single drops, the *authoress* * of the following pages thinks there will be no impropriety in declaring, that, though necessarily led, by the personages of her drama, cursorily to introduce some subjects lately much agitated, and oppose opinion by opinion, yet, so far was she from intending to join her feeble voice to either of those parties which, at present, divide a large proportion of Europe, that her novel was written before those parties had displayed themselves.

“ A friend to freedom, but an enemy to licentiousness, she contemplates in the happy constitution of her native island, the best existing form of government, for promoting the one, and checking the other. That other nations, groaning under the yoke of despotism, should seek to relieve themselves from the intolerable pressure, she cannot be surprised to see; and if such revolutions are effected upon liberal principles, conducted with honour and humanity, she will not dare to censure. But that a native of Britain, whose constitution might form a model for the new legislators of other nations, desirous of framing the minds of their subjects, at once, to virtue and freedom, that he should wish to throw off the mild government of its king, free himself from the salutary restraint of its laws, subvert all order, annihilate all subordination, that he may subject himself, his dearest interests, his property, and his life, to the caprice of a lawless mob, cannot fail of being matter of amazement to every thinking mind—must be deemed the most glaring insanity. Far be it from the author of THE MINSTREL, to spread such a detestable mania, or contribute to its baneful effects.”

The battle of Wakefield, and the death of Richard Duke of York, are thus described:

“ By this time intelligence was received in London of Margaret's appearance in the north; but the numbers which resorted to her were so far from being exaggerated by report, as is usual, that the duke of York regarded it as a petty insurrection, which he determined to quell in person; and for that purpose set out from London, with the earl of Salisbury, and about five thousand men only; leaving orders for his son, the earl of March, to conduct the rest of the army into quarters of refreshment in Wales, and afterwards join him in the northern provinces.

“ As he advanced, some flying reports reached him of the queen's success in levying forces; but when he arrived in the vicinity of

* We do not acknowledge this word.

Wakefield, he received certain intelligence that she was upon the full march to meet him, at the head of twenty thousand men. It would have been madness to have encountered so unequal a force; he therefore, by the advice of Salisbury, threw himself into his own castle, of Sandal, which was situated in the neighbourhood, with an intention to remain there till the earl of March could advance to his assistance; for the queen had no artillery, and it was not probable that, without it, she could make much impression on the fortress, before he was re-inforced.

"But this was cold and prudent counsel, which it was the interest of Margaret to provoke him not to pursue. She saw with transport the enemy of her house, the despoiler of her dignities, the author of her banishment, her wanderings—the parent of a thousand inquietudes, a thousand mortifications—saw him withheld from her vengeance but by the thin barrier of a castle wall; and with infinite artifice she spread all her toils to tempt him thence. Taunting messages were reiterated to pique him to come forth; and he was repeatedly told that all his former warlike glories were tarnished by thus taking shelter behind the walls of a fortress, and resigning the palm of victory to a woman.

"The spirit of York, warm and ardent in war, as moderate in peace, could ill brook the ridicule and insults of Margaret; but the counsels of his chiefs, and his own remaining prudence, still withheld him from meeting her in the field. The queen, finding he was not to be provoked, pretended to be wearied of the siege, and desirous of getting to London; she therefore put her army in motion, detached fifteen thousand of her troops forward; but with orders, when they had reached a small distance, to halt behind an eminence where they could not be seen from Sandal castle; part of them were to re-inforce her, if the duke could be brought to an engagement; and part wheel round, attack his rear, and cut off his retreat. She with her few forces, remained before the castle, and repeated her insults.

"The duke was completely deceived, as well as the veteran Salisbury; the small army poured from the castle, as they imagined to certain conquest; nor perceived the snare till they were too far entangled to recede; for the troops in ambuscade, by a rapid movement, placed themselves between the duke and the castle, and attacked his rear; whilst the remainder of the detachment overwhelmed him in front.

"Himself and Salisbury, like two lions in the toils, indignant, furious, left no method untried which long converse in arms, with the most daring courage which despair could suggest, to extricate themselves; but in vain*.—Overpowered by numbers, their veteran troops every where gave way—a general slaughter ensued: Salisbury fell in the field; and York, by a more cruel destiny, was taken alive, and led to Margaret, to glut her furious revenge.

"A tent had been pitched for the queen on an eminence where she could view the battle, and she had chosen to take Eleanor with her, very contrary to our heroine's inclinations, who would rather have

* This sentence is, by some means, incomplete.

remained with the prince; for he, being taken ill in the night, had been left in his tent, with a sufficient guard to protect him. All the nobles were engaged in the pursuit of the routed army, and lord Clifford alone was with the queen, he, who in cold blood, after the battle, had murdered the earl of Rutland, second son of York, and had brought the bloody tokens to Margaret, as an acceptable present to her ferocious spirit, he himself having vowed on the York family a vengeance almost equal to her own, in revenge for the death of his father, who was slain with many circumstances of cruelty, at the battle of St. Albans. Clifford had just told his bloody tale to the queen and Eleanor, and was yet exulting in his inhumanity, when some soldiers led in the captive duke.

“Margaret received him with savage rapture—her greedy and laughing eye devoured his features, and ran over him with horrid joy, as the object on which she would satiate all the furies of her revenge. She gave her tongue an unbridled loose to every scoff, taunt, and expression of ridicule, that a malignant and rancorous heart could suggest, and a poignant wit edge to lacerating keenness.—She set on his brows a paper crown, and in mock humility paid him the homage of majesty;—and, to compleat his torments, she tost in his face an handkerchief, dipt in the blood of his favourite Rutland.

“This was too much.—All the rest he had borne with a silent and dignified fortitude, that blunted the shafts of her malignance—but this was stretching the rack beyond all human endurance.

“He caught the handkerchief ere it fell—it was still warm with the blood of his darling—he looked at it with unutterable anguish, and cast his eyes up to heaven, whilst his heart seemed bursting with agony. The ruthless queen and Clifford triumphed in having at last discovered the avenue of torture to his soul.

“Humanity would suffer too much were I to draw the scene at full length.—Suffice it then to say, that in words broken, convulsive, and at first scarcely articulate, he found expression for his feelings; and retorted on his merciless persecutors so forcible, and pointed a reproof, that the queen, all pale with rage, had no other reply to make than by the point of her dagger, and was assisted in the horrid answer by Clifford.

“Like hungry tigers, eager and thirsting for blood, they flew on him, and by repeated stabs on his noble breast, brought him bleeding to the earth. He pressed the precious relique of Rutland to his dying lips, and with a deep groan expired.

“Off with his head,” cried the queen;—“see that the crown be put upon it, and let it be placed on the gates of York, beside that of the hoary-headed villain Salisbury, that York may overlook York.” Vol. I. p. 190, &c.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing as our opinion, that this work is the performance of a very young, and probably, as it states, of a female writer. Be that as it may, we see marks of more than common abilities, and of genius, which may be still further expanded and meliorated by experience. If the

imagination must be fed with these specious fictions, a question which we fear is already decided in the affirmative, we cannot but rejoice when the task of gratifying a numerous class of readers, in their favourite study, falls into such hands as those of the author, whether young or old, male or female, of

THE MINSTREL.

ART. IX. *A Picturesque Tour through Part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, containing new Remarks on the present State of Society, Remains of ancient Edifices, &c. with Plates, after Designs by James Stuart, Esq; F.R.S. and F.A.S. and Author of the Antiquities of Athens. Written by an Italian Gentleman.* 15s. Faulder. Small Quarto.

OUR duty compels us to remark, that this volume introduces itself to notice in an abrupt and questionable manner. We are told in the title page, that it is *written by an Italian Gentleman*, but there is nothing like a preface to say who the Italian gentleman is ; or, whether the original was in Italian, of which this is a translation, or when and by whom it was translated. We are necessarily enemies to every thing wearing the aspect of delusion or fraud ; and though we are not forward to think, that the name of an eminent publisher would be prefixed to any imposition on public curiosity, we are rather surprised that experience of the fastidiousness of Critics, should not have suggested the propriety and necessity of being a little more circumstantial in the publication of a book of fifteen shillings value. We repeat the word value, because we do not think the volume before us *remarkably* dear at that price. It is printed on beautiful paper, the letter-press is entitled to every commendation, even in the present improved state of this art, and the purchaser will find six elegant and interesting plates.

The work before us consists of fifty-three letters, which we presume to have been written from the different places whence they are dated, in the years 1788 and 1789. The first four describe Palermo and Agrigentum ; the three following, Malta and Argentiére. Letters 8, 9, 10, and 11, are from Salonica. Letters 12 and 13 speak of Sciato and Zea. Athens occupies the seven which succeed. The next four are given to Smyrna. Letters 25 and 26 are from the Dardanelles. Constantinople supplies the materials for the following fifteen : Mycene, Gibraltar, Tunis, Carthage, Tripoli, Toulon, Marseilles, Leghorn, and Sardinia, conclude the volume.

The different subjects of these letters are necessarily familiar to every classical reader, but they nevertheless involve much, in which the cause of taste and literature is interested, and curiosity hastens to every new publication concerning Greece, and its islands, with unabated eagerness. The author of these travels, whoever he may be, seems to have pursued a track not very different from our countryman Chandler; and Savary also has obliged the public with an agreeable account of many of the places which this volume describes; but this, nevertheless, will be found an agreeable book, and though not recommended by much pretension to novelty, it certainly is not without its portion of entertainment.

Palermo has been so agreeably described by Brydone, that it would not perhaps be doing proper justice to the author, or compiler, to select a specimen of his work from this part of it; this also is the case with respect to Agrigentum and Malta. We therefore make Salonica our first resting-place, and introduce an extract from the 9th letter, for the reader's amusement.

“You know that idiots make their fortunes in Mahommedan countries, or at least live very much at their ease, without being obliged to work for their bread. In one corner of the coffee-house was a negro woman sitting upon a mat, naked, or at least nearly so; she was very old, and frightfully ugly, but of this she was not sensible: she swallowed every thing offered to her, even tobacco, which shewed that she had really lost that reason which the gods, says an ancient, gave us in a fit of anger. She had no cares, however, and but few wants, which were even anticipated by the humanity of her protectors. She had been supported by the piety of true believers ever since she was ten-years of age. I saw likewise a madman amusing himself with caning the Janisaries in the street. This respect of the Mussulmen for maniacs often extends even to adoration. On this occasion I shall relate to you a story from the *Bibliothèque Orientale* of Herbelot.—A caliph of Bagdad, having heard that there was a madman who pretended to be the Deity, ordered him to be brought before him, to examine whether he was really insane, or an impostor. For this purpose he thus addressed him: A few days ago a man was brought before me, charged with counterfeiting insanity, and wishing to pass as an envoy from heaven: I committed him to prison; and the consequence was, that he was tried, and condemned to lose his head. The fool immediately replied: You acted as one of my good and faithful servants: your conduct is to me highly agreeable; for I did not bestow the gift of prophecy on that wretch, nor did he receive any mission from me. On hearing this, the caliph was almost ready to fall down on his knees and adore him, for the Turks believe that such people are inspired by the Spirit of God. This idea may lay claim to the sanction of antiquity, and is to be met with, at least to a certain degree, even in polished societies, as well as among savage tribes. Does
this

this arise from an idea that the loss of reason is to be accounted a happiness reserved alone for the favourites of heaven? or do the Turks think that these people resemble those gods, who, according to the Pagan mythology, were not remarkable for their wisdom?" P. 38.

We pass over the account of Athens, and solicit the attention of our readers to the following account of the inhabitants and manners of Smyrna :

" Smyrna is a pleasant spot to a foreigner who travels either for instruction or amusement, as agreeable society is to be met with, both in the town and the country, where diversions of every kind may be found. The consuls and merchants every night give *avant-soupers*, in which the charms of social intercourse are heightened by those of dancing and singing. The women of quality here, unite the character of faithful wives to that of tender mothers : you would believe them to be the same Homer has described. Their chief employment is embroidery, in which they excel. Several of the young ladies draw neatly ; and the greater part of them play on the forte piano, or the guitar. Besides their own language they speak French, and some of them understand English and Italian. Mrs. B. who has travelled a good deal, is mistress of both these languages. It is difficult to say, whether she possesses more sensibility or wit. Metastasio, who knew her at Vienna, found many charms in her conversation, and had a great esteem for her. This poet made her a present of his works, to which she is so passionately attached, that she has learnt the finest passages by heart. Her talents, however, have not inspired her with that vanity and self-sufficient air so insufferable in most women who dabble in literature. In what terms am I to describe her sisters? They possess both beauty and wit, two powerful talismans which never fail to charm ; and whoever visits these ladies, must consequently become enamoured of them. The Miss W—— are all amiable young ladies. Modesty and the graces seem in them to have peculiar attractions. A Miss Am——, whose name is expressive of the passion she inspires, without being beautiful, possesses a *je ne sçai quoi* which fascinates more than beauty itself. Her paleness, the mild radiance of her fine eyes, and her air tending to a soft melancholy, but too well announce the sensibility of her heart. Not to love her, one must never have seen her. And who would not be captivated by the vivacity of Miss B—— ?

The picturesque dress of the Greeks serves as a relief to their beauty. Their mode of confining the bosom, however, does not prevent it from rising to the sight, which reminds me of these two verses of Dante :

Vedeansi le lor poppe a dondoloni
Uscir del sen che parean ventri vani.

In general they have very large breasts ; and I am surprised that, among the many things they inherit from their ancestors, they have lost the secret of preventing their growth. Dioscorides, lib. v. says, that,

that, for this purpose, the ancients made use of a stone, found in the island of Naxos, which, when pulverised, was applied to the breast. They still inherit from their ancestors their custom of painting the face as well as the eyebrows, and adopt the like colours, necklaces, jewels, &c. They retain likewise the zone or embroidered girdle, which they often fasten with a sparkling buckle of precious stones. Their winter dresses are very costly: they are of a gold cloth, lined with ermine, or with other furs equally expensive, and cost sometimes three hundred piastres. This is carrying luxury to a great extent: but it must be acknowledged, that fashion does not very often require dress to be changed. On the contrary, so little do they affect variety in this respect, that the women of Chio choose rather to carry an unwieldy burthen, and appear hump-backed, than to acquire an unconstrained and easy air, by renouncing their ancient modes: so much is superstition connected with attachment in these matters. As to the head-dress, it is not uniform; some wearing a part of their hair twisted, and pendent over their cheeks; while that of others is suffered to flow negligently around their shoulders: some tie it in a knot, and ornament it with flowers, precious stones, and heron feathers. When they go abroad, they cover their faces with a white veil trimmed with gold fringe, and are usually followed either by their slaves or female servants. The Turks make a point of respecting their modesty. The young girls, who always remain at home, are employed either in embroidery, or in looking through lattices at the passengers: they are allowed to go out only on days of festivity, and even then they must go at an early hour, in order that they may not be seen. I made the same remark at Athens; but some here do not carry their rigour in this respect so far.

“A custom prevalent throughout the Levant, which some find very useful and convenient, is that of limited marriages. They are common among the Turks, as well as the Christians; and the husband engages to the woman by a written promise, authorized by the cadi, to keep her for a certain specified time, under the penalty of forfeiting a stipulated sum of money.” P. 102.

We thought we might have found something concerning Toulon, of importance enough to satisfy the universal curiosity which prevails concerning that port; but the letter dated from this place only informs us, that the adjoining country is beautiful, and abounds in vegetables and fruits, and that the population of Toulon amounts to 30,000 souls.

In concluding our account of this book, we cannot help again lamenting that publications which, from their subjects, may be supposed to interest common attention, should not, from their form and price, be rendered more accessible. We hope not to be thought acrimonious, if we acknowledge, that we are almost fatigued with commending the fineness of the paper, and the beauty of the type, particularly when the publications, which are executed with a minute regard to these particulars, rather tend to check than promote the progress of science, and the cause of the fine arts.

ART. X. *The Bankrupt Laws. By William Cooke, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire. The Third Edition. Including the Cases to the End of Trinity Term 1792. 8vo. 2 vols. 15s. bound. E. and R. Brooke.*

WE are extremely happy in the opportunity, which the publication of a third edition of this very valuable work affords us, of expressing the sense we entertain of its merits. That branch of the English law, which Mr. Cooke has undertaken to discuss, from various concurrent causes, has of late unfortunately become, not only a more frequent subject of debate in our courts of justice, but more immediately interesting to every man in any the least degree connected with trade or commerce. It was of importance, therefore, that a body of laws of such general concern, should be methodically and systematically arranged, and should be treated with clearness and perspicuity. The first edition of this work, which was published in the year 1785, though even then a very useful publication, was in many points defective: but we may now congratulate the profession upon the appearance of a work, which, whilst it does honour to the abilities and industry of the author, cannot fail, from its excellent arrangement of the decided cases, and its clear elucidations of the principles advanced, to prove a valuable addition to the stores of legal knowledge. Much had been done by Mr. Cooke in the second edition: but in the present, more has been effected. The material alteration now first submitted to the Public, independently of the new cases, and which we consider as a great improvement, even upon the second edition, is this: all the statutes relating to Bankrupts, are now published together at the beginning of the volume, with a running title at the top of the page descriptive of the chapters, in the work itself, where those statutes are discussed; and a reference is again made at the head of the several chapters, to the clauses of the statutes applicable to the subject treated of in that chapter: so that now the reader has an opportunity of considering any particular branch of the statutes, which may be the present object of his enquiry, or of extending his speculations to the whole scope and intent of the legislature, in the various statutes enacted upon the subject. Whereas, in the first and second editions, the particular branches of the statutes being only prefixed to the chapters, to which they more immediately related, it was impossible to have one connected view of the whole. The index, which is one of the most essential parts of a law book, particularly of a practical nature,

nature, and which in the first edition was very incorrect, and much too short, is now very full, perfect, and complete. The second volume consists only of precedents of the proceedings under Commissions of Bankruptcy, which are extremely useful to those who act as solicitors; and may also be profitably perused by those, who have the honour to sit as Commissioners in the execution of the Bankrupt Laws.

ART. XI. *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the Subject of Manufactures. Presented to the House of Representatives, Dec. 5, 1791. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.*

A FEW years since, there was a struggle in America betwixt the patrons of Agriculture and those of Manufactures. The former desired an *exclusive* encouragement to their favourite mode of industry; the latter would allow to it only a *pre-eminence*; and very justly (as it seems) they obtained the public voice in their favour.

On the 15th of January 1790, the House of Representatives ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a report on the subject of Manufactures. This report, which is now before us for consideration, is a very strong and able plea on the side of Manufactures; but without any hostility towards, or undervaluing of, the interests of Agriculture. As a literary performance too, it is highly respectable. The subjects of trade, finance, and internal policy, are not often discussed with so much precision of thought, and strength and perspicuity of language, as we here discover.

A regular analysis of this work, which is very multifarious in its nature, would occupy much more room than we can spare: and a few extracts would give a very imperfect idea of it. We must, therefore, content ourselves with stating the general and just result of the author's reasoning; which may be collected from two short passages at pp. 29 and 69.

"The foregoing considerations seem sufficient to establish, as general propositions, that it is the interest of nations to diversify the industrious pursuits of the individuals who compose them; that the establishment of Manufactures is calculated not only to increase the general stock of useful and productive labour, but even to improve the state of Agriculture in particular; certainly to advance the interest of those who are engaged in it."

"The idea of an opposition between those two interests is the common error of the early periods of every country, but

but experience gradually dissipates it: indeed they are perceived so often to succour and befriend each other, that they come at length to be considered as one; a supposition which has been frequently abused, and is not universally true. Particular encouragements of particular manufactures may be of a nature to sacrifice the interests of landholders to those of manufacturers; but it is nevertheless a maxim well established by experience, and generally acknowledged, where there has been sufficient experience, that the *aggregate* prosperity of Manufactures, and the *aggregate* prosperity of Agriculture, are intimately connected."

We shall at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93.—"more lengthy," for longer, or more diffuse. But, perhaps, it is an established Americanism.

Having done full justice to this work in the way of commendation, we are bound to state a *conjecture* which has occurred to us of a different nature.

At pp. 23, 40, 46, 48, 57, 72, &c. an evident *lure* is thrown out to Europeans, to *transplant* (as it is called) themselves, and transfer their property to America. At p. 73 and 74, the author affects to hold out this invitation chiefly to the *French*. But if we consider how many *personal* dangers have long attended emigration among that unhappy people, and how generally their property has been devoured by the vultures of confiscation, we shall be led to think it was not *their* wealth and *their* capitals, that were meant to be invited across the Atlantic. When we observe further that this report is printed, not in French, but in English, and sold in London, we may, without any want of candour, suspect, that the emigration of *Britons* is the object of the publication. We could indeed, to our great quiet and comfort, spare a very *few* men in each branch of business, and in each *profession*; but we do not want to part with our fellow-subjects by wholesale; and, therefore, we hope that the lure will be thrown out in vain, which indeed there is little reason to doubt.

ART. XII. *Sermons on various Subjects. Published at the Request of a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Wakefield. By William Turner. 8vo. 6s. Johnson.*

LET a reviewer take up a book with whatever good resolutions he may; let him have fortified his judgment by the strongest vows of impartiality; yet it will often happen, that

that the title-page, or some introductory matter, shall strangely prepossess him either against it, or in its favour.

It could scarcely happen otherwise with the book that is before us. We find, at setting out, a minister retiring from the pastoral service in his 78th year; after labouring "more than half a century in different places, and more than 30 years amongst his late congregation." We find that congregation "unanimously requesting that he would print a few sermons, for their use, and as a monument of their connexion." They must be sturdier Critics than we affect to be, who can abstain from judging of such a book with a high degree of indulgence.

However, we are happy in being able to add, that this book is far from requiring such indulgence as degenerates into weakness. It is a collection of very useful, judicious, animated *practical* discourses: in which, a most anxious regard for the welfare, temporal as well as spiritual, of his hearers, (particularly of the *younger* sort) appears to have warmed the heart, and prompted the tongue, of the venerable preacher.

We do not indeed find any elucidations of obscure texts of scripture, nor any attempts to settle controverted points of doctrine. We perceive, not a want, but rather a careful abstinence from the exhibition of profound theological learning; but we see in every page strenuous endeavours to carry men forward towards the great end of all learning, filial obedience to God, and fraternal affection for each other.

The style is well adapted to the matter of the discourses, and to the character of the persons addressed, being plain, perspicuous, and forcible; but, in a few instances it has too much of familiarity. We proceed to set before our readers some extracts, from which a just idea may be formed of the work in general.

Serm. I. *On the Importance of good Principles to the Young.*—"Your unhappiness, my young friends, and the source of most of your errors in conduct, is, not so much evil dispositions, as, the *want of getting your minds well furnished with a set of just and true principles, well understood, well considered and digested, and firmly established, as rules not to be departed from, or violated, in any case.*

"It is, on this account, that you are so often hurried into mistakes and imprudences by your own imagination and fancy; that sprightly, volatile, unhesitating power, which instantly decides on the impression of the moment; whose quick conceptions are generally false; whose capricious sallies are pleasing indeed, but very dangerous, and apt to betray; which, therefore,

therefore, has great need to be well restrained, and regulated by principles of reason and truth."

The following passage, in the same sermon, is intelligible enough to *all* readers; but it would doubtless strike with peculiar force a congregation of manufacturers at Wakefield: "With regard to characters, either treat them with tenderness, or treat not of them at all. They are of a delicate *texture*, and of unspeakable value; *handle* them therefore as you would the finest and richest *fabrics of the loom*: display their beauties as much as you please; but conceal their imperfections, if you observe any; and, if you can, *repair*, or at least excuse, their defects, when noticed by others. 'Tis wantonness to *fully* them; 'tis cruelty to *tear out a rent*."

Serm. IV. *On Attention to our proper Duty and Office*, is full of useful instruction; and the following passage is worthy of notice:

"Our duties are enjoined to us by him whose purposes are fulfilled throughout the whole material creation, and whose laws are, or ought to be, obeyed by every rational creature. Our duty is enjoined *on* us by him who hath planned an all-comprehending scheme of government, and hath called us forth into existence, that we may perform a part in it. Our several duties and offices in this world are so many particular parts in the universal administration, which we are bound to perform, in the best manner we can, for the common of the great whole, under God's all-connecting and disposing direction. In this sense, therefore, we all are "*workers together with God*," whatever our particular part, office, or duty, in the universal administration, may be.

"What pity is it then, that we are so apt to forget these powerful and awakening considerations: that when any duty arises, we consider only its propriety and decency: we approve it, perhaps, as fit and reasonable, but scarce from any clear apprehensions why it is so. Perhaps we expect that the world will approve us in so doing, and that probably we shall obtain some advantageous returns from those who shall be benefited by our good deeds. Alas! all these are cold and unimpressing motives, that scarcely touch on the conscience, or move the affections; and feebly influence the will, or determine the practice. They admit a thousand excuses of indolence, or aversion, or present interest, or other sinister consideration, that either totally prevent our performing a duty, or render the performance partial and defective.

"Where is to-morrow? No where, but with God; who will give it to whom he pleaseth; but, perhaps, not to thee, except in eternity; whither thou mayest be sent to find it, before it reaches the inhabitants of this world. We subsist only on the scanty allowance of moments. At most, to day alone is ours: To-day, therefore, while it is called to day," let us, by *discharging* the duties of it
faithfully

faithfully and diligently, "work out our salvation with fear and trembling." Then may we safely trust God with the future; whether it shall happen to us in time, or in eternity."

This preacher excels in setting before his hearers, lively and affecting images of the odious nature and dreadful consequences of vice: "A set of intemperate and loose companions can justly be considered in no other light, than as a set of conspirators against each other's happiness and lives, all striving which shall soonest push his fellow into the grave. When we see the corpse of a miserable wretch, who thus hath fallen a manifest sacrifice to intemperance, carried forth to interment, and followed by his profligate companions, can one forbear to reflect with indignation in some such manner as this: 'How can these men endure to perform such a service as this? Where are their hearts? Are they too dead to all the convictions of reason, and feelings of humanity? Where are their consciences? Are they also intoxicated and stupified by the habits of excess? Can they fail to charge themselves with being accessory, at least, to the destruction of that poor wretch, to whom they pretended friendship? How dare they put forth those hands to his bier, with which they reached to him those draughts of intemperance and excess, which have stretched him upon it? In what water can they hope to wash themselves, and say, "I am free from the blood of this man?"

"The wicked is, also, "driven away in his wickedness," by the hands of human justice. To be turned out of life, as unworthy to partake of it; to be cut off from society, as its pest and plague, as one whose continuance in the world is dangerous to the happiness and being of his fellow-creatures, as one no longer to be endured on earth:—What a dreadful case! what a miserable condition! to be attended to the fatal moment by multitudes approving the righteousness of these proceedings against him, and a conscience confessing that he receives only "the just reward of his deeds." What can this world know more aggravatedly dreadful, or to be detested? except those crimes which are the cause of it. One would think no witness of such shocking scenes could fail to make such reflexions as these:—'See here, what is wickedness! behold! these are its dreadful effects. Here a fellow-creature, in full health, with cool mind, and all his thoughts about him—perhaps in the youth, prime, and vigour of his life; and in the ordinary course of nature, having many years of life before him—is, with much deliberation, and many terrible solemnities—"driven away in his wickedness:" turned out of life, as dangerous to be spared any longer in it, by the hand of that justice, which is the guardian of the safety, peace,

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order, and happiness of the community; he is now to be transmitted, by the justice of man, to the far more awful sentence of the eternal justice of God. If he is properly sensible of his condition and prospects, what dreadful anguish must now wring his spirit, filling his whole soul with thoughts far more intolerable than all the bitterness of death! If he is not thus sensible, or thus affected with his state, such deplorable stupidity and hardness of heart, under such circumstances, must seem more shocking still to every reasonable and serious person. See here, my soul, what is wickedness, in its genuine nature, undisguised, and stripped of all false colourings. Certainly this man's crimes, when he was tempted to perpetrate them, appeared to him under some very different forms from these, in which this scene exhibits them. Unhappy wretch, who then thought not of, or paid not a due regard to these consequences! O let me never listen to the least whispers of temptation! let me shun every approach towards wickedness! whatever allurements she may at any time spread before me, let me always remember this scene, and flee from her, as for my life: for destruction and death are her rewards; ignominy and perpetual detestation are her honours. But I forbear—come; let us speedily withdraw from these anti-chambers of destruction and hell. Yet, let us not fail to carry away with us those lessons of wisdom, which they so powerfully inculcate. Such as these are the consequences of sin: thus are “the wicked driven away in their wickedness.”

The following passage is a piece of oratory of that striking kind, which distinguishes many of the “Miscellany Sermons, chiefly from divines of the last century,” published by the late Dr. Burn, in 4 vols. 8vo. A book, to which young divines may, with great advantage, apply for models of a strong, manly, dignified pulpit-eloquence.

“Every day's experience must needs satisfy us, that we live in a dying world. We see the King of Terrors walk his rounds amongst us; and seize, now one, and then another, of our acquaintance and friends; and we know our own turn must come soon, perhaps the next. Nay, can we not recollect certain seasons, when he hath cast an alarming look upon, and, as it were, shook his dart at us? I mean, when diseases have seized us, and threatened speedily to demolish those frail tabernacles, and dislodge their spiritual inhabitants.”

We are disposed to apply the following words as characteristic of the venerable instructor himself:—“Be not backward to impart all the knowledge and wisdom yourselves possess, to enrich the minds of your friends. Let your best skill and
experience,

experience, and most mature thoughts on every subject, be always at their service: and let meekness, candour, tenderness, and an evident concern for their good, be the constant vehicle of all your instructions, admonitions, and services."

At p. 303, is a note somewhat intemperate; in which the author speaks of—"Persecution—the horrors of 1791,—and the flames of religious bigotry re-kindled against his excellent and highly valued friend." On which we must remark, that either the author's friendship has hood-winked his discernment, or his information concerning those events must have been very imperfect. Few persons, we apprehend, can find the chief origin of those mischiefs in religious bigotry; but many, in seditious politics.

The next passage which we have marked for selection, is of a different aspect and complexion: "Should there happen to be a distressed person or family in our neighbourhood, that usually attends the service of God in conformity to the rites and usages of the established church; and we, who are dissenters, should for that reason neglect them, and withhold our compassionate assistance, we should doubtless deserve to be branded as uncharitable bigots: a character as despicable and odious as any that can be conceived. But I trust, brethren, there is not one amongst us, who hath not a mind better instructed, and a spirit better disciplined in the true principles of the divine religion of Jesus, than to suffer himself to incur such a reproach."

Concluding our extracts with this charitable sentiment; and finding it strongly re-echoed from our own breasts; we concur with the members of our author's late congregation, in wishing that the publication of this volume may be "advantageous to the cause of Religion and Virtue!" and we cheerfully add, that the sum of his laborious and useful life may proceed in its setting, with unclouded and undiminished lustre!

ART. XII. *Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, performed between the Years 1770 and 1779. In Three Volumes. By Charles Peter Thunberg, M. D. Knight of the Order of Vasa, Professor of Botany in the University of Upsal, and Member of various Academies and learned Societies both in Sweden and other Countries.* 8vo. 3 vols. 18s. Richardson and Egerton.

[N the writings of our Northern neighbours, there is to be remarked an air of simplicity rarely to be found in the productions of more luxurious or more highly polished nations.

In the author of the work before us we seem to have found, what certainly is not very common, a traveller without guile. Professor Thunberg travelled from the noblest of motives, the desire of improvement; and the declaration which he makes in the preface to his third volume, of his wish to render the minerals, animals and plants, of distant lands, useful and advantageous to Europe, is so meritorious, and is couched in such ardent terms, that it ought to preclude the severity of criticism; but our interesting and accurate traveller requires no such allowance. The accounts which he gives of the various regions he has viewed, are important, rational, and perspicuous. He produces much new matter even from the well known plains and mountains of the Cape, and from the untrodden paths of Japan he selects, with great judgment, a reasonable proportion of the innumerable novelties which he there encountered.

As a translation, this publication possesses no common merit; it is the production principally, as we are, from sufficient authority, given to understand, of Swedes. We are indeed greatly surprised at the few inaccuracies we have been able to discover; and if the translation had, before publication, been submitted to the revision of an Englishman, it would easily have passed as the correct and elegant performance of a native. We shall only point out one imperfection, which, as the work will probably come soon to a second impression, we wish to see amended. In p. 33 of the first volume, what is translated "it could not but appear strange to me," should rather have been, rendered "it gives a singular impression to hear." The author could not possibly *wonder* to hear the French speak French; but the first sensation of hearing, what is in other countries the language of polished life alone, even from every vulgar tongue, makes a striking impression. These, however, are momentary feelings, and independent of reflexion.

It is impossible to read the Professor's description of the method by which the Dutch raise men for their East India settlements, and of the treatment which their wretched recruits receive, without sensations of horror, at the inhumanity, and amazement at the miserable policy of a government, which can connive at practices so destructive to the human race.

"As the crew had been but a week on board, I expected, on my arrival, to find no patients; but found, to my great surprize, that several men were already ill; I heard also, that the number of sick and dead on board the ships which had been lying in the Texel since September last, was so considerable, that when we sailed, several ships, such as the *Grœndal*, the *Huyßer Mey*, the *Kroneburg*, and the

Hoenkoop,

Hoenkoop, were obliged, for want of hands, to wait for a fresh supply, notwithstanding they had been sent out at first with more than three hundred men.

“The causes of this epidemical disease, which I minutely investigated, I found to be multifarious. The air was at this time very heavy and moist, and the fog in general so thick, that nobody ventured to pass from one ship to another without taking a compass with him, in order to find his way back, as no light from any lamps or lanterns that were hung out could pierce through the fog. Till the ships get under sail, little or no order is observed, either in the œconomy of the ship, or among the crew itself. But what very much, if not solely, conduces to the increase of maladies, is undoubtedly the great number of diseased soldiers sent on board by the kidnappers (*zielverkoopers*) with bodies partly emaciated, and partly replete with scurvy and corrupted fluids. These men, unaccustomed to the manner of living on board of ship, and to the damp cold sea-air, soon contract putrid fevers, and infect the rest of the crew. This happens the sooner, if they are also ill provided with clothes, or dejected in mind.

And as these kidnappers, the most detestable members of society, frequently effect the ruin of unwary strangers, by decoying them into their houses, and then selling them to be transported to the East-Indies, I have thought it my duty to make some mention of them in this place, as a caution to all such as may have occasion to go to Holland. These man-stealers are citizens, who under the denomination of victuallers, have the privilege to board and lodge strangers for money, and under this cloke perpetrate the most inhuman crimes, that do not always come to the knowledge of their superiors, nor can be punished by the hands of justice. They not only keep servants to pick up strangers in the streets, but also bribe the carriers (*kruyers*) who carry the baggage of travellers from the ships to the inns, to bring strangers to lodge with them; who, as soon as they arrive, are generally shut up in a room, together with a number of others, to the amount of a hundred and more, where they are kept upon scanty and wretched food, entered as soldiers on the Company's books, and at length, when the ships are ready to sail, carried on board. The honest dealer, on the other hand, receives two months of their pay, and what is called a *bill of transport*, for 100, 150, or 200 gilders. In the two, three, or four months, during which they are shut up at the kidnapper's, they contract the scurvy, a putrid diathesis, and melancholy, (which break out soon after they come on board); and by their pale countenances, livid lips, and swelled and ulcerated legs, are easily distinguished from the others who are healthy and sound. A transferable bill for a certain sum of money is sometimes given by the East-India Company to persons enlisted in their service, as an advance of their pay, to enable them to fit themselves out; but this bill is not discounted by the Company, unless the person to whom it was given, serves to the full amount of the sum thus advanced. Thus, if the person enlisted dies before he has served to the full amount of

the bill, the deficiency is not paid. For this reason such a bill is always negotiated at a great loss, proportionate to the strength of constitution or health of the assignee, and to the time that he appears likely to live. In fact, it is seldom negotiated at more than half its nominal value. Many innocent people, often of decent family and in easy circumstances, are trepanned by these man-stealers, and must go as soldiers to the East or West-Indies, where they are obliged by the articles of their agreement to serve at least five years. Yet all do not fall into their hands in this unfortunate manner, but many having no other means of subsistence, go of their own accord to one of these traders in human flesh, who provides them with board and lodging on credit, and for his own security shuts them up till they can be sent on board. It is unfortunately too true, that many persons are so unhappy as to fall in the manner above mentioned into their snares; yet neither are these things done under the sanction of government, nor do they go unpunished when they are discovered.

Nevertheless, the directors of the East-India Company can neither be defended, as not knowing of such scandalous practices that disgrace humanity, nor, indeed, be acquitted of favouring them at times. For as the company is often in want of men, and does not care to give better pay, they are obliged to overlook the methods used by these infamous traders in human flesh to procure hands; and if at the muster any one should think proper to lay open his case and misfortune, the director, not over scrupulous, never thinks such a one too good for the Company's service. So that the directors would be able to prevent all such illegal violence, if at the reception of their men, and especially at the muster of them on board of ship, they made a strict enquiry into particulars, or wished in the least to vindicate the rights of mankind. It is common to hear that these unfortunate persons have been deprived of their clothes and other property by the kidnappers, who in their stead have sent them out with two or three pair of worsted stockings, trowsers made of sail-cloth, 16lb. of tobacco, and a keg of brandy: of this scanty, and certainly not very enviable property, the greatest part is frequently stolen from them on their arrival on board, so that they are afterwards obliged to run bare-footed and bare-headed in the cold, having scarcely sufficient to cover their nakedness.

The crew being thus badly clothed, dejected in mind, and forced by rough means to hard and severe labour, it is not surprising that diseases should suddenly supervene, and be rapidly propagated. Out of twenty patients, at the beginning of the voyage, scarcely one is a sailor, but all of them soldiers from the kidnappers. Thus these dealers in human flesh undoubtedly occasion great loss and injury to the Company with their wretched supplies. This the Company might prevent, if they established a house on their wharf, in which poor people, who were desirous of being engaged in their service, might be decently fitted out, and maintained till such time as the ships were ready to sail, and afterwards serve to the amount

of what had been advanced to them, without, at the same time, enriching an infamous ruffian.

Theft can hardly be carried to a greater height, than it is on board an East Indiaman during the time it lies in the Texel. Chests are broken open in the night, and emptied of their contents, so that the owner has not a single rag left for shifting himself: hammocks and bed-clothes are stolen, insomuch that the owners are obliged to sleep on the bare boards of the deck: shoes and night-caps are purloined from the feet and heads of those that are asleep; and the sick have frequently their breeches and stockings stripped from off their bodies: so that those who slept, when they awake, and the sick when they recover, must run about in the cold bare-headed, bare-footed, and half naked." Vol. I. p. 72.

At the Cape, the character of the Dutch nation by no means rises upon us. While our voyager resided there, a ship was stranded on the coast, with two hundred and twelve men on board. Unhappily her cargo belonged to the Dutch East India Company, and it was thought more important to prevent depredations upon this, than to save the unfortunate crew. To this end a gibbet was hastily erected; and, except a few soldiers, whose sole employment was to guard the goods which drifted on the shore, all persons were strictly forbidden, on pain of instant execution, to approach the coast; not distinguishing whether their intention was to pillage, or humanely to assist the wretched sufferers, who, exhausted by cold and fatigue, dropped by degrees into the waves and perished. A few indeed were saved by the noble and gallant exertions of an individual, in honour and veneration of whose memory we insert the following account:

"Another action that does greater honour to humanity, deserves the more to be recorded here, as it shews that at all times, and in all places, there are both good and considerate people, as well as such as have nothing human but the shape. An old man, of the name of WOLTEMAD, by birth an European, who was at this time the keeper of the beasts in the menagerie near the garden, had a son in the citadel, who was a corporal, and among the first who had been ordered out to *Paarden Island* (Horse Island) where a guard was to be set for the preservation of the wrecked goods. This worthy veteran borrowed a horse, and rode out in the morning, with a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread for his son's breakfast. This happened so early, that the gibbet had not yet been erected, nor the edict posted up, to point out to the traveller the nearest road to eternity. This hoary sire had no sooner delivered to his son the refreshments he had brought him, and heard the lamentations of the distressed crew from the wreck, than he resolved to ride his horse, which was a good swimmer, to the wreck, with a view of saving some of them. He repeated this dangerous trip six times more, bringing each time two men alive on shore, and thus

saved in all fourteen persons. The horse was by this time so much fatigued, that he did not think it prudent to venture out again; but the cries and intreaties of the poor wretches on the wreck increasing, he ventured to take one trip more, which proved so unfortunate, that he lost his own life; as on this occasion too many from the wreck rushed upon him at once, some of them catching hold of the horse's tail, and others of the bridle, by which means the horse, both wearied out, and now too heavy laden, turned head over heels, and all were drowned together. This noble and heroic action of a superannuated old man, sufficiently shews that a great many lives might probably have been saved, if a strong rope had been fastened by one end to the wreck, and by the other to the shore. Along this rope, either a basket or a large copper vessel might have been hawled to and from the ship, with a man in it each time. When the storm and waves had subsided, the ship was found to lie at so small a distance from the land, that one might have almost leaped from it on shore." P. 273.

It fills us with grief and anger to add, that the son of Woltemad was denied by the Governor permission to succeed his father in his trifling office, and that he went to Batavia, and died there, before the compensation which the Company, on information of his history, had ordered, could be conferred on him.

If the Dutch surgeons at the Cape hospitals are not to be celebrated for their skill or science, they have still the merit of having introduced into the *Materia Medica*, a new and curious article, namely, *A rope's end*.

"The hospital I very seldom visited, as I could not possibly derive any improvement from any thing I saw there. I observed, however, in this place, what I never saw any where else, viz. that the attendants on the sick were provided with ropes ends, with which they now and then corrected turbulent patients. *Mirum sane morborum remedium!* Both in the hospital and on board of their ships, the company had, for the greater part, ignorant and unskilful surgeons; and, in general, when a skilful surgeon was found among them, he was a foreigner. When emetics or such kind of remedies were prescribed, they were sometimes written down on the head-board of the bed; and of other medicines, a dose was commonly administered immediately, which were carried ready made up in a box after the surgeon, when he visited the patients. What most contributes in this place to the recovery of the sick, is the excellent refreshments of fresh meat and vegetables, that are to be had here. The principal surgeon makes his report to the governor every day of the number and state of the patients." P. 248.

The Governor very deservedly, as it appears, stands ill in the Professor's opinion. He speaks, indeed, with strong and well-pointed acrimony, of a beautiful walk of chefnut-trees destroyed,

stroyed, to supply his Excellency's palace with furniture; and of a number of curious animals, collected with great pains by a governor Tulbach, turned out by his successor to become a prey to ravenous beasts: but from these unpleasant scenes, and from a painful tale of culinary inhumanity, related in Vol. II. P. 3. let us turn to the account of a most rational system of boarding at the Cape Town, whereby the captain and mates of the Indiamen contribute only in just proportion to their pay, and yet are equally well accommodated at table, and receive an equal share of attention. We may read also, with pleasure, the well-earned praise of our active and intrepid countrymen. None, we are told, are such bold sailors as the English. They will often beat about in the Roads with a strong S. E. wind, while the Dutch ships either keep the open sea, or cast anchor under *Robben Island*, till they get a more favourable wind.

It must be very difficult, after the exact researches of Kolben, Sparman, and Paterfon, not to mention the romantic and whimsical Vaillant, to find any new information as to the Dutch provinces in Africa. Professor Thunberg has, however, rendered his tour very amusing, and still preserving his natural and unaffected simplicity of manner, has introduced enough both of incident and reflection, to keep the reader's attention awake through the whole of his journal. Among a number of curious remarks on the plants and animals of Africa, we find that European oats form the most pernicious weed in those lands which are cultured. See P. 149 of Vol. I. The grains shaken from the ears by stormy seasons always sow themselves, and can never be eradicated, although the lands be left fallow for many succeeding years. We are also made acquainted with a trait in the education of a marine animal, which seems hitherto to have escaped the observation of naturalists. The Seal swims not by nature. The dam, conscious how necessary and indispensable that art must afterwards be to her cub, catches the little creature by the neck, and flings it into the sea. The cub sinks, the dam saves him from being drowned, but throws him in again as soon as he recovers, and a repetition of this manœuvre soon obliges the young Seal, in spite of nature, to become a good swimmer.

At Batavia the *Nyctanthes sambac*, a singularly odoriferous flower, attracted the Professor's notice, and he thus agreeably describes its use.

“The ladies here wear neither caps nor hats; but tie up their hair, which is only anointed with oil, and has no powder in it, in a large knot on the crown of their heads; and adorn it with jewels and wreaths of odoriferous flowers.

"In the evenings, when the ladies pay visits to each other, they are decorated in a particular manner about the head with a wreath of flowers of the *Nyctanthes sambac*, run upon a thread. These flowers are brought every day fresh to town for sale. The smell of them is inconceivably delightful, like that of orange and lemon flowers; the whole house is filled with the fragrant scent, enhancing, if possible, the charms of the ladies company, and of the society of the fair sex." Vol. II. p. 222.

He speaks also of a vegetable production of very different properties, and named the *Durio*.

"Among the fruits which may be more properly said to serve the Indians for food, is that called the *Bread fruit*, *Boa Nanca*, (*Radermachia*), and that fetid fruit, the *Durio*. This latter is extraordinary on account of its nauseating and intolerable corpse-like smell, which is perceived at a great distance, when the fruit is brought into the town for sale. Nevertheless it is reckoned delicious, and is eaten eagerly, even by the Europeans. Each of these fruits is as large as a child's head, and larger, and covered with a thick skin, which is prickly, like that of a hedge-hog, and is thrown away; of both the inner part only is eaten, and that either raw or stewed. The *Durio* is considered as diuretic and sudorific, and as serviceable in expelling wind." P. 274.

Some of our readers would, perhaps, have been well satisfied to have had a more circumstantial account of a wonderful African fungus, which the Professor "had so long sought and wished to see." See Vol. II. P. 133 and P. 164. He relates that it is one of the most extraordinary plants which has been discovered, but he omits giving us any account of its appearance or qualities. Perhaps it may be alledged on behalf of our traveller, and may prove satisfactory to our readers to be informed, that there is already an entire dissertation upon it by Linnaeus, which is accompanied by a figure. It is also in the same writer's *Supplementum, & Systema Vegetabilium*.

We shall here finish our observations on this curious and interesting publication for the present month, with the acknowledgment that we have received from it no inconsiderable share of pleasure and instruction.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XIII. *Observations on the History and Cure of the Asthma; in which the Propriety of using the Cold Bath in that Disorder is fully considered. By Michael Ryan, M. D. and Member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robinsons.

THE author of this tract begins by lamenting the inefficacy of the methods that have hitherto been adopted to give permanent relief in this disease: this is so generally allowed,

lowed, he says, that physicians seem, for a long time past, to have continued their endeavours for palliating the most distressing symptoms, despairing of being able to effect a perfect cure. But, although he acknowledges the difficulty, perhaps impossibility, of curing an inveterate asthma, particularly when tubercles are formed in the lungs, or water is accumulated in the chest; yet he thinks this is far from being the case in its incipient state, and before any of the viscera are materially injured. The remedy the author proposes for this purpose, and which, from experience, he thinks may be depended upon, is cold bathing. This has been proposed by a few practitioners before, but has never been introduced into general practice; and he observes, is even left out of the catalogue of remedies, by the most eminent who have lately written upon the subject.

Having premised these general remarks, Dr. Ryan proceeds to take a more particular view of the history and methods of treating the disease, as delineated by former writers; and then by relating some cases in which cold bathing had been successfully employed, and by apposite observations upon them, to show the pre-eminence of this remedy over all the methods hitherto recommended.

Asthma has been considered by medical writers as proceeding from a variety of causes. From a defluxion on the lungs, plethora, affections of the nerves, &c. These causes, the author says, may occasion fits of asthma in persons previously affected with the disease, but no instance has occurred to him of its having been originally occasioned by them. Extreme debility or irritability have been also thought to dispose persons in a particular manner to the asthma; but this, he observes, is contradicted by experience. "In this country, the lower order of people, who are daily exposed to the various vicissitudes of the weather, who are constantly employed in bodily labour, and possess, in consequence thereof, a rigidity of fibre, and a robust constitution, are much more frequently afflicted with an asthma, than persons in the higher walk of life, whose frames, enervated by indolence, luxury, and a redundancy of humours, become irritable in a high degree, and are prone to various other spasmodic affections." This brings the author to a consideration of what he conceives to be the most usual, if not the sole cause of the disease, namely, the application of cold to the chest and lungs. To this cause he thinks he can trace, not only every case that has occurred in the course of his practice, but most of those recorded by authors. In proof of this he gives two remarkable cases, of what is called Flatulent Asthma, from Hoffman, with

with the reasoning of that celebrated writer upon them, which accords with his opinion.

Having established cold as the most usual cause of asthma, Dr. Ryan goes on to examine the means hitherto resorted to, to mitigate the fits; for no regular system seems to have been laid down, as he had observed before, to effect a cure of the disease. These consist principally of bleeding, in robust and plethoric constitutions; emetics, vesicatories, expectorants, the fetid gums, and other antispasmodics, opium, bark, and flowers of zinc. Upon each of these he makes some pertinent and useful observations. "As the application of cold to the lungs, he says, is found to be the most frequent exciting cause of the asthma, and in consequence thereof strong symptoms of an inflammatory disposition often accompany the first stage of the disease, the physician must necessarily prescribe bleeding to preserve the life of his patient. On other occasions too it will be highly proper to have some blood drawn, in order to obviate obstructions, and bring about a state of intermission, so necessary for the operation of such remedies as are capable of putting a complete stop to the farther progress of the disease." Of the efficacy of blisters, Dr. R. speaks very highly, particularly applied early. "I always make it a rule, he says, to apply a blister in the first paroxysm of asthma, be the cause of the disorder what it may; as no injury can attend it, but very often the best effects may be produced, but they are particularly adapted to that species of the complaint where an accumulation of blood in the lungs is found to contribute in some measure to the fit." He recommends them to be applied over the sternum; a stricture of that part frequently remaining after the fit of asthma is over, which blisters are well calculated to remove. Emetics, besides their efficacy as expectorants, and their utility in catarrhal affections, that may be combined with asthma, are found highly beneficial by relieving the patients from flatulency, distention of the stomach, and other symptoms of indigestion. Issues, in persons of a full habit, or affected with catarrh, are, he thinks, eminently useful. But besides these evacuating remedies, the fetid gums, and other antispasmodics, the author admits, may contribute to mitigate or shorten the fits, but no opportunities have occurred to him of ascertaining their full value. The most powerful medicine of this class is opium, on the exhibition of which we find some pertinent and judicious observations, for which we must refer the reader to the work. Medicines denominated tonics, it is also observed, have at all times been prescribed for asthmatics, under one form or another. Of these the principal is the Peruvian bark, which

which may be given with safety and advantage when the disorder has been brought completely to intermit. "The cure of the asthma, by means of the bark, should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of intermittent fevers. The doses of the medicine should be very large, and ought to be given within a few hours of the accession of the paroxysm, if we can foresee the time when the attack is to come on." Of the efficacy of zinc in this complaint, so highly extolled by Dr. Withers, this author professes to have had but little experience. Like the bark, he thinks it will probably be found most effectual, when given in the intervals of the paroxysms in as large doses as the stomach is able to bear; and when no obstruction, difficult breathing, or inflammation exists to counteract its operation. But although the remedies here specified are possessed of considerable powers, may be frequently used with great advantage, and may even sometimes effect a cure, yet they cannot be entirely depended upon for that purpose. "To make up, therefore, for this deficiency," the author says, "and to establish the cure of this disease on a firm basis, cold bathing must be called to our assistance." To strengthen his recommendation of this remedy, he relates the cases of six asthmatic patients, four of whom were cured by bathing, and the other two received so much benefit from immersion, as to leave little doubt that they would likewise have been cured, if they had continued to bathe a proper time. In the remaining chapters, Dr. Ryan distinctly points out all the circumstances that may make bathing improper or hazardous, and gives some general directions for the conduct of the patients; but, instead of going into the detail of these, we think it better to refer the reader for them to the book, which we recommend as deserving the attention of the medical practitioner.

ART. XIV. *Edwards's History of the West Indies.*

[*Concluded from Page 152.*]

AS we place order and arrangement among the first excellencies of an historian, it would be injustice to withhold from Mr. Edwards our tribute of commendation, which in this point, among others, he has so eminently deserved. After the detail of the several Islands contained in the second and third books, his fourth commences with an account of the general result from the whole, not less perspicuous in style, than satisfactory in point of information. His distribution of the inhabitants

bitants into four classes, European Whites, Native Whites or Creoles, Creoles of mixed blood, and Negroes, enables us to form a judgment with the same precision he possesses himself; and the enumeration he has given of the whole population in the English and French Islands, exhibits a level in the rivalry of the two nations, that is in the highest degree curious and important. Could it have been supposed, that after a struggle of two centuries, carried on with such a variety of fortune, both should obtain a population exceeding 500,000 *, and that the difference between them should be only twenty four thousand upon the whole number of inhabitants? Fostered as these respective colonies were, under different systems, and governed upon different principles, is it not reasonable to conclude, that a spirit of commerce compels a bad government to adopt salutary measures, as effectually as reason recommends them to a good one?

The character of the Creoles the author has touched with a bold, but friendly hand; the men he describes as liberal, generous, and more compassionate to their slaves, than settlers from Europe. Indolent, but spirited and courageous; sanguine in their hopes, adventurous in speculation, and too often tinctured with a spirit of licentiousness, and of litigation.

Of the other sex he has drawn a picture which we shall exhibit at full length. After mentioning that the Creoles are much less subject to inflammatory disorders, than those who come immediately from Europe, Mr. Edwards introduces the pleasing, and we believe faithful account which follows:

“ The ladies of these Islands have indeed greater cause to boast of this fortunate exemption, than the men; a pre-eminence undoubtedly acquired by the calm and even tenour of their lives, and by an habitual temperance and self-denial. Except the exercise of dancing, in which they delight and excel, they have no amusement or avocation to impel them to much exertion of either body or mind. Those midnight assemblies and gambling conventions, wherein health, fortune, and beauty, are so frequently sacrificed in the cities of Europe, are here happily unknown. In their diet, the Creole women are, I think, abstemious even to a fault. Simple water, or lemonade, is the strongest beverage in which they indulge; and a vegetable mess at noon, seasoned with cayenne pepper, constitutes their principal repast. The effect of this mode of life, in a hot and oppressive atmosphere, is a lax fibre, and a complexion in which the lily predominates rather than the rose. To a stranger newly arrived, the ladies appear as just risen from the bed of sickness. Their voice is soft and spiritless, and every step betrays languor and lassitude.

* Mr. Edwards is to be considered always as speaking of the French Islands before the ravages of Democracy took place.

With the finest persons, they certainly want that glow of health in the countenance, that delicious crimson (*lumen purpureum juvenia*) which, in colder countries, enlivens the coarsest set of features, and renders a beautiful one irresistible.

Youth's orient bloom, the blush of chaste desire,
The sprightly converse, and the smile divine,
(Love's gentler train) to milder climes retire,
And full in Albion's matchless daughters shine.

"In one of the principal features of beauty, however, few ladies surpass the Creoles; for they have, in general, the finest eyes in the world; large, languishing, and expressive; sometimes beaming with animation, and sometimes melting with tenderness; a sure index to that native goodness of heart and gentleness of disposition for which they are eminently and deservedly applauded, and to which, combined with their system of life and manners (sequestered, domestic, and unobtrusive) it is doubtless owing, that no women on earth make better wives, or better mothers *." Vol. II. p. 10.

In the characters given of the Mulattoes of both sexes, and the Blacks, with the distinction of their different qualities, according to the different coasts they are brought from, there is ample room for philosophical speculation. The observations of this author, though not new, are curious and interesting. They are rendered interesting, not only by the manner in which they are made, but on account also of the great question which has been so warmly agitated on this side the Atlantic. Man, in every condition, from the lowest slavery to the highest state of civilization, is the object of philosophical disquisition, and upon this part of Mr. Edwards's work we should have been happy to have enlarged, could we have confined our discussion within a moderate compass. We should have had some objections to make, as well as praises to bestow: but we shall refer our readers to the work itself, and leave them to their own reflexions on it, only observing, that the licentious intercourse with Mulatto and Negro Women, has long been the reproach of West Indians, and this stigma the author has by no means contributed to remove, by his insertion of a voluptuous ode, which has too little of poetical merit to atone in any degree for its moral imperfection. Let us however vindicate the sex;

* "The Creole ladies are noted for very fine teeth, which they preserve and keep beautifully white by a constant use of the juice of a withe called the Chewstick; a species of *rhamnus*. It is cut into small pieces, and used as a tooth-brush. The juice is a strong bitter, and a powerful detergent." As we are admirers of every perfection which can enhance the beauty of our fair country-women, we sincerely hope that this species of *rhamnus* will add one more to the valuable articles of importation from Jamaica.

notwithstanding

notwithstanding their difference of complexion. Women of all colours will be licentious, and may be pardoned for it, where men set little or no value upon modesty.

The second chapter displays the origin of the Slave Trade, with a defence of the planters against the unlimited obloquy cast upon them in the discussion of this important question; the author's general principles are throughout his whole work those of humanity and sensibility; nor does he forfeit this character, while he deprecates hasty and violent measures, in the correction of this great evil; but we think the holders of the Codrington estate will hardly thank him for the compliment he intends them, when he says, p. 36, "They well know that moderate labour, unaccompanied with that wretched anxiety to which the poor of England are subject, in making provision for the day that is passing over them, is a state of felicity." Anxiety for anxiety, the dread of want, is less than the dread of slavery. The exertions of an English labourer carry with them the pleasure of volition, and the increase of profit, gratifications which no slave can enjoy. These, we trust, are the sentiments of the Revd. Society which holds the Codrington estate, and now the incumbrances are removed, we apprehend that the society would be happy to renounce the possession, if the law allowed a corporate body to dispose of any property to which it is legally entitled.

There is a curious circumstance mentioned, p. 52, that the Portuguese have regular caravans established across the continent of Africa, from Angola to Mosambique. Mr. Edwards gives no authority for this assertion; but if it be correct, enquiries at Lisbon might tend more to promote the designs of the African Society, than any measures they have yet taken; nor is it impossible that some of our countrymen might be permitted, either by leave from the Court of Portugal, or by connivance, to join this caravan.

We cannot dismiss the subject of Africa or Africans without noticing the author's remarks on Dr. Robertson and Mons. Chanvalon, who have painted the attachments of the negroes to the object of their love, as the result of delicate sentiment. This notion he has combated with success; and, though it may be difficult, in many cases, to discriminate between the effects of Love and Lust, we make one general observation, that the passion gradually refines with the refinement of society. What is animal sense in a Pechera or an Hottentot, in a man of cultivated understanding is not merely passion, but the desire of appearing amiable to the object of his affection. The conclusion of this argument, with the account immediately subjoined, we shall give in the author's words.

"When

“When age indeed begins to mitigate the ardour, and lessen the fickleness of youth, many of them form attachments, which, strengthened by habit, and endeared by the consciousness of mutual imbecility, produce a union for life. It is not uncommon to behold a venerable couple of this stamp, who, tottering under the load of years, contribute to each other's comfort, with a cheerful assiduity which is at once amiable and affecting.

“THE situation of the aged among the Negroes is indeed commonly such as to make them some amends for the hardships and sufferings of their youth. The labour required of the men is seldom any thing more than to guard the provision grounds; and the women are chiefly employed in attending the children, in nursing the sick, or in other easy avocations; but their happiness chiefly arises from the high veneration in which old age is held by the Negroes in general, and this I consider as one of the few pleasing traits in their character. In addressing such of their fellow servants as are any ways advanced in years, they prefix to their names the appellation of Parent, as *Ta Quaco*, and *Ma Quasheba*; *Ta* and *Ma*, signifying Father and Mother, by which designation they mean to convey not only the idea of filial reverence, but also that of esteem and fondness. Neither is the regard thus displayed towards the aged, confined to outward ceremonies and terms of respect alone. It is founded on an active principle of native benevolence, furnishing one of the few exceptions to their general unrelenting and selfish character. The whole body of Negroes on a plantation, must be reduced to a deplorable state of wretchedness, if, at any time, they suffer their aged companions to want the common necessities of life, or even many of its comforts, as far as they can procure them. They seem to me to be actuated on these occasions by a kind of involuntary impulse, operating as a primitive law of nature, which scorns to wait the cold dictates of reason: among them, it is the exercise of a common duty, which courts no observation, and looks for no applause.” P. 81.

The remainder of the third chapter we shall dismiss by observing, that the notion of the Negro returning to his own country after death, is treated by Mr. E. as a fiction, which the Poet only has an interest in supporting. Let the fiction, however, stand its ground, if it shall continue to suggest such Poetry as the Ode in p. 86, which we shall insert at length.

“ODE ON SEEING A NEGRO FUNERAL.

Mahali dies! O'er yonder plain
His bier is borne: The sable train
By youthful virgins led:
Daughters of injur'd Afric, say
Why raise ye thus th' heroic lay,
Why triumph o'er the dead?

X

No

No tear bedews their fixed eye :
 'Tis now the hero lives, they cry ;—
 Releas'd from slav'ry's chain :
 Beyond the billowy surge he flies,
 And joyful views his native skies,
 And long-lost bowers again.

On Koromantyn's palmy soil
 Heroic deeds and martial toil,
 Shall fill each glorious day ;
 Love, fond and faithful, crown thy nights,
 And bliss unbought, unmix'd delights,
 Past cruel wrongs repay.

Nor lordly pride's stern avarice there,
 Alone shall nature's bounties share ;
 To all her children free.—
 For thee, the dulcet Reed shall spring,
 His balmy bowl the Coco bring,
 Th' Anana bloom for thee.

The thunder hark ! 'Tis Afric's God,
 He wakes, he lifts th' avenging rod,
 And speeds th' impatient hours :
 From Niger's golden stream he calls ;
 Fair freedom comes,—oppression falls ;
 And vengeance yet is ours !

Now, Christian, now, in wild dismay,
 Of Afric's proud revenge the prey,
 Go roam th' affrighted wood ;—
 Transform'd to tigers, fierce and fell,
 Thy race shall prowl with savage yell,
 And glut their rage for blood !

But soft,—beneath yon tam'rind shade,
 Now let the hero's limbs be laid ;
 Sweet slumbers bless the brave :
 There shall the breezes shed perfume,
 Nor livid lightnings blast the bloom
 That decks Mahali's grave."

The fourth chapter contains an account of the Slave Trade at the present hour, and the situation of slaves in the colonies. The whole we must recommend to our readers, as containing more immediate information from personal enquiry, than any thing which has yet appeared, and the arguments respecting the abolition of the trade, with the probable effect on the planter and the slave, are such as every one concerned in the discussion of the question should fully consider before he forms his final opinion. The liberal sentiments and plans of the author, deserve also much consideration.

The fifth book we regard as the most pleasingly instructive

part of either volume. It enters into a detail of all the great productions of the Islands. The sugar-cane, and its produce rum and sugar. Cotton, indigo, coffee, cacao, ginger, annatto, aloes, and piemento. The whole is displayed with so much perspicuity, and founded on such accuracy of information, as to leave little room for future writers on this subject to enlarge or elucidate. The salubrity of the sugar-cane we imagine has never been so happily discussed before, and the powerful effects it has on men and beasts, both in regard to bodily health and animal spirits, are so elegantly described, that perhaps nothing is wanting but the assistance of a poet, to raise the boiling season of the islands to a level with the vintages of Italy.

The calculation of the profits on a sugar plantation, is at once accurate and instructive, and adds one to a thousand other proofs, that all prospects of extraordinary gain, are attended with proportionable hazard. Happy is it for the spirit of commerce, that adventurous speculators are as readily found as cautious merchants; the animation of the one, and the stability of the other, keep up the circulation of a vital principle, which diffuses vigour through the whole system.

The British cotton we are sorry to find considered as inferior to the French and Dutch, but we may conclude that the demand for an article which employs 600,000 hands in England, will tend more to forward the exertions of the planter, than either the advice of literary men, or the premiums of government.

Coffee is represented to be as excellent under West Indian culture, as that of Mocha, if kept as long, and the success which has attended the reduction of the duty, we trust will not escape the attention of an administration, which has experienced the same happy effects in regard to tea and spirits.

Cacao, the author informs us, composes only one half of the composition of English chocolate; the remainder is flour and Castile soap, but if the use of real chocolate will enable men to reach the age of 110, as in the instance of Col. James, the adulteration is a crime of importance.

The description of the tree which produces the Jamaica pepper, or All-spice, we give in the eloquent author's own words.

"I close my catalogue with one of the most elegant productions in nature; a production which rivals the most valuable spices of the East, combining the flavour and properties of many of those spices; and forming (as its popular name denotes) an admirable substitute, and succedaneum for them all.

"The piemento trees grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica, but more particularly on hilly situations near the sea, on the northern side of that island; where they form the most delicious groves that can possibly be imagined;

filling the air with fragrance, and giving reality, though in a very distant part of the globe, to our great poet's description of those balmy gales which convey to the delighted voyager

"Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest.

Chear'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles."

"This tree is purely a child of nature, and seems to mock all the labours of man, in his endeavours to extend or improve its growth: not one attempt in fifty to propagate the young plants, or to raise them from the seeds, in parts of the country where it is not found growing spontaneously, having succeeded. The usual method of forming a new piemento plantation, (in Jamaica it is called a *walk*) is nothing more than to appropriate a piece of wood land, in the neighbourhood of a plantation already existing, or in a country where the scattered trees are found in a native state, the woods of which being fallen, the trees are suffered to remain on the ground, till they become rotten and perish. In the course of twelve months after the first season, abundance of young piemento plants will be found growing vigorously in all parts of the land, being, without doubt, produced from ripe berries scattered there by the birds, while the fallen trees, &c. afford them both shelter and shade. At the end of two years, it will be proper to give the land a thorough cleansing, leaving such only of the piemento trees as have a good appearance, which will then soon form such groves as those I have described, and, except perhaps for the first four or five years, require very little attention afterwards.

"I do not believe there is, in all the vegetable creation, a tree of greater beauty than a young piemento. The trunk, which is of a grey colour, smooth and shining, and altogether free of bark, rises to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. It then branches out on all sides, richly clothed with leaves of a deep green, somewhat like those of the bay tree, and these, in the months of July and August, are beautifully contrasted and relieved by an exuberance of white flowers. It is remarkable that the leaves are equally fragrant with the fruit, and I am told yield in distillation a delicate odoriferous oil, which is very commonly used, in the medicinal dispensaries of Europe, for oil of cloves.

"Soon after the trees are in blossom, the berries become fit for gathering; the fruit not being suffered to ripen on the tree, as the pulp in that state, being moist and glutinous, is difficult to cure, and when dry becomes black and tasteless. It is impossible however to prevent some of the ripe berries from mixing with the rest; but if the proportion of them be great, the price of the commodity is considerably injured." P. 310.

It was our intention to have concluded our remarks on the whole work, with a discussion of the author's principles and assertions contained in the last book, so far as they regard the dispute between Great Britain and the Islands, on the subject of

of the navigation act: but on further consideration we are of opinion that the arguments and facts here adduced require a fuller examination, and more authentic documents to complete that examination, than either this place will allow, or our opportunities will furnish; and we cannot but wish to see the topic ably treated in a separate publication. The question is of great importance, and as a matter capable of producing ill-will on both sides of the Atlantic, deserving of minute attention. But we cannot avoid repeating, before we conclude, what we have already suggested in a former part of this account, that we wish the author, whose true object was to deliver an historical and descriptive account, which he has executed with singular ability, had abstained from this topic of temporary politics and litigation, neither suited to the plan of his work, nor deserving to obtain the same degree of permanence.

ART. XV. *Henry's History of Great Britain. Vol. VI.*

[Continued from Page 126.]

THIS volume comprises the History of England, from the accession of Henry VII. in 1485, to the death of Henry VIII. in 1547: and that of Scotland for the nearly coincident period from the accession of James IV. in 1488, to the death of James V. in 1542.—This space of time, productive of several extraordinary events, both in the history of our island, and in that of Europe at large, frequently displays to us these sister kingdoms at variance with each other; Scotland, generally employed by the subtlety of France, as a counterbalance to the power of England, till Henry VIII. making his pride at length submit to his policy, found means to connect the two kingdoms by the golden chain of secret interest; a method uniformly pursued, and with considerable success, till their union under one monarch, at the accession of James I. completely, and we hope everlastingly, united their real and public interests.

It is hardly worthy of remark, that the first sentence of the present volume is almost word for word the same as the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. in Hume's history. Hume says, "the victory which the Earl of Richmond gained at Bosworth, was entirely decisive." Our present historian, "the victory gained at Bosworth, by Henry Earl of Richmond over Richard III., was decisive." The author, if he was aware of it, probably thought it of small consequence, nor are we inclined to give more to it than the mere notice of the fact con-

veys. A natural and easy beginning presented itself; and, whether preoccupied, or not, it was perhaps preferable to any thing less simple.

A trivial inaccuracy in the manner of printing a proper name, in the second page of this history, we also remark, because it may occasion some trouble to readers, who happen not to have any other authority at hand. It is said, that "on the day after the battle of Bosworth, Henry sent Sir Robert Willoughby to sheriff Hoton in Yorkshire, with a commission to seize Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick." From this it might be concluded that the commission was directed to a sheriff whose name was Hoton, but it should be Sheriff-Hutton, or Sherriff-Hoton, the name of a village a few miles North of York, which will be found under the name of Sheriff, not that of Hutton: or rather under both, united in the manner above-written. At this place was a castle, formerly belonging to the Crown, in which the unfortunate Earl of Warwick had latterly been kept in ward by the jealousy of the preceding king.

A more important mistake occurs in page 7, where Lord Viscount Lovel, is uniformly called Lord Lovet: a mistake which probably arose from the obscurity of Dr. Henry's handwriting, but might have been corrected by reference to any history of the time. In the account of the battle of Stoke, in which that nobeman fell, in the cause of Lambert Simnel, we find the name in its right form.

To leave these more minute observations, for the greater objects of the history, the style and manner of the narrative, appear to us as good as in the former volumes. It is more concise in its relation of facts than Hume's History, and is less illustrated by general views of European policy, but yet contains some particulars omitted, or too slightly mentioned by that author. The speech delivered by the Chancellor Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the King's name, at the meeting of the parliament, is among the materials of this kind, and is curious enough in itself to deserve the attention of our readers. It is taken from the Parliamentary History.

"The causes," said he, "of your present assembling are two: the one a foreign business; the other, matter of government at home. 1. The French King (as no doubt you have heard) maketh, at this present, hot war on the duke of Britaine. His army is now before Nants, and holdeth it straitly besieged, being the principal city in strength and wealth of that duchy. You may guess at his hopes, by his attempting the hardest part of the work first. The cause of this war he knoweth best. He alledgeth the entertaining and succouring of the duke of Orleans, and
"some

“ some other French lords, whom the king taketh for his enemies.
“ Others divine of other matters. Both parties have, by their
“ ambassadors, divers times prayed the king’s aids; the French
“ king’s aids or neutrality; the Brittons’ aids simply; for so their
“ case requireth. The king, as a Christian prince, and blessed son
“ of holy church, hath offered himself as mediator, to treat a peace
“ between them. The French king yieldeth to treat, but will not
“ stay the prosecution of the war. The Brittons, that desire peace
“ most, hearken to it least, not upon confidence or stiffness, but
“ upon distrust of true meaning, seeing the war goes on. So as the
“ king, after as much care and pains to effect a peace as ever he
“ took in any business, not being able to remove the prosecution on
“ the one side, nor the distrust on the other, caused by that prose-
“ cution, hath let fall the treaty; not repenting of it, but despair-
“ ing of it now, as not likely to succeed. Therefore, by this nar-
“ rative you now understand the state of the question, whereupon
“ the king prayeth your advice; which is no other, but whether
“ he shall enter into an auxiliary and defensive war for the Brittons
“ against France.” This speech produced the desired effect. The
parliament granted the king a liberal supply, and advised him to
enter into the war.” P. 14.

We do not proceed very far in this part of the work before we meet with a question which certainly is one of the most curious in our own or any history, which is that concerning the pretensions of the young man usually called Perkin Warbeck, to be the Duke of York, the second son of Edward IV. So long as the credit of the Tudor race remained, which in consequence of the great splendor and popularity of Elizabeth’s reign, and the eminence of the writers of that time, was much longer than would have happened under ordinary circumstances, few doubts were entertained either of the atrocities attributed to Richard the Third, among which was the murder of these princes, or of any thing which could lead the disposition towards doubting to apply itself to the title of those princes. In the mean time the representations of partial historians, repeated by various poets, and other popular writers, particularly by the powerful pen of Shakespeare, had fully occupied the public mind, and it required some courage to attack, as well as sagacity to investigate, opinions so long, and so universally received. It is by slow degrees that historical truth is fully ascertained. Rapin doubted on some points: Buck endeavoured to defend the character of Richard, but was treated as a maintainer of paradoxes; and it must be owned did not, on the whole, assume the right or tenable ground of defence. Carte carried his enquiries much further, and with more success: he asserted that Perkin Warbeck was a true Plantagenet. Yet he was treated by Hume as a fanciful writer; and it remained

for Mr. H. Walpole, now Earl of Orford, to bring the whole question before the public, in all its various branches, and by the soundest arguments, arranged in the clearest manner; to support the following opinions; that Richard has been basely vilified by his rival; that it is by no means clear that either of the two princes were murdered; and that probably the person called Perkin Warbeck, was actually the younger of them. The rolls of parliament, and other authentic documents not attended to, or not discovered before, gave much strength to these opinions. The summary of the matter which concludes his lordship's tract, entitled *Historic Doubts*, &c. contains so many important suggestions, stated in so distinct a manner, that it is not easy to resist their force. Certain it is that Mr. Hume, who in the later editions of his history, professes to insert a kind of reply to that reasoning*, by no means succeeds in establishing his own point, or in destroying the validity of the arguments he was desirous to oppose.

The suffrage of Dr. Henry on an obscure question, agitated between such disputants, cannot fail to be considered as important, and though unfortunately we have not his own arguments on the subject, which he promised to detail in his appendix, yet it is not difficult to discover what was his opinion; though he confesses that it is not very practicable to establish the truth on either side, "so fully and clearly as to leave no ground of doubt in the mind of an attentive and critical enquirer." His statement, however, is evidently on the side of the *Historic Doubts*, and is of too much consequence to be passed over.

"The relation given of this matter by the noble historian of this reign, and implicitly followed by many subsequent historians, is too laboured and artificial to be strictly true in all its parts; at least many things are positively affirmed in it, without any proof, which he could hardly know, and which are exceedingly improbable. 1st, It is affirmed, that Margaret duchess dowager of Burgundy spent several years in searching for a young man to personate the duke of York, who [whom] she knew to be dead, in order to pull down Henry, who was married to her niece, by whom he had two young princes of great hopes. This is a degree of perverseness, wickedness, and malice; which is scarcely credible. 2dly, It is affirmed further, that she was so fortunate as to find a young man exactly the age of the duke of York, who, besides a striking resemblance in his person to Edward IV. was as admirably qualified to act the part designed, as if he had been created for that purpose. "Such a mercurial," to use the words of the noble historian, "as the like hath seldom been

* See note M. on Vol. III. of Hume's History.

"known;

“ known; and had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to “ move pity and induce belief, as was like a kind of fascination or “ enchantment.” Besides, though he was the son of one John Osbeck, a converted Jew, and had spent his youth in wandering from place to place, he acted the prince with as much dignity and propriety as if he had been educated in a court. 3dly, It is affirmed, that Margaret brought this young man to her court, but so secretly; that no person saw him or heard of him, and that she privately instructed him in every thing relating to the persons and characters of Edward IV. his queen, the princes their sons, and the princesses their daughters, and all the little incidents that had happened in the court of England when the duke of York was a boy, though she had left England several years before that duke was born. But how this historian came to the knowledge of all this we are not informed. 4thly, It is said, that when Perkin was perfect in his lessons, and able to answer all questions that could be put to him, he was sent to Portugal, where he remained a whole year; during which the duchess took care to have a report propagated, that the duke of York was alive, and would soon make his appearance. Finally, We are informed, that when the war was ready to break out between France and England, Margaret, thinking this a proper season to produce her pupil on the scene, sent Perkin a message to sail into Ireland, where the house of York was much beloved, and there take upon him the name and character of Richard duke of York, which he did accordingly. What truth may be in all this I shall not take upon me to determine; but I confess it seems to me more like a tale contrived to solve appearances, than genuine history supported by proper evidence.” P. 26.

The following passage of this history affords also a strong argument in favour of this claimant's pretensions, and is therefore a further proof of Dr. Henry's sentiments.

“ A truce between England and Scotland had been concluded at Edinburgh, 25th June, A. D. 1493, to continue to the last day of April, A. D. 1501. By the fifth article of that truce it was stipulated, that neither of the two kings should admit the enemies of the other into his dominions, or give them any assistance. This article was evidently intended by king Henry to prevent Perkin Warbeck, his most dangerous enemy, from obtaining admission into, or assistance from, Scotland; and it could not but be so understood by king James. Besides this, Henry had always discovered a sincere desire to live at peace with James, to redress all his grievances, and even to enter into the most intimate connexion with him, by offering him his eldest daughter, the princess Margaret, in marriage, only a few days before Warbeck's arrival in Scotland. Nor could James be ignorant of the danger of provoking so wise, brave, and fortunate a prince, possessed of so much power and wealth, by wantonly attempting to pull him from his throne, without any provocation. It must therefore have been some very powerful motive which determined king James to disregard so many obligations and inducements to live at peace with his powerful

powerful and friendly neighbour, unless we suppose him to have been an absolute madman, who had no concern either for his honour or his interest. In a word, it is hardly possible to conceive any other motive that can account for the conduct of king James on this occasion, but a full conviction that Warbeck really was what he pretended to be, the duke of York. Such a conviction may be supposed to have excited a very lively compassion in the bosom of James, a brave and generous prince, and to have made him overlook every other consideration. It is a further proof that James was at this time convinced that Warbeck was not an impostor, that he consented to his marriage with lady Katherine Gordon, daughter to the earl of Huntley, one of the most noble, beautiful, and accomplished ladies in his dominions. It is also probable, that James was made to believe that the people of England in general entertained the same favourable opinion of Warbeck, and that they would receive him with open arms, as soon as they saw him supported by a powerful army." P. 35.

It is remarkable, among other things, that Warbeck's own proclamation or manifesto, published at the time of this Scottish invasion (here inserted * from MSS. in the British Museum, and very different from the copy given by Lord Bacon in his history) makes no mention of the murder of Edward V. which was almost unavoidable, had that murder been real; the current story being, that the murderers of that prince spared his brother through compassion, and suffered him to escape, an account very improbable in itself. It says only, "And whereas we, in our tender age, escaped, by God's great might, out of the Tower of London, and were secretly conveyed over the sea to other divers countries, there remaining certain years, as unknown." Dr. Henry concludes his narrative of these events, by saying, "Thus died this extraordinary person, concerning whose real birth and character such different opinions have been entertained, so much has been said and written, and so much is still wanting to render that part of our history perfectly clear and satisfactory. My own private opinion, with the reasons on which it is founded, I have thrown into the Appendix, No. III. to prevent the interruption of the narrative by controversy." This private opinion, the death of the worthy author unhappily prevented us from reading in detail, but, from the specimens of the narrative now exhibited, there can be little room to doubt of what nature it was: and the editor of his posthumous volume seems to have been more cautious than was necessary when he inserted the following short note, "with the respected names of Carte and Walpole, may I inscribe that of the late Dr. Henry?" We answer,

without hesitation; in the affirmative: though perhaps one or two objections would have been stated by him, with more force than they now appear to have. This at least seems probable from his prefatory observation on the difficulty of forming a complete decision.

The Appendix, No. III. which Dr. Henry promised, but lived not to execute, is supplied by Mr. Laing, and contains a very ample statement of arguments in favour of Warbeck and of Richard; but offers not many that are new in addition to those brought forward by Mr. Walpole. It undoubtedly presents them on the whole, in a much less clear and luminous method: though the general division of the subject into four principal points, promises a methodical arrangement. The four points are these. I. The crimes attributed to Richard's youth. II. His usurpation, or acquisition of the Crown. III. The fate of his nephews. IV. The pretensions and character of Perkin Warbeck. As so much of the matter is taken exactly from the *Historic Doubts*, it would have been a clearer method to have premised the summary with which that work concludes, which for strength and clearness cannot easily be surpassed, and then to have added such new arguments as the writer was able to produce. One of these is taken from Mr. Malone's edition of Shakespeare, Vol. xi. p. 653, in which it appears from public accounts that King Henry VI. lived twenty two days after the time of his pretended assassination by Richard. The jealousy discovered by Henry VII. in his endeavour to destroy every trace of the statute of Richard, which declared the illegitimacy of Edward the IVth's children, is another circumstance brought forward by Mr. Laing. His arguments on this subject deserve recital.

An historian, with whose philosophical genius the minute details of history were scarcely compatible, has remarked, that the statute declaring the illegitimacy of Edward's children appeared, on Henry's accession and marriage with Elizabeth, too despicable to be reversed by parliament. Henry's policy in suppressing that statute affords additional proof of Edward's marriage with Eleanor Butler, and an adequate solution of More's intentional perversion of the fact. The Year Book informs us, that the judges, assembled by Henry to consult together on the repeal of the statute, proposed, that it should be "taken off the rolls, annulled, cancelled, destroyed, and burnt," without being rehearsed, its contents divulged, or more than a few words of the preamble recited. The reason assigned was, that the statute, because it was "false, shameful, and seditious, ought to be put in perpetual oblivion; for if any part of the specialty of the matter had been rehearsed, then had it remained in remembrance always." The statute would have been destroyed without the ceremony of being reversed, but an act was necessary to indemnify those

to whose custody the rolls were entrusted. The statute was abrogated therefore in parliament, taken off the rolls and destroyed; and those possessed of copies were directed, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, to deliver them to the chancellor; "so that all things said or remembered in the bill and act, be for ever out of remembrance and forgotten." The statute was abrogated without recital, in order to conceal its purport, and obliterate, if possible, the facts it attested; and a proposal for reading it, that Stillington, bishop of Bath, might be responsible for its falsehood, was over-ruled and stifled by the king's immediate declaration of pardon. Its falsehood would have merited and demanded detection, not concealment; and Stillington, whose evidence had formerly established the marriage, was, if perjured, an object of punishment, not of pardon. But why this precaution to efface all knowledge of Edward's pre-contract, the pretext of Richard's usurpation or accession? The suppression of the statute without enquiry into its truth, or explanation of its purport, demonstrates that the recital was dangerous, the fact incontestible; otherwise it is not conceivable that Henry would prohibit an investigation so necessary to vindicate his own accession and his queen's legitimacy, or pardon Stillington, whom he never forgave; and whose negotiations to procure the delivery of Henry, when an exile in Brittany, into Richard's hands, had rendered him so peculiarly obnoxious, that his destruction was effected afterwards, on the false pretext of his having participated in Lincoln's rebellion. But that which Henry interdicted, the historian, publishing under his tyrannical auspices, durst not venture to revive or investigate. His danger would have been considerable, had he assigned as the means of Richard's accession, the bill of supplication engrossed in a statute erased from the record, the knowledge of which was intercepted, and the possession even of a copy prohibited as criminal; but his destruction would have been inevitable had he perpetuated a fact which the legislature, obsequious to the deliberations of the judges and the injunctions of Henry, had determined to consign to perpetual oblivion. In concealing Edward's marriage with Eleanor Butler, More co-operated directly with Henry's intentions, and in creating a refutable, fictitious marriage with Elizabeth Lucy, endeavoured to discredit all traditional remembrance of Richard's title." P. 686.

We shall not attempt to extract every novel argument adduced by Mr. Laing, but his observations on the impossibility of Tyrrel's performing the crime, with so many absurd circumstances attributed to him, within the time to which it is confined by public documents, are too remarkable to be past over. He sums them up in the following manner:

"The dates are insurmountable, authenticated by public instruments; they reduce this strange transaction to three days; and we are required to believe, that Tyrrell, who, dispatched from Warwick on Friday, could not arrive at the Tower till Saturday, nor perpetrate the murder till midnight, departed from London on Sunday morning, and rejoined the king on the road, previous to his arrival that evening
at

at York. We are required to believe, that two consecutive journeys of five hundred miles were performed by Green and Tyrell in four days, and these with the interruption of two nights and the day preparatory and previous to the murder. Such journeys, with our modern roads and relays of horses, may be practicable at present; but when I review the particulars, and consider the period, I conclude, without hesitation, that the fact related by More is impossible: he knew not, it is evident, that the progress was strictly limited to seven days; but finding the month of August unoccupied, appropriated that period to Richard's progress, and Sir James Tyrrell's adventures prolonged the stay of the former at Gloucester, Warwick, and other cities, till the latter rejoined him, and about the end of August conducted them both to York before the departure of either from London. The time assumed was requisite for the various transactions recorded; restricted to the short space of a week, it demonstrates that these are fictitious: that Richard could not be overtaken on Thursday at Warwick by a messenger sent on Wednesday from Gloucester to the Tower of London; and that Tyrell, dispatched thither on Friday, and employed on Saturday in selecting instruments, removing the keepers, and making other arrangements preparatory to the murder, could not possibly perpetrate the fact, rejoin Richard, and reach York, in the space of a day." P. 695.

This argument, indeed, is not new, having been first discovered by Carte; but it is clearly stated, and free from some errors which render it confused in the work of that author; and it therefore deserved to be produced.

With respect to Warbeck, the great point seems to be, the known and absolute impossibility of teaching a foreign boy in a foreign country, to speak English, in such a manner as to deceive the natives. That he was born of English parents, was never pretended by his enemies; probably because English parents, if named, might easily have been traced and examined. The only account that gives a solution of this difficulty, is that circulated by the king's spies before he was taken; that he was born in London, and that Edward IV. was his godfather. But this story, which made it possible to account at once for his likeness to Edward, and his knowledge of English, was wholly dropped in the pretended confession he was compelled to read before his execution. Why it was dropped, may easily be surmised: for were he even an illegitimate son of Edward IV, he had a better title to the crown than Henry VII, who was of an illegitimate branch, from a family which had an inferior title.

If any hope remain of acquiring new lights on this intricate subject, it may, perhaps, depend upon diligent enquiry made in the Flemish towns, near which the dutchess of Burgundy resided, into the records of the public offices or convents; a method suggested in the *Historic Doubts*, p. 94. or upon some papers

or traditions remaining in the family of Cradock, in Glamorganshire, into which the widow of Warbeck married after his death. But these form very little ground for any thing that can deserve the name of an expectation of discovery; and, for the present, at least, the question must remain as it is: but till some champion of the Lancastrians shall arise, who shall have skill to produce very different arguments from any hitherto advanced, to destroy the credit of the supposed Duke of York, we cannot but consider the reality of his claim as raised to a high degree of probability by the arguments of Carte, Walpole, Henry, and his present advocate. In the interval between the writing of his fifth and sixth volume, Dr. Henry seems to have become less dubious on the subject of the murder of the princes, which he must have disbelieved, before he could ascribe so much credibility to the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck. Subsequent enquiries appear to have cleared away some difficulties which then kept him more completely in suspense.

As we have spoken so strongly of the summary of these questions subjoined to the *Historic Doubts*, we are tempted to extract the whole of it, being of no great length, as a general key to the enquiry, for the use of those who may be inclined to prosecute it further; reminding those who read it, that the proofs of all the points asserted there are to be found in the book itself; and that additional proofs to some of them are supplied by Mr. Laing in the Appendix.

“ It seems then to me to appear,

That Fabian, and the authors of the Chronicle of Croyland, who were contemporaries with Richard, charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others. That John Rous, the third contemporary, could know the facts he alledges but by hearsay, confounds the dates of them, dedicated his work to Henry the Seventh, and is an author to whom no credit is due, from the lies and fables with which his work is stuffed. That we have no authors, who lived near the time, but Lancastrian authors, who wrote to flatter Henry the Seventh, or who spread the tales which he invented. That the murder of prince Edward, son of Henry the Sixth, was committed by king Edward's servants, and is imputed to Richard by no contemporary. That Henry the Sixth was found dead in the Tower; that it was not known how he came by his death; and that it was against Richard's interest to murder him. That the duke of Clarence was defended by Richard; that the parliament petitioned for his execution; that no author of the time is so absurd as to charge Richard with being the executioner; and that king Edward took the deed wholly on himself. That Richard's stay at York on his brother's death had no appearance of a design to make himself king. That the ambition of the queen, who attempted to usurp the government, contrary

trary to the then established custom of the realm, gave the first provocation to Richard and the princes of the blood to assert their rights; and that Richard was solicited by the duke of Buckingham to vindicate those rights. That the preparation of an armed force under earl Rivers, the seizure of the Tower and treasure, and the equipment of a fleet, by the marquis Dorset, gave occasion to the princes to imprison the relations of the queen; and that, though they were put to death without trial (the only cruelty which is *proved* on Richard) it was consonant to the manners of that barbarous and turbulent age, and not till after the queen's party had taken up arms. That the execution of lord Hastings, who had first engaged with Richard against the queen, and whom Sir Thomas More confesses Richard was *torbe to lose*, can be accounted for by nothing but absolute necessity, and the law of self-defence. That Richard's assumption of the protectorate was in every respect agreeable to the laws and usage; was probably bestowed on him by the universal consent of the council and peers, and was a strong indication that he had then no thought of questioning the right of his nephew. That the tale of Richard aspersing the chastity of his own mother is incredible; it appearing that he lived with her in perfect harmony, and lodged with her in her palace at that very time. That it is as little credible that Richard gained the crown by a sermon of Dr. Shaw, and a speech of the duke of Buckingham, if the people only laughed at those orators. That there had been a precontract or marriage between Edward the Fourth and lady Eleanor Talbot*; and that Richard's claim to the crown was founded on the illegitimacy of Edward's children. That a convention of the nobility, clergy, and people invited him to accept the crown on that title. That the ensuing parliament ratified the act of the convention, and confirmed the bastardy of Edward's children. That nothing can be more improbable than Richard's having taken no measures before he left London, to have his nephews murdered, if he had had any such intention. That the story of Sir James Tirrel, as related by Sir Thomas More, is a notorious falshood; Sir James Tirrel being at that time master of the horse, in which capacity he had walked at Richard's coronation. That Tirrel's jealousy of Sir Richard Ratcliffe is another palpable falshood; Tirrel being already preferred, and Ratcliffe absent. That all that relates to Sir Robert Brakenbury is no less false: Brakenbury either being too good a man to die for a tyrant or murderer, or too bad a man to have refused being his accomplice. That Sir Thomas More and lord Bacon both confess that many doubted, whether the two princes were murdered in Richard's days or not; and it certainly never was proved that they were murdered by Richard's order. That Sir Thomas More relied on nameless and uncertain authority; that it appears by dates and facts that his authorities were bad and false; that if Sir James Tirrel and Dighton had really committed the murder and confessed it, and if Perkin Warbeck had made a volun-

* Or Butler, by marriage.

tary, clear, and probable confession of his imposture, there could have remained no doubt of the murder. That Green, the nameless page, and Will Slaughter, having never been questioned about the murder, there is no reason to believe what is related of them in the supposed tragedy. That Sir James Tirrel not being attainted on the death of Richard, but having, on the contrary, been employed in great services by Henry the Seventh, it is not probable that he was one of the murderers. That lord Bacon owning that Tirrel's confession did not please the king so well as Dighton's; that Tirrel's imprisonment and execution some years afterwards for a new treason, of which we have no evidence, and which appears to have been mere suspicion, destroy all probability of his guilt in the supposed murder of the children. That the impunity of Dighton, if really guilty, was scandalous; and can only be accounted for on the supposition of his being a false witness to serve Henry's cause against Perkin Warbeck. That the silence of the two archbishops, and Henry's not daring to specify the murder of the princes in the act of attainder against Richard, wears all the appearance of their not having been murdered. That Richard's tenderness and kindness to the earl of Warwick, proceeding so far as to proclaim him his successor, betrays no symptom of that cruel nature, which would not stick at assassinating any competitor. That it is indubitable that Richard's first idea was to keep the crown but till Edward the Fifth should attain the age of twenty-four. That with this view he did *not* create his own son Prince of Wales till after he had proved the bastardy of his brother's children. That there is no proof that those children were murdered. That Richard made, or intended to make, his nephew Edward the Fifth walk at his coronation. That there is strong presumption from the parliament-roll and from the Chronicle of Croyland, that both princes were living some time after Sir Thomas More fixes the date of their deaths. That when his own son was dead, Richard was so far from intending to get rid of his wife, that he proclaimed his nephews, first the earl of Warwick, and then the earl of Lincoln, his heirs apparent. That there is not the least probability of his having poisoned his wife, who died of a languishing distemper: that no proof was ever pretended to be given of it; that a bare supposition of such a crime, without proofs or very strong presumptions, is scarce ever to be credited. That he seems to have had no intention of marrying his niece, but to have amused her with the hopes of that match, to prevent her marrying Richmond. That Buck would not have dared to quote her letter as extant in the earl of Arundel's library, if it had not been there: that others of Buck's assertions having been corroborated by subsequent discoveries, leave no doubt of his veracity on this; and that that letter disculpates Richard from poisoning his wife; and only shews the impatience of his niece to be queen. That it is probable the queen-dowager knew her second son was living, and connived at the appearance of Lambert Simnel, to feel the temper of the nation. That Henry the Seventh certainly thought that she and the earl of Lincoln were privy to the existence

of Richard duke of York, and that Henry lived in terror of his appearance. That the different conduct of Henry with regard to Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, implies how different an opinion he had of them; that, in the first case, he used the most natural and most rational methods to prove him an impostor; whereas his whole behaviour in Perkin's case was mysterious, and betrayed his belief or doubt that Warbeck was the true duke of York. That it was morally impossible for the duchess of Burgundy, at the distance of twenty-seven years, to instruct a Flemish lad so perfectly in all that had passed in the court of England, that he would not have been detected in a few hours. That she could not inform him, nor could he know, what had passed in the Tower, unless he was the true duke of York. That if he was not the true duke of York, Henry had nothing to do but to confront him with Tirrel and Dighton, and the imposture must have been discovered. That Perkin, never being confronted with the queen-dowager, and the princess her daughters, proves that Henry did not dare to trust to their acknowledging him. That if he was not the true duke of York, he might have been detected by not knowing the queens and princesses, if shown to him, without his being told who they were. That it is not pretended that Perkin ever failed in language, accent, or circumstances; and that his likeness to Edward the Fourth is allowed. That there are gross and manifest blunders in his pretended confession. That Henry was so afraid of not ascertaining a good account of the purity of his English accent, that he makes him learn English twice over. That lord Bacon did not dare to adhere to this ridiculous account; but forges another, though in reality, not much more credible. That a number of Henry's best friends, as the lord chamberlain, who placed the crown on his head, knights of the garter, and men of the fairest characters, being persuaded that Perkin was the true duke of York, and dying for that belief, without recanting, makes it very rash to deny that he was so. That the proclamation in Rymer's *Fœdera* against Jane Shore, for plotting with the marquis Dorset, not with lord Hastings, destroys all the credit of Sir Thomas More, as to what relates to the latter peer.

“ In short, that Henry's character, as we have received it from his own apologists, is so much worse and more hateful than Richard's, that we may well believe Henry invented and propagated by far the greater part of the slanders against Richard: that Henry, not Richard, probably put to death the true duke of York, as he did the earl of Warwick: and that we are not certain whether Edward the Fifth was murdered; nor, if he was, by whose order he was murdered.

“ After all that has been said, it is scarce necessary to add a word on the supposed discovery that was made of the skeletons of the two young princes, in the reign of Charles the Second. Two skeletons found in that dark abyss of so many secret transactions, with no marks to ascertain the time, or the age of their interment, can certainly verify nothing. We must believe both princes died there, before we can believe that their bones were found there: and upon what that belief

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can be founded, or how we shall cease to doubt whether Perkin Warbeck was not one of those children, I am at a loss to guess.

“As little is it requisite to argue on the grants made by Richard the Third to his supposed accomplices in that murder, because the argument will serve either way. It was very natural that they, who had tasted most of Richard’s bounty, should be suspected as the instruments of his crimes. But till it can be proved that those crimes were committed, it is in vain to bring evidence to show who assisted him in perpetrating them. For my own part, I know not what to think of the death of Edward the Fifth: I can neither entirely acquit Richard of it, nor condemn him; because there are no proofs on either side; and though a court of justice would, from that defect of evidence, absolve him; opinion may fluctuate backwards and forwards, and at last remain in suspense.

For the younger brother, the balance seems to incline greatly on the side of Perkin Warbeck, as the true duke of York; and if one was saved, one knows not how nor why to believe that Richard destroyed only the elder.

We must leave this whole story dark, though not near so dark as we found it: and it is perhaps as wise to be uncertain on one portion of our history, as to believe so much as is believed in all histories, though very probably as falsely delivered to us, as the period which we have here been examining.”

We have gone so far into this interesting subject, that it becomes necessary to postpone for the present all further consideration of Dr. Henry’s work. As nothing equally interesting or curious can frequently arise, we shall, doubtless, have given pleasure to our readers by allotting so much space to this.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XVI. *Museum Leverianum, containing select Specimens from the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever, Kt. with Descriptions in Latin and English, by George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. Published by James Parkinson, Proprietor of the above Collection.—Musæi Leveriani explicatio, Anglica et Latina, Opera et Studio Georgii Shaw, M. D. R. S. S. Adduntur Figuræ eleganter sculptæ et coloratæ, impensis Jacobi Parkinson. 4to. Vol. I. (consisting of Five Numbers) 5l. 5s.*

WHEN the Leverian Museum was to be disposed of according to the decision of Fortune, it was not to be expected of that blind deity that she would place it in hands so peculiarly fitted to receive it as those of the present possessor. This work is one proof only, among many, of the anxious desire felt by Mr. Parkinson, to render that repository,

tory, in the most extensive manner, a national benefit, as well as a national honour; and too much commendation cannot be given to him for the liberal manner in which an undertaking so expensive has been taken up, and thus far conducted. On the other hand, it may seem to demand, from the public, all the ardour for natural knowledge, by which the present period is distinguished, to support a work of such magnificence: yet, considering how the plates are executed, and how coloured, it must be confessed that twelve of them are not dearly purchased at the price of one number. When it is recollected also, that every specimen here depicted may be actually viewed in the Museum itself, it certainly must be acknowledged that no school of Natural History can be more complete than that which leads the curiosity of the student from the drawing to the real object. The descriptions, by one of our most able naturalists, are at once entertaining and satisfactory, and, by being given in Latin as well as English, are addressed to all the learned world in every country in Europe; and the scientific characters prefixed, refer the objects severally to their genera and species in the Linnæan System. No particular order is observed in the selection of the subjects, which seems to depend solely upon the fancy of the describer; and, perhaps, in a work published in this manner, it is absolutely necessary to sacrifice order to variety: but this objection, perhaps of little weight in itself, may easily be counterbalanced at any convenient period, by the addition of a scientific index. The work is dedicated, by permission, to the King and Queen, and certainly is not of a nature to discredit the royal patronage.

The first object described is one well calculated to attract attention; it is a large Vulture, from the Straits of Magellan, which is suspected by Dr. Shaw to be the Condor so very marvellously described by Acosta, Garcilasso, Condamine, P. Labat, and others, distinguished by Linnæus under the name of *Vultur Gryphus*; or the still more marvellous bird, by the help of fabulous exaggeration, which excited our juvenile wonder in the pleasing fictions imported from Arabia. These circumstances are agreeably stated in the introduction to this article.

“ If the tales related by some of the early describers of the natural productions of America, have any foundation in truth, there exists somewhere, in that extensive continent, a bird whose enormous magnitude, and prodigious powers of destruction, far exceed all that the largest feathered tyrants of the ancient hemisphere can boast, and all that the more sober philosophic faith of European naturalists can easily be induced to admit. These writers assure us, that the species of Vulture, called the Condor, is capable of snatching up and carrying off

boys of ten years old and upwards, and that a pair of these destroyers in concert will attack a heifer in the midst of a field, and tear it in pieces with the most perfect ease. It is imagined that this dreadful Vulture has given rise to the exaggerated description of the bird, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the Arabian Tales, under the name of the Roc or Ruc. Much allowance must, doubtless, be given to the enlarged accounts of strength and fierceness, recorded by the above-mentioned writers; but there is no reason to question the existence of some species of American Vulture, of a size far greater than others of its genus, and which may be capable of committing great devastations amongst such of the animal world as are exposed to the fury of its attacks." P. 4.

The Vulture here described and figured, which the author calls *Magellanicus*, that he may not inadvertently add it to a species, to which it does not perhaps belong, is determined by some natural marks to have been a young bird, yet it measures not less than 10 feet at the full expansion of the wings. The plate is drawn with spirit, and gives a lively representation of the bird in the act of standing over his prey, preparing to devour it. The animal killed appears to be a young Seal.

The animal that follows this is the Polar or White Bear, a distinct species from the common Bear, and not, as formerly supposed, a variety. There is indeed a White Land Bear, which differs not materially from the Brown species, but the Polar Bear is clearly distinguished by size and other characteristics.

After this we find, in succession, the common Musk, and the Rock Manakin, the latter beautifully designed by a young lady, who some time ago was known to have made several capital drawings from specimens in this collection *. The crest of this bird is of a structure almost peculiar to its tribe, "a flattened upright crest, which is placed longitudinally, and is double, with the two surfaces nearly approaching each other." Some of the feathers are also remarkable; the author points out to us particularly "the very singular formation of the feathers which lie over the tail, as well as those which appear on each side the tail: these feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded, which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of Natural History, is truncated." The common Turkey is mentioned as having some feathers of this kind, and the Hawfinch. With respect to the feathers on each side of the tail,

* Miss Stone, now Mrs. Smith.

they are "loosely webbed, or naturally dishevelled; a structure of feather which takes place in many birds, but in none more remarkably than in the genus *Ardea*, which contains the Heron tribe; and in the *Paradisæa*, or bird of Paradise."

We next find the Guinea Musk; it has been much doubted whether it should not more properly be classed as an Antelope. Dr. Shaw observes, that "it forms, as it were, a strong connecting link between the genera of *Moschus*, *Cervus*, and *Antelaus*," or Antelope. The Virginian Opossum, the first discovered of that genus, and the largest, unless we reckon the Kangaroo among them, is next noticed. Then follow the Splendid Parrot, of New Holland, called by Mr. Latham, Pennantian, the Elk, the Variegated Baboon, or *Simia Mormon*, the Argus Pheasant, the Angora Goat, and the Wolf: all drawn and engraved with spirit, but the Parrot less so than the rest. In concluding the article of the Elk, the author mentions a circumstance which the curious enquirer cannot regard with indifference. "I should not," says he, dismiss the subject of the Elk without mentioning that the enormous fossil horns, which have been so frequently found in Ireland, and other parts of Europe, and which have generally been attributed to the Moose, or American Elk, are now no longer regarded as belonging to that animal; since, on an accurate examination, they are found to differ, both in figure and proportion, from those of the Elk, whether of Europe or America." The figure of the Wolf has a very mild appearance, which, perhaps, may be accounted for by the following trait in the description, "the individual specimen, from which the present figure was taken, having been rendered in a great degree tame and gentle by the assiduity of the late Sir Ashton Lever."

We cannot undertake to enumerate, much less to remark upon, all the animals contained in this curious volume, but a few of the most extraordinary we are irresistibly inclined to notice. Among these, the *Simia Longimana*, or long-armed Gibbon, is very happily represented at page 55, and presents as strange a burlesque of the human species as can be seen in any of that grotesque tribe. It is represented with spirit. The specimen here figured differs from the generality of its own species in colour, being of dull white, instead of black. At page 83, the birds of Paradise are well delineated, and in the description, a common error (besides that long exploded supposition that they are without legs) is corrected. "The lower parts of the sides are decorated with long tufts of hanging feathers, generally of a yellowish colour, but in some specimens (as in the present) of the richest and most beautiful yellow."

yellow. This part is commonly, but erroneously, termed the tail: the real tail is rather short, and is, in great measure, hid by the flowing plumes just mentioned." Among the beautiful birds that decorate this collection, the *Phasianus curvirostris*, or *Impeyan Pheasant*, holds a very distinguished place; but it is impossible to give any accurate notion of the variegated plumage of birds by verbal description. The figure is to be found at page 103 of this work. The bird was first introduced to the notice of naturalists by the lady of Sir Elijah Impey, who brought several specimens from India. Hence its English name of Impeyan.

The Sea Otter, in quest of whose valuable furs our merchants have sent vessels to the North Western extremity of America, is figured at page 111; and here we find a curious sketch of the gradation between the class of Quadrupeds and that of Fish. "The Lutræ or Otters, of which some species inhabit fresh waters, and others the sea, are remarkable for the first, or beginning approach in point of external figure amongst quadrupeds to the animals of the fishy tribe, which is more nearly approached to by the Beaver; still more by the Seal, and extremely so by the genus *Trichechus*, till in the *Trichechus Manatus*, or round-tailed Manati, the outline of a quadruped is almost obliterated, and at length is quite lost in the cetaceous tribe, which have so much the general habit or appearance of fishes, that by many of the older writers on Natural History they have been classed as such."

Nothing can be more extraordinary than the appearance of the *Ruff-necked Humming-bird*, figured at page 130, but the attitude of one of the birds is rendered rather unnatural by being too much strained to display the singular structure of its plumage.

Very different in its kind is the characteristic peculiarity of the *Viverra Mephitica*, or *Mephitic Weasel*, of America, which we shall relate in the words of the naturalist.

"The principal mode of defence which nature has bestowed on this animal is of a nature so extraordinary, that were it not asserted by persons of the most unquestionable credit, it would seem entirely apocryphal. When suddenly irritated, or when pursued, and in danger of being taken, it possesses the faculty of suddenly emitting effluvia, so powerfully offensive, as to taint the air to an almost incredible distance. If the descriptions given of this odious vapour are not aggravated by the abhorrent recollection of those who have experienced its effects, every other ill smell which nature can produce is surpassed by the overpowering fœtor of this extraordinary quadruped. In consequence of this horrible emanation, the dogs relinquish their pursuit, and men are obliged to fly with precipitation, from the tainted spot; but if, unfortunately, the least drop of the liquid, which it

it commonly discharges at this particular juncture, should happen to light on the clothes of the Hunter, he becomes a nuisance wherever he appears, and is obliged to divest himself of his dress, and practise all the arts of ablution, in order to be restored to the society of mankind." P. 174.

We are sorry not to be able to pursue our selections from this very entertaining volume to a much greater extent, but shall only remark a very singular species of Parrot, among the number of those with which New Holland has supplied the collections of naturalists. Its form and plumage are elegant; though the latter, much less gaudy than that of many of its tribe, consists only of three colours, green, yellow, and black, but very beautifully disposed in spots or broad lines: but what is most extraordinary in the habits of the bird is, that, unlike the rest of its genus, it never perches on trees, "but constantly frequents sedgey and rushy places, running along the ground in the manner of a rail." p. 220. From this very peculiar circumstance, it is properly named the Ground Parrot.

In one instance we observe a bird figured and described in this work, which is not contained in the Leverian collection, this is the Crimson Roller, page 63; a non-descript, and of exquisite beauty; but though the writer apologizes for its insertion, as a rarity which must be acceptable to the naturalist, we cannot approve of such deviations from the chasteness of the general plan. Were this licence frequently indulged, or could we suppose it done sometimes without being noticed in the descriptions, our confidence in the work, as a guide to the real specimens existing in the Museum from which it is named, would be at an end.

We ought by no means to omit observing, that throughout this splendid publication, the plates are not merely formed to show the animal, which is the subject of description, but are decorated very judiciously with scenery and plants peculiar to the country it inhabits. Some of the latter are so remarkable, that most readers would probably be gratified to see their names marked in the margin, or otherwise pointed out, in such a manner as not to disfigure the plates.

Wishing all possible success to an undertaking so well begun, we shall hope to see it pursued to a much greater extent, and shall be happy to amuse ourselves and our readers with selections from it, whenever the completion of another volume shall afford us the opportunity.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 17. *The Antidote ; or, a Dose for the Jacobins. A Loyal Poem, by John Dryden, Jun. Esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons, &c. for the Author.*

This is not the Dryden who, as Addison sung of him,

— appears

Grown old in rhyme, but charming ev'n in years ;

it is professedly a young Dryden, and we may say, an improving Dryden ; for his *flagellation of the Whigs*, which we saw *before we were born* (as Critics) was inferior to his present essay. We hold it, indeed, no good strain of policy, for a new bard to assume the name of an old one, but if any one be disposed to do it, the danger is his own. He knows what are usually said to be odious, and might steer clear of them if he would. We cannot, even for the promise of a dinner, which is held out to our brother Critics, give quite such powerful praise as the author jocularly demands in his prefatory address, but we can say, that poetical and satyrical talents may be discovered in his antidote. The following is the most poetical passage we have discovered.

“ As when rude winds sweep o’er the mountain’s brow,
And whirling sport in drifts of Alpine snow,
Within the vortex of the boisterous storm,
The dancing atoms wanton into form ;
Now rolls a globe by sure attraction led,
Of compass small, portending nought of dread ;
But every moment gathers as it goes,
And now a hillock, now a mountain grows,
With force tempestuous seeks the vale below,
While flocks, and swains, and cots, are whelm’d beneath the
snow.”

Unhappily the two lines that form the application of this splendid simile to *Sedition*, are dismally prosaic. There is some humour, but no resemblance of Dryden, in the mock curses with which the Poem concludes.

“ Curse him in ev’ry democratic dealing,
In swindling, forging, gambling, coining, stealing,” &c.

The person employed to curse is the Pope, the object of the imprecations a Jacobin.

ART. 18. *An Epistle to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. 4to. 1s. 6d. Debreit.*

Mr. Fox has the character of being a man of fortitude and good-nature ; and, without these qualities, he would, perhaps, be unable to support himself under the desertion of political friends, and the attachment
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of such panegyrists as the author of this epistle. The Duke of Portland too, though not mentioned in the title-page, has a share of the misfortune, in an epistle separately addressed to him, on becoming Chancellor of Oxford. Mr. Grey is also added to those personages in several couplets.

“Hence now the bids the pleased Graces play,
With measured step round Portland, Fox, and Grey.”

Again,
“What youth bold-hearted will not hail the earth
That gave a Grey, a Fox, a Portland birth.”

And again,
“And unreluctantly our tribute pay,
To virtue, honour, Portland, Fox, and Grey.”

In honour of these persons the Poet very often undertakes, in the very same words repeated,

——“to twine
The lilac blue, and yellow jessamine.”

Zephyr is also desired by him to

“Applaud the triumph, and *refresh* the gale.”

This is surely enough by way of specimen.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 19. *The Pad. A Farce, in One Act, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with great Applause.* 8vo. 1s. Parsons.

Modesty, the delightful characteristic of the British ladies, was in danger, at least, of being sacrificed to the idol fashion; any attempt, therefore, to demonstrate to them that the public scorn and indignation followed them in this deviation from their native propensities, was certain of applause. As a piece made hastily, for a temporary purpose, this is not amiss; a Husband and a Lover are made jealous, and an old Baronet put into hope of an heir by means of the fashion of the time. The whole ends in a laugh at the expence of both parties.

ARTS.

ART. 20. *A Catalogue of engraved British Portraits, from Egbert the Great to the present Time, consisting of the Effigies of Persons in every Walk of Human Life; as well those whose Services to their Country are recorded in the Annals of English History, as others whose Eccentricity of Character rendered them conspicuous in their Day. With an Appendix, containing the Portraits of such Foreigners as, either by Alliance with the Royal Families, or Residence as Visitors in this Kingdom, or by deriving from it some Title of Distinction, may claim a Place in the British Series. Methodically disposed into Classes, and interspersed with a Number of Notices, Biographical and Genealogical, never before published. By Henry Bromley.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Payne.

“*Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,*” if it be applied to engraving on copper, instead of forming it into statues, cannot be addressed to Britain;

Britain; and as one proof of her eminence in this art, we have here a very large volume into 4to. containing merely a catalogue of British portraits extant on copper-plate. It is difficult to say of such a work, whether it must have been more desirable to the virtuoso, or laborious to the compiler. Various assistances are necessary to render the completion of such an undertaking possible, particularly access to some very extensive collection, which it seems Mr. Bromley enjoyed in that of Sir William Musgrave, Bart. The catalogue is chronologically arranged, and divided into nine periods; the periods subdivided into ten classes of portraits, according to the situation or profession of the persons; and the names of individuals in each class placed alphabetically. To each print the size is specified, and the name of the designer (when known) and engraver. Nothing can be more clear and judicious than the arrangement of the whole catalogue; which, however, will tend, like Granger's Biographical History, to increase the passion for collecting, and enhance the value of old prints.

B I O G R A P H Y.

ART. 21. *The Life of the late Earl of Barrymore, including a History of the Wargrave Theatricals, and original Anecdotes of eminent Persons, by Anthony Pasquin, Esq. The Third Edition, corrected, and much enlarged.* 8vo. 2s. Symonds.

In an advertisement prefixed to this edition, we are informed, that "the rapid sale of a very large impression of this life, in a few days, has emboldened the author to render it in this edition more perfect; and, he flatters himself, more acceptable to the public, by the addition of an hundred original anecdotes," &c.

The author, whose real name we understand to be Williams, seems to have been well acquainted with the hero of his tale, to whom he ascribes a larger portion of benevolence and ability than the world has generally given him credit for possessing. It abounds with anecdotes of other persons; and many, which were not in the preceding editions, are inserted in this; some are good, some bad; some new, some old, and the whole is written in a spirited, though rather too pompous a style.

P O L I T I C S.

ART. 22. *These are the Times that try Men's Souls! A Letter to John Frost, a Prisoner in Newgate. By Henry Yorke.* 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

The purport of Mr. Henry Yorke's letter to his friend in Newgate, is to reconcile him to his situation, by hailing him as a Martyr, and to excite in others the laudable ambition of arriving at the glory of a similar martyrdom. This apostle of Republicanism, for such he is avowedly, laments bitterly the restraints laid upon the free discussion of political topics: yet he writes, publishes, and remains at large: this fact answers the complaint, and proves it groundless. Unhappy man that he is, not to be able to attract notice, and become a Martyr!

He

He professes, in the usual way, the purest philanthropy, yet this tender writer wishes that James the Second had not escaped; because, in his opinion, "the populace of London, who," he says, "on such occasions are the best statesmen, *would have soon secured his royal head; but, unfortunately,*" he adds, "our history does not *boast* of so glorious a deed." This may serve to show, that the *sweet temper* of Republicans here is quite similar to that which is so *gloriously* exemplified in France, were not the genius of these worthies so dreadfully cramped by *persecution*.

ART. 23. *A Letter from John Cartwright, Esq; to a Friend at Boston, in the County of Lincoln; and to all Commissioners who have associated in Support of the Constitution.* 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

The letter before us is addressed to a gentleman who appears to have taken an active part in the late associations. We say, *late*; because they have for the present suspended their activity; though we trust they are fully awake, and ready to return, at an instant's warning, to their very important posts. The author (who is better known as *Major*, than as *Mr. Cartwright*) employs about a third part of his letter in speaking of himself and his private concerns; and the *importance* of both is set forth very fully. The remainder of the letter is taken up with a Philippic against Kings, Lords, and Ministers; and a panegyric upon the *principles* of our Constitution; intermixed at due intervals with prayers for reformation. The cant about principles of the Constitution, when the Constitution itself, as it is, or at any time has been, will not serve the writer's purpose, has lately been so well exposed (particularly by Mr. Arthur Young) that any animadversions of ours on the subject are superfluous.

The postscript, after a few more words about reform, discusses the motives of the present war; and as the great object of this war is, to prevent the reception of addresses from the National Convention of France, to a like Convention in England, of course it has our author's hearty reprobation.

The appendix contains a few remarks made upon the letter by the gentleman to whom it is addressed; who, in the mode of arguing, called "*Reductio ad absurdum*," thus concisely states the result of the letter-writer's reforming principles: "as *life* and *liberty* are, each, more valuable than *property*, therefore every man, of sound mind, not a convicted criminal, and of a certain age, should be both an elector, and *eligible*: aye, and every *woman* too: for as God has given them reason, who shall say that they ought not to exercise it on this, as on other subjects?"

The remarker then says, in *earnest*, "but what conclusion do I draw? not that the present mode of representation should *never* be amended: but, that its amendment should be slow and progressive," &c.

In the notes upon the remarks, the letter-writer admits the propriety of female suffrages: but he blinks (as parliamentary sportsmen say) that part of the question which relates to the *eligibility* of women, as well as of men of *all descriptions*, to represent the Commons in Parliament;

liament; though, upon his own principles, we do not see how it can be denied; at least, that of *unmarried* women.

Upon the whole, we cannot forbear to ask the question, which in these days is continually suggested by the speculations we meet with—When will politicians learn to prefer History and *Experience* before the ravings of their own imaginations?

ART. 24. *Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the present alarming Crisis; with a short Plan of a Mode of Relief, and an Explanation of the solid inherent Grounds of great National Prosperity, that exist in this Country.* By Edward King, Esq; F.R.S. and F.A.S. 8vo. 1s. Payne.

The common cry of speculative politicians has been, that the existence of the National Debt is burdensome, its increase alarming, and its extension, beyond a limited point, likely to be fatal. Thus far, they certainly have been mistaken, that all the limits they have set to its extension successively, have been much exceeded, without producing any such result as they expected. This mistake, says Mr. King, “arises from not properly distinguishing different things called by the same name, and therefore from confounding the nature of what was called a *Public Debt*, with that of a *Private Debt*.” The latter he confesses to be ruinous; but the other he considers as more properly to be called the *Public Ability*, than the public debt; being a vast ideal capital, the interest of which is kept in constant circulation, and actual use (instead of being unproductively hoarded) by means of the funds. He contends, that paying off any great part of the debt, “would render the payment of the taxes, that still remained, much more an object of complaint than before they were taken off; and would make it still more difficult, on any emergency, to raise supplies; or to exert the public ability with energy;” and that “the increase of industrious employments arising from this circulation of the public interest from the funds, will ever increase faster than the taxes drawn from the persons to obtaining a livelihood can possibly do.” These ideas are important, and in great measure new; they are doubtless just also, in a great degree; but the difficulty of laying on taxes, after a time, without a considerable change in the opinions of the public, will be likely to prevent the fact from keeping pace with the theory. The argument, however, deserves serious consideration.

ART. 25. *A Letter to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of France, now resident in England, on the present Crisis.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

This letter commences with asserting, that since the Revolution of 1789, France has been without a constitution, and without laws, which no one will, we suppose, undertake to controvert. It proposes, after the Regicides shall be put to death, or expected that a general amnesty should take place; this also, we take for granted, will meet with the approbation of the dispassionate. It recommends the aristocracy to be put upon the same footing as it is in England, and indeed the constitution of England is proposed as a just and excellent model for the future government of France. Happy shall we be

be to hail the dawn of Peace to that afflicted Country, rising from sources so pure, and resting on a base so strong. The pamphlet also urges the necessity of Toleration in matters of Religion, and appears altogether to be written by a well-informed and sensible individual.

ART. 26. *The Complaints of the Poor People of England, containing Remarks on Government and its Defects, Ignorance of the Poor, Crimes and Punishments, Royal Household, &c. Church, Law Courts, Army and Navy, Schools, Poor Rates, &c. Prisons, Feudal and Seigniorial Rights, Address to the Friends of Reform, Balance of Opinions, Price of Provisions and Labour, &c. &c. Second Edition, corrected, altered, and much enlarged. By G. Dyer, B. A. late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.—No Printer's Name.*

The circumstance of this being the second edition, exonerates us from the task of entering into Mr. Dyer's book at any considerable length. The complaints of the poor is a plausible, and in some degree a popular term, but it is a great pity that there should be individuals so officiously acute in finding out the inconveniencies and sufferings of those who are not immediately sensible of their oppression, or even existence. As to complaints about the salaries of the ministers of government, a great and opulent nation can afford, and we believe is very well able to pay for them. The sum total, though it may carry with it an imposing sound, is no great matter when considered as collectively given by a whole people as a remuneration for public services. Mr. Dyer is a very worthy man, and we do not mean to question the respectability of his talents; as a Poet we think of him very favourably indeed, but we beg leave to doubt the wisdom and practicability of his politics.

We must also dispute the accuracy of Mr. Dyer's Tables of Provisions, &c. at the conclusion of his pamphlet. Good roasting-beef may be had for six-pence a pound; the best mutton may be had for five pence a pound; and we have seen breasts lately sold for four-pence. The lowest lump sugar is not a shilling a pound; very tolerable may be had for eleven-pence; very good moist sugar may be had for seven-pence; good Cheshire cheese may be bought for six-pence. We do not believe that Mr. Dyer wished wilfully to mislead the reader; but statements of this kind, which are professedly intended for the information of the poor, should be rigorously correct.

ART. 27. *Speech of the Earl of Abingdon, on his Lordship's Motion for postponing the further Consideration of the Question for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with some Strictures, and the Speech of the Bishop of St. David's.* 1s. Debrett.

This nobleman's productions are marked with a kind of eccentricity it must be confessed, but certainly with energy, and a great sense and impression of personal dignity. His lordship's speech has already been familiar to the public, and can only be considered as republished. It is hardly necessary to say, that the author reprobates the

the new philosophy and new principles of the French nation; and with many enlightened and benevolent men is of opinion, that the abrupt abolition of the Slave Trade, though agreeable and seducing in speculation, may be very dangerous in the event and practice. The farcaistical observations on the Bishop of St. David's might, perhaps, as well have been omitted, as unconnected with, and not at all adding to the force of his lordship's main arguments.

ART. 28. *An important Discovery, or a Revolution in Great Britain and Ireland impossible.* 6d. Parsons.

A spirit of humour, and of good humour too, runs through this performance, which more than once made us pause and smile. A piece of nonsense, observes this writer at the commencement, has been called "Common Sense." The Rights of Man have made more widows and orphans than all the *wrongs* of men could have done in a century. The great object of the favourers of such writings is *Revolution*; but there are, it seems, in Ireland, forty thousand, and in England, more than an hundred thousand volunteers, which will effectually render the accomplishment of a *Revolution* impossible.

And who does the reader imagine these volunteers to be—guess—The Associations.—No :—guess again—The Ladies.—No—guess once more—I cannot divine.—Why then we will tell you—They are the FREE MASONS of the two countries. There is not, according to this writer, a single family in England, Scotland, or Ireland, in which there is not one or more Masons in one or other of its branches. Whimsical as this idea may at first sight seem, a serious observer, will, perhaps, allow that there be more in it than at first sight meets the eye.

DIVINITY.

ART. 29. *Sermons on the Hist-ry of Joseph, preached in the Parish Churches of Hemel Hempsted, and Great Gaddesden, Herts.* By the Rev. Nathaniel May, M. A. late of Lincoln College, Oxford. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

The small volume before us contains ingenious, pious, and practical sermons on the history and character of Joseph, and also of Jacob, so far as he was connected with this favourite son. The various remarks on that history are just and useful, and the transition at the conclusion of each discourse, from the *literal* to the *spiritual* sense, where Joseph is considered as a type of Christ, is made with propriety.

He may claim some share of ingenuity who has adorned a subject, and thrown light on a typical character, which had before engaged the pens of Huetius, Rollin, Jortin, and Jones.

The subjects of the sermons are, 1. Joseph sold by his Brethren. 2. Joseph tempted. 3. The Exaltation of Joseph. 4. The Humiliation of the Brethren. 5. The Brethren entertained by Joseph. 6. The policy of Joseph to stay his Brethren. 7. Joseph made known to his Brethren. 8. Jacob's Determination. 9. Jacob at Beersheba. 10. Jacob in Egypt. 11. Jacob before Pharaoh. 12. Jacob's dying Charge.

13. Jacob's Blessing. 15. Jacob's Prophecy. 14. The Death and Burial of Jacob and of Joseph.

One caution is necessary respecting the method of interpreting scripture here used; the author should be careful not to indulge too far a luxurious imagination, lest he should build on apparent similitudes which are not supported by Reason, or agreeable to the analogy of Faith.

ART. 30. *The Christian Religion briefly defended against the Philosophers and Republicans of France.* By the Rev. Henry Best, M. A. Fellow of Saint Mary Magdalene College, Oxford. 8vo. 1s. Stockdale.

This appears to be the first, or amongst the first attempts, of a modest, ingenious, and zealous young divine. The purpose of it is excellent, and the execution respectable.

The design of the work, as sketched out at p. 9. l. 17. and p. 12. l. 22. is rather too comprehensive for a short essay: and the author (of whose maturer labours we entertain very favourable expectations) will we trust, take it in good part, if we advise him, and all young writers, to be careful that, in performances of small extent, they do not enter upon too wide a field of argument; which is apt to lead them into generalities, and inclines them to declaim loosely, rather than to reason closely and energetically.

ART. 31. *Observations on the present State of Country Curates, as to their National Character, &c.* By the Rev. Henry Wood, A. B. late of Wadham College, Oxford. 8vo. 2s. Collins, Salisbury; and Crowder, London.

The professed object of this tract is to show, that if the inferior clergy were placed in more easy circumstances, their influence in promoting peace and loyalty (we add, and Religion too) throughout the kingdom, would be greatly and happily increased. So far we cannot but agree with the author: but *how* this is to be effected he does not inform us; neither does he suggest any new ideas on this subject.

The tendency of his work (which has much coarseness in it, both in respect to matter and style) is, to dissuade persons in the middle stations of life from educating their children to the Church, unless they can insure preferment to them. That this is the advice of a dispassionate and useful monitor, is more than we can readily allow.

ART. 32. *Two Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of Chislehurst, in Kent; the first, on Friday, April 19, 1793, being the Day appointed for a General Fast: the second, on Sunday, June 2, upon reading his Majesty's Letter in Behalf of a Collection for the French Clergy.* By Francis Wollaston, Rector of that Parish. 8vo. G. and T. Wilkie.

The author appears to us not mistaken in imagining, that these sermons might be "of some service beyond the bounds of a small parish." They will be serviceable wherever they are read; abounding

ing (as they do) with various, well-timed, and sound instruction; and being judiciously adapted to the occasions on which they were, respectively, delivered.

ART. 33. *A charitable Morfel of unleavened Bread, for the Author of a Letter to the Rev. William Romaine, entitled Gideon's Cake of Barley-Meal: being a Reply to that Pamphlet.* 8vo. 6d. Matthews.

The pamphlet which occasioned these animadversions, was briefly noticed by us, with deserved censure for its malignity. In the answer, Mr. Romaine is satisfactorily defended, which, indeed, was no difficult task. Yet we cannot avoid regarding the publication as an instance of the mistaken zeal of officious friendship, stepping forward to vindicate a character which did not need it; and thereby giving some little notoriety to a pamphlet, which, contemptuously neglected, must have sunk into immediate and irrecoverable oblivion.

FRENCH TRACTS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

ART. 34. *Réflexions sur le Procès de la Reine. Par une Femme.* 8vo. 1s. Elmsley.

This we understand to be the production of Madame Stahl, daughter of the celebrated Neckar; but it is written with a spirit and animation by no means feminine. It represents the character and conduct of the Queen in the most favourable point of view; it asserts, and in some degree proves, that she never exercised her authority or influence to the detriment of individuals, however obnoxious to her; and it reprobates the measures of her persecutors as equally inconsistent with sound policy, and the dictates of humanity. The following apostrophe may serve as a specimen of the author's style and manner:

Addressing the present governors of France, she exclaims "Ne vous y trompez pas, c'est peut-être la destruction de la Royauté, des ordres privilégiés qui irrite contre vous la plupart des Gouvernemens de l'Europe; mais ce qui souleve les Nations c'est la barbarie de vos décisions; vous gouvernez par la mort, la force qui manque à la nature de votre Gouvernement, vous la retrouvez dans la terreur, et là où il existoit un trône, vous avez élevé un échafaud."

The whole is written with remarkable force and elegance, and well deserves the attention of our readers.

ART. 35. *Eloge Funebre de Louis Seize, par M. Lenoir, Professeur des langue et de belles Lettres Françoises.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Elmsley.

This publication also we may safely recommend as possessing a great deal of spirit and genuine pathos. M. Lenoir calls his murdered sovereign the most virtuous and humane prince that ever filled the throne of France; and indeed, from every document which has been presented to our investigation, it does actually appear, that never was the appellation of tyrant so misapplied, never was any murder

more impolitic and unprovoked, nor could any catastrophe more sensibly awaken the tears and commiseration of the friends of order and virtue.

The writer of this pamphlet felicitates his suffering countrymen, now resident in England, on possessing the consolation of exclaiming against the atrocious deed in the country, and with the protection of a generous people. The orator points out, with perspicuity and strength, that there was not an act in the life of Louis which did not incontrovertibly evince his inclination to forego all personal claims and considerations, when they were thought to interfere with the just rights of his people. He imputes to the American war the evils which have ensued; and he calls, perhaps too hastily, Neckar the first man who plunged a dagger in the monarch's breast. The publication concludes with an animated exclamation against the cruelty which denied the martyred Louis the melancholy satisfaction of addressing the people in his last moments.

ART. 36. *L'Apparition ou l'Egoïsme. Par l'auteur de la dernière guerre des Bêtes. Imprimé pour l'Auteur. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Hamsly.*

This is said to be the work of a lady. It is a poem, the object of which is to vindicate the memory of Voltaire from the accusation of having introduced the pernicious principles that have destroyed the kingdom of France.

The machinery of the poem consists of the apparition of the shades of Rousseau, D'Alembert, Helvetius, Mirabeau, and Voltaire, to Petion, Brissot, and Le Brun, assembled in consultation. Voltaire alone speaks, and his speech forms the chief part of the composition. He is made to attribute the faults of his writings to *Egoïsme*, or the desire of distinction. He declares strongly against *Atheïsme*, but professes *Deïsme*; in which the writer seems to think with him. The tenets ascribed to him are all supported by extracts from his works.

One very useful piece of advice he certainly offers, which is, that all French assemblies should give up every attempt at debating, as not suited to the impetuosity of their natural character; and that when they form a parliament like that of England, they should restrict the speakers to the use of *Yes* and *No*, on pain of being gagged for a week: but an etymologist would then object to the name of *Parliament*.

Il vous faut ordonner, d'une façon bien claire :
Que dans vos Parlemens chacun saura se taire.
Qu'en y mettant, sans art, l'affaire en question,
Sans art on repondra, soit l'oui, soit le non ;
Et que tout infraacteur aura pour due peine
A porter un Baillon pour toute la semaine.

It is dedicated in verse to Mr. Burke: but we cannot very highly commend the poetry, either of the dedication, or of the performance itself.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 37. *De l'éducation des peuples; par P. Chauffard. A Paris, chez les directeurs du circle social, &c. 1793.*

THOUGH this essay is written, according to the new principles, it will, however, be found to contain some maxims not unworthy of attention from legislators in general. Our readers will be enabled to form some judgment, both of its style and matter, from the following specimen :

“ La régénération sociale tient à un vaste ensemble de loix, leur force naît de cet ensemble. S'occuper des détails, est d'un légiste & non d'un législateur

“ Ce qui a perdu nos premiers législateurs, c'est de n'avoir point dirigé toutes les loix, comme autant de rayons vers un point central ; de ne point les avoir fondues en quelque sorte d'un seul jet, mais de les avoir laissées tomber éparées, fractionnées, mutilées On doit rapporter au même but, la réformation des loix pénales, la suppression de la mendicité, l'abolition de la peine de mort, les établissemens des travaux publics, &c.

“ Le caractère de ces loix doit être un principe de moralité ; je voudrais surtout que dans une république elles tendissent à diversifier sans effort, sans déchirement, sans violence, les fortunes colossales, & à faire ainsi couler au sein de l'indigence quelques ruisseaux du fleuve des richesses.

“ Telle la loi en faveur de l'adoption, pourvu qu'elle n'ait lieu qu'entre les riches & les pauvres

“ Telle la loi qui supprimeroit les dots des femmes, qui, rappelant le mariage à sa sainteté le rendroit riche d'estime, d'amour, & de fidélité. Cette loi existoit à Athenes

“ Telle cette loi, qui ayant déterminé la somme du nécessaire, fixe la limite où doit s'arrêter l'impôt. La dette de l'indigent n'est pas la sienne, c'est celle de la république.

“ Ici se rapportent aussi les loix de police sur les jeux, les loteries, les estampes, & les livres licentieux, les séminaires de débauche, &c. Je ne pense pas qu'il soit permis de placer des précipices sur les pas des citoyens . . .

“ Je passe aux loix somptuaires . . . Ne pouvant élever le pauvre jusqu'au riche, il faut faire descendre le riche jusqu'au pauvre . . . j'ajouterai que l'essence du gouvernement republicain est de rapprocher les individus, de leur imprimer une allure semblable . . . de là naît la force,” &c.

Esprit des Journaux.

ART. 38. *Les charmes de l'enfance, & les plaisirs de l'amour maternel; par L. F. Jauffret. Ornés de plusieurs gravures en taille douce, & suivis d'une lettre sur l'éducation physique des Russes. 3e édition, plus ample & plus correcte que les précédentes; de 216 pp. à Paris, 1793.*

As the character of these little poems, written in the manner of Gesner

Gesner and Berquin, may be known to many of our readers from the former editions, we shall content ourselves with laying before them an extract from the last article mentioned in the title, on the education of children in Russia.

“ Nous assistâmes aux récréations des élèves pour être témoins de leur adresse . . . Maîtres de choisir leurs jeux, ils choisissent d'ordinaire ceux qui demandent le plus de souplesse & d'agilité. Nous en vîmes s'exercer au saut, à la course, à la lutte; mais les faits que les inspecteurs nous racontèrent sont prodigieux. Ils nous apprirent qu'il n'est pas rare d'en voir monter à des échelles de cordes non fixées par en bas; grimper jusqu' au sommet d'un mât fort élevé, dont la surface est unie; franchir des fosses remplies d'eau d'une largeur incroyable; voltiger supérieurement bien; se balancer sur le faite même d'un toit, en se précipitant de là dans un étang, dont ils gagnent les bords à la nage; gravir des montagnes de glace en hiver, peu de temps après leur lever; patiner sur des étangs avec des habits très légers, & par des froids rigoureux de vingt à trente degrés. Qu'il y a loin de ces êtres intrépides à vos élèves valétudinaires, qui ne sont autre chose que des êtres ébauchés, aux quels les noms de mannequins & d'hygromètres conviendroient mieux encore que celui d'hommes.”

Journ. Encyclop.

ART. 39. *Histoire des champignons de France, ou traité élémentaire renfermant dans un ordre méthodique les descriptions & les figures des champignons, qui croissent naturellement en France, par M. Bulliard. à Paris.*

Ce premier volume, avec huit planches, dont cinq sont coloriées au moyen de l'impression, se vend 15 livres, & avec les 177 planches, dont il renferme les descriptions, 186. liv.

This work, on which the author, who has already distinguished himself by his account des plantes venéneuses de France, assures us, that he has spent not less than fourteen years, will undoubtedly be considered as a valuable accession to the stock of botanical knowledge. Mr. B., however, does not conceive that he has yet exhausted the subject, or described all the species of the champignon, to be found in his country.

Gazette Salulaire.

ITALY.

ART. 40. *De Florentinâ Juntarum typographiâ ejusque Censoribus—*
custore Angelo Maria Bandinio. Pars I. XLIV. & 144. pp.
Pars II. 280. pp. 8vo. Luccæ, 1792.

In this work of the celebrated Bandini, to whom the public is already indebted for much bibliographical and philological information, we have an account of the family of the Giunti, and first of Lucantonio, together with that of the works printed by him at Venice, from the year 1482 to 1532, and afterwards by his heirs, till the year 1550. Next follows in P. II. p. 1. a list of the works printed by his brother Philip at Florence, who had purchased the types used for the Homer, commencing with the year 1497. After his death in

the year 1517, the business was continued by his heirs, and particularly by his eldest son Bernard, till 1551. The books printed by them are here enumerated, from p. 115 to p. 256, with some *addenda*, in which, however, we find many articles still omitted. Of the works printed by Philip, son of Bernard, we have only some imperfect notices, P. I. 32, as also of the press of Giunti at Florence, p. 35. The most curious and interesting part of the whole book is, the account given by the author of the persons, who, at different periods, superintended the press of the Giunti, and corrected the works undertaken by them, among whom we meet with several respectable literary characters, such as Adr. Marc. Virgilius, Nic. Angelus, Ant. Dominic,—Hieronymus, Benvenius, Euphrosynus Boninus, Pet. Candidus, Ant. Francinus Varohienfis, Joh. Gadius, Jocundus Verons, Augustinus Niphus, and Petr. Victorius.

Novelle di Firenze.

ART. 41. *Traclatio de Miliarium origine, progressu, naturâ & curatione. Auctore Carolo Allionio. Editio secunda, notis & additionibus aucta. Turini, 1792. XIV. & 195 pp. 8vo.*

We have received so much pleasure and information from the perusal of this tract, the first edition of which was published in the year 1758, that we wish most sincerely that the author's advanced age, and encreasing infirmities, of which he complains, may not prevent him from performing what he promises in his preface, namely, "ut tractationem de miliaribus recusam statim consequeretur *liber alter* de præsentaneâ morborum indole, qui multum ex primi libri cognitione promanat, ipsamque illustrat."

Ibid.

ART. 42. *Essai sur le Goître & le Crétinage, ou l'on recherche particulièrement quelles sont les causes de ces deux maladies des habitans des Vallées, & quels sont les moyens physiques & moraux qu'il convient d'employer pour s'en préserver entièrement à l'avenir, par M. Fodéré, M. D. 1792. Turin, 290 pp. 8vo.*

Though we cannot speak very favourably of the scientific knowledge of the author of the present essay, we must, however, allow that his work contains many interesting observations on the maladies which it is intended to describe. Indeed Mr. Fodéré appears to set no high value on the modern discoveries in anatomy, and medical chemistry, by which he thinks that we have not, except in surgical cases only, since the time of Hippocrates "fait retarder la possession d'un seul cheveu à la terre."

The work is divided into four parts, the first of which treats, in ten chapters, of the Goitre; the places in which persons afflicted with this complaint are chiefly found; its various appearances; the difference between the Goitre and the Scrophula; of the several causes to which the former has been ascribed, &c. Mr. F. who resides in the country where this disorder is most common, has observed, that those persons are most subject to it, who live in deep vallies, whose houses are surrounded with thick umbrageous trees; who are

situated in the neighbourhood of rivers, seas, or morasses, or exposed to the South or West wind, particularly women, young people, and children; it is also promoted by a damp warmth, and by the summer heat. This malady is therefore not to be attributed to the use of snow-water, as those persons are found to be most liable to it, who are removed to the greatest distance from the snow; nor to water impregnated with Selenite, or metallic substances, which, says the author, are more calculated to affect the nerves than the solids; a distinction which we imagine our readers will not be inclined to adopt. Mr. F. has likewise been witness to three instances of children born with this complaint, which is indeed generally the case of cretinous children, though the degree of cretinage bears no proportion to that of the Goitre. In the method of cure recommended by him, we meet with nothing new.

In the second part we have an account, in five chapters, of the perfect cretinage, which, according to our author, is hereditary, not acquired; of the different *nuances*, which approach more or less to this state; of the cause by which the perfect cretinage is produced, with respect to which he freely owns "que la nuit est épaisse, qu'il n'est pas sur du sentier, n'ayant pour lumière, que des bluettes, & pour guide des enfans, &c." Having pointed out six degrees of the cretinage, and represented the two last in the most unfavourable light, he adds "Après avoir trouvé deux extrêmes, l'homme de génie, & le Crétin parfait, ne serait-il peut être pas aisé de former l'échelle de l'entendement humain & d'adapter à cette échelle les différens climats de notre planète, ainsi que les différens états plus permanens de notre atmosphère,—je crois qu'il serait toujours vrai qu'il faut placer aux échellons inférieurs le climat du pays où regnent le goitre & le cretinage parfait."

In the year 1787, the author was present at Paris at the dissection of a Crétin, whose brain was found to be much smaller and harder than usual. This circumstance led him to conclude, that such an induration of the brain, not a morbid state of the cerebellum, according to Malacarne, is really the immediate cause of the cretinage, as the ingenium præcox in rickety persons is, he thinks, owing to its extraordinary softness. In this he agrees with Morgagni, who had declared this hardness of the brain to be an indication of feebleness of intellect. He then proceeds, 113. §. p. "Si l'homme n'est homme que parcequ'il a plus de cervelle que les autres animaux; l'homme ne seroit homme d'esprit que parcequ'il a plus de cervelle que les Crétins. Mais ce fait très-lumineux, s'il étoit partout le même, a malheureusement aussi ses contradictions, les phoques en effet ont plus de cerveau que l'homme," &c. Mr. F. would, however, have found it easy to reconcile this apparent contradiction, if he had read Sommering's and Ebell's remarks on the third volume of Ludwig's *Scriptores Neurologici Minores*.

The third part investigates likewise, in five chapters, the primary and general causes of the goitre and cretinage, in what the author calls the Subsubalpine Vallies, of which we are here presented with a topographical description, together with an account of the state of their atmosphere and hygrometrical observations, made at Emarese, Donas,

and Challant, in the vale of Aoste. We are likewise entertained here with a long digression on the influence of climate on the genius and character of a people; and, lastly, with our author's definition of liberty, beginning with these words: "*la liberté prise lato sensu confiste selon moi,*" &c.

The fourth part treats, in four chapters, of the physical and moral means to be employed with a view to extirpate the goitre and crétinage from those countries, and of the moral education best calculated for the inhabitants of the Subalpine Vallies, concluding with the author's *aperçu des moyens de félicité* for his own province of Maurienne.

Giorn. Encicl. d'Italia.

H O L L A N D.

ART. 43. *Geboden der Portugeesche Iooden. Door een Ioodsch Genootschap, uit het Hebreeuwsch vertaalt. IIIde Deel. s' Gravenhage 1792.—Prayers of the Portuguese Jews, by a Jewish Society, translated from the Hebrew. 3d Part. Hague 1792. 302 pp. 8vo.*

This volume contains not only the general prayers for the different fasts, but likewise particular prayers for the fasts of Tamus, Gedaliah, Tebet, Esther; prayers and penitential psalms for the fast of Ab, together with the lamentations of Jeremiah; and, lastly, the form of the Kadis.

With respect to the prayers themselves, they are chiefly remarkable for their numerous repetitions, by which the force of expressions, otherwise strong and energetic, is much weakened; and for their conformity to the oriental idiom, which, to general readers, is not always intelligible in a literal version. The most valuable parts of this compilation are, therefore, the translations of the passages quoted from the Old Testament, particularly the whole of the Lamentations, which may deserve to be compared with the same, as rendered in our own bible; and the notes, in which will be found much curious information relative to different Jewish ceremonies, extracted from the most approved Rabbinical writers.

Vaderlandsche Letteroef.

ART. 44. *Verzameling van Leerredenen, door G. Bonnet, Doctor en Professor der Godgeleerdheid, &c. te Utrecht. Collection of religious Discourses, by G. Bonnet, Professor of Divinity at Utrecht. 4th vol. 1792. 341. pp. 8vo.*

We are here presented with nine dissertations, chiefly regarding events mentioned in the Old Testament, in which the learned author has clearly proved his intimate acquaintance with the principal commentators on the bible, as well as with the objections made by some fashionable writers to the facts recorded, or the doctrines inculcated in it. The historical subjects here discussed are, 1. Jacob's departure out of Padan-Aram for Canaan. 2. His detention by Laban. 3. Pharaoh's dream expounded by Joseph. 4. Joseph exalted by Pharaoh. 5. Conference between God and Israel. 6. Solemn preparation

paration for the delivery of the law on Mount Sinai. To these are prefixed two others of a more general nature, the first "On God's continual providence for the good of mankind;" the second, entitled "Man admitted to extraordinary privileges in the person of Abraham;" and the book concludes with another, of which the subject is "Jehovah acknowledged to be God." *Ibid.*

ART. 45. *Acta literaria Societatis Rheno-Trajectinæ, tomus primus*, L. B. 1793. 301. pp. 8vo.

The compiler of this work, which promises to do credit to the country where it is produced, is Mr. J. H. Arntzenius, who has here given us an account of the institution itself, and of its object. This first volume consists of ten articles. I. *Scholia Litteraric-critica ad L. A. Muratorii Novum Thesaurum Inscriptionum*. Missus I. Professor for *Sachse*, who had before distinguished himself in this branch of literature by his *Periculum animadversionum*, inserted in *Donati Supplement. ad N. Thes. Murat.* gives us here the first part of his ingenious emendations of, and observations on, the inscriptions in *Muratorii*, p. I.—XXX. II. *Caroli Segaar Specimen observationum criticarum in Isocratem*. The first relate to certain passages in *Harporation*, where the words *αὐδελῆς* and *περίστοι*, not to be found in the present editions of *Isocrates*, are quoted from that author, which are followed by other observations. III. *J. H. Arntzenius* on the earliest instances of parricide, and the punishments of the Sack and Culeus. Emendations of the *Glossæ Nomicæ*, for the letter A. and of the text of the *Pandects*, &c. IV. *Jo. Ad. Nodell Notæ Criticæ in Ciceronem, Justinum & Horatium*, among which there are many happy corrections of the text of those authors. V. *Job. Sterke, J. U. D.* &c. *Suspicionum criticarum, Specimen I.* containing emendations of *Propertius*, the Latin anthology, and *Joseph Iscanus, Juvenal, Vel-leius, Cicero, Sulpitius, Eutropius. Collatio LI. Mosaic. et Roman.* VI. *Sam. Wyngaarden, Observationes Criticæ*, consisting of certain *Glossæ Homericæ* in *Hesych.*, with emendations of the text of *Theocritus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace*. VI. *Job. Steph. Bern-hardi, M. D. Animadversiones in Scriptores quosdam Græcos*, namely, on certain passages in *Theophylact: Simocatta, Photius, Cinnamus; Isocrates, Nicander, Xenophon Ephes. and Plutarch*. VIII. *Frid. Lud. Abresch. Notatorum ad Suidam Collectanea*, IX. *Gerardi Hasselt. explicatio tituli calicis antiqui è supellectile suâ*; (The inscription is, I. *Misce*;) and, lastly, X. *A. Kluit brevis conspectus novi systematis de prisco jure venandi per Hollandiam*.

Gotting. Anzeig.

ART. 46. *Onomastici literarii epitome—five fasti scriptorum veteris & mediæ ævi verisimilibus accuratioribusque subinde quam in primâ editione temporum notis, necnon paulo majori numero digesti*, à *Christoph. Saxio Historiar. Antiquitat. Eloq. & Hist. Bat. Prof.* 1792. Utrecht, 190 pp. in 8vo.

The *Onomasticum literarium* of Prof. *Sachse* or *Saxius*, published in seven volumes, of which the last appeared in the year 1780, is generally known.

known. It may be considered as an extensive literary cemetery, which, whilst it transmits to posterity the names and characters of the persons who have obtained a place in it, may serve at the same time to convince us of the uncertainty even of literary fame, for which we are as often indebted to accident as merit. The present volume is an improved abridgment of the larger work, as far as the year 1499. *Ibid.*

We take this opportunity of announcing a new edition of the Greek Anthologia, to be published in 4to, in Holland, by subscription, under the direction of Mr. *Hieronymus de Bosch*, whose prospectus we have now before us. It must be already known to many of our readers, that the celebrated Grotius had designed to reprint this Anthologia, with a translation into Latin verse on the same plan, as he had done the *Excerpta ex Tragœdiis & Comœdiis Græcis*, and the *Dicta poetarum apud Stobæum*. The MS. of this work, which never was published, is supposed to have come into England. Le Clerc, however, possessed a copy of it, as did also D'Orville, from which a transcript, made by the younger P. Burman, was communicated to Mr. de Bosch. This he intends to print exactly in the manner proposed by Grotius; and, as we hope, therefore, with the indexes promised by him. We must observe, however, that this is only the Anthologia of Planudes; to which will be added the metrical translation above-mentioned, of which several specimens have already been quoted in different philological works. The two first volumes will contain the Greek text, according to the edition of Brodæus, with the Latin version on the opposite page, which will be followed by two more, comprehending the *Notas variorum*, "quibus," says he, "*si quid ipse habeo, etiam illud adjungam*;" from which, it seems that he has nothing absolutely prepared. We are surprised likewise that, instead of the text of Brodæus, that of Grotius himself, in which, besides his own corrections, those made by Salmasius were introduced, and which Le Clerc intended to print, is not adopted, as it would certainly have been even more valuable than the Latin translation itself.

This work, we are informed, is to be followed by a re-impression of such other Greek epigrams, as have been published either in collections, or separately, since the time of Brodæus, accompanied likewise with a metrical Latin version, by Mr. de Bosch, *in the manner of Grotius*; and to the whole will be added another volume, containing such other modern Latin translations of different pieces of the Anthologia, as the editor has been able to discover. In the prospectus we have a list of the several editions of the Anthologia in the possession of Mr. de B., among which are two MSS., which may deserve to be collated. At any rate we may venture to hope, that this will be a more important edition of the Planudean Anthology, than that of which some parts have lately been published in Greek and Italian, by Carcani, at Naples, and of which the continuation is expected.

GERMANY.

ART. 47. *Emendationes in Epigrammata Anthologie Græcæ. Auctore*
Friderico Jacobsio. Lipsiæ, 1793. 60 pp. 8vo.

It has long been matter of complaint, that in the *Analecta* of Brunck, in which the small pieces contained in it are for the first time ranged according to the names of the persons by whom they were composed, we are, however, rarely indulged with any account of the places from which they were taken, or of the motives which gave occasion to them. Indexes likewise are wanting to enable the reader to discover the situation of any epigram to which he might wish to refer, as well as a judicious selection from the mass of notes accumulated by former editors; those of Brunck himself, though generally excellent, being few in number, and not unfrequently relating to such passages as require no explanation or correction.

The author of this specimen, desiring to supply these defects in that otherwise useful and elegant publication, proposes to divide this work into two parts, the first of which is to contain a critical apparatus, in which the sources from which each separate poem is derived, and on which its readings depend, are to be pointed out, together with critical remarks on, and illustrations of them, not only by other learned men, but likewise by himself; excluding, however, the larger poems, printed in the first volume of the *Analecta*, which bear no resemblance to the rest. The second part will consist of four indexes; the first presenting an alphabetical enumeration of the initial words of each poem in the *Anthologia* of Planudes, Reiske and Brunck; to which, in our opinion, the names of others, who have either composed, edited or elucidated pieces of this description, should have been added, such as Callimachus, Theocritus, Jentius; Leich, Muratori, &c.; the second, stating the order, in which those poems occur in the *Anthologia* of Planudes, according to the three different editions, by which, we suppose, are understood those of Florence, Stephens, and Wechel; the third, shewing the order of these poems in the Leipzig or Vatican MS., that is, agreeably to the *Anthologia* of Constantinus Cephalo; whilst the fourth will exhibit a list of the proper names mentioned in the *Anthologia*.

We are induced to entertain a very favourable opinion of this undertaking, both from the generally acknowledged philological attainments of the author, and from the nature of the emendations offered in the present specimen, from which, however, the limits of our work will not allow us to make any extracts.

It appears that an edition of the *Anthologia*, with an Index Vetborum, and other indexes, had been prepared for the press by Mr. Chardon de la Rochette, in six volumes, octavo, and that the Abbe Fontani has announced his intention to publish a supplement to the *Anthologia*, chiefly from the Riccardian Library at Florence, for which he has already collected upwards of 900 inedited pieces.

Goetting. Anzeigen.

ART. 48. Joannis Tzetzæ *Antehomerica, HomERICA & Posthomerica. E Codicibus edidit & Commentario instruxit* Fredericus Jacobs. Lipsiæ, 1793. 185 pp. in 8vo.

Unimportant as Tzetzes may be deemed on his own account, he certainly merits the attention of the classical scholar on that of his numerous quotations from other writers of greater credit, as well as taste, and from the Mythi which he details relating to the times before, during and subsequent to the Trojan war. Our readers will, therefore, doubtless be glad to see this work, to the perfecting of which Prof. Heyne, Heeren, and Tychsen have contributed, republished from a collation of MSS. at Vienna, Madrid, and London, by a person so fully competent to the task as the present editor.

Ibid.

ART. 49. D. Joh. Jac. Griesbachii *Symbolæ criticæ ad supplendas & corrigendas variarum N. T. lectionum collectiones. Accedit multorum N. T. codicum Græcorum descriptio & examen. Tomus posterior*, 1793. Halle, XVI. and 646. pp. 8vo.

The first part of this work, so indispensably necessary to the biblical scholar, appeared in the year 1785. The present volume falls under three divisions, in the first of which, from p. 2—220, are contained the continuation and conclusion of the description of the MSS. collated by the author for his critical edition of the New Testament. At the head of these are the Evangelistaria Græca; among which we meet with the Evangelistarium Wettstenii XVIII., called by Mills, Bodleianus IV., and now ranged in that library under Laud. D. 121.; Evangel. Wettsten. XIX., or, according to Mills Bodleian, V.; Evangel. Wettst. XX.; or in Mills' edit. Laud. IV.; Evangel. Wettsten. XXI, according to Mill's Selden. IV.; Evangel. Wettst. XXII. in Mills Selden. V.; Evangel. Griesbach, that is, first collated by him, XXV, or Cod. Harleian. 5650; Evangel. Griesbach. XXVI., or Bodl. 3390; Evangel. Griesb. XXVII. or Bodl. 3391; Evang. Griesb. XXVIII, answering to Cod. Marsh. 22. in the same library; Evangel. Griesbach. XXIX. or Marsh. 23; Evang. Griesbach. XXX., or Bodl. 296. These are followed by the Codices Græci Epistolarum Paulinarum, of which the Codex D. or Claromontanus, the Codex E. or Sangermanensis, the Codex XVII. already described in the former volume, and the Codex XXXI, remarkable for the appended λεξικόν του αποστολου, are the most important. From p. 181, we have an account of the Codices Actorum & Epistolarum Catholicarum, to which are annexed descriptions of two Lectionaria, and of a MS. containing the Apocalypse.

The second part, from p. 227 to p. 620, exhibits a very full and accurate list of the various readings in the N. T. found on a reiterated collation of the Greek writings of Origen and Clemens Alexandrinus, the whole concluding with an Appendix to the above-mentioned description of the Cod. Epist. Paulin. XVII., and a further

ther account of what the author calls the *Recensiones Alexandrinæ & Occidentales*.

A new edition of the Greek Testament of Prof. Griesbach is soon to appear. *Ibid.*

ART. 50. W. F. Hezels *Schriftforscher*; 4tes Hest. Ferner *Zweiten Bandes 1stes Hest*, 1792. 2tes Hest, 1793. Hezel's *Investigator of Scripture*, 4th part. Likewise 1 part of the 2d vol. 1792. 2 part 1793, each about 200 pp. 8vo. Gießen.

The author has endeavoured to recommend this work to the further notice of his readers, as well by the variety of its contents, as the novelty of the opinions maintained in it; to some of which, however, we imagine that few of them will be likely to accede. In the fourth part of the first volume we are presented with dissertations on the following subjects, the numbers being continued from the former part. 10. On the possibility of a general conversion of the Jews, pp. 618—658. This essay sets out with a concise history of the most remarkable persecutions of that people in different ages and countries, which is succeeded by an account of the several attempts that have been made, with a view to bring them over to Christianity. Mr. H. conceives that these attempts have been rendered abortive, chiefly by such a want of taste in this people, as has led them to interpret their scriptures in the most preposterous manner, and thus disqualified them for adopting more rational notions with respect to religion. In order, therefore, to their being converted, he thinks it indispensably necessary that their taste should be previously improved.

11. The latter part of the 9th psalm translated into German, and explained. 12. The life of Sampson, a Jewish hero, p. 663—720. 13. The 10th psalm, ascribed by our author to Hezekiah, as a prayer, at the time when Sennacherib stood before Jerusalem, 2 Kings xix. 14. Further proof of the corrupt taste of the Jews, consisting of various and absurd notions and stories extracted from the Talmud, as a sequel to the 10th article, p. 727—742. 15. On the transfiguration of our Lord upon the Mount. The extraordinary light with which the face of our Saviour was at that time illumined, Mr. H. considers to have been the effect of lightning only, as the voice from Heaven was, in his opinion, thunder, by which the disciples were roused from their sleep. The other events, which appeared to take place on that occasion, are accounted for in the same manner. 16. On the psalms relating to the Messiah. This relation Mr. H. understands to be figurative only; nor does he allow that there are, strictly speaking, any such psalms. In the New Testament he looks on them to have been received as such only by way of accommodation to the Jewish notions concerning them. The author here explains the 2. 16. and 22d psalms, agreeably to his own opinion on that head.

In the first part of the 2d volume we meet with, 1. A dissertation on the kind of death of the seven husbands of Sarah. Tob. iii. 8. vi. 15. vii. 11. 2. Explanation of the words Flesh and Spirit, in the several passages of scripture, where they occur, p. 17—103. 3. Are the

the predictions and testimonies of the Prophets in the Old Testament, to be regarded as merely human testimonies? where the author endeavours to reconcile the two passages respecting John, Matt. xi. 9. John v. 33—38. 4. Account of a pretended Messiah at Worms, in 1222. 5. The standing still of the Sun and Moon, Jos. 12—14. compared with Homer's Iliad, II. 412. sqq. 6. On the prophecy respecting Gog, king of Magog, Ezech. xxxviii. xxxix. a new translation, with elucidations. 7. The 65th psalm. 8. On the declaration of Peter, in regard to the transfiguration of Christ, 2 Pet. i. 16, 17, which Mr. H. undertakes to explain, agreeably to his own opinion on that subject; very little, we believe, to the satisfaction of his readers. 9. Was the Mosaic religion divine in the sense in which that of Christ is so? determined by our author in the negative, chiefly on account of its comparative imperfection, and because its precepts are, in his judgment, such as might have been suggested by natural religion only. (Is then the more imperfect instruction, which is to be regarded as introductory to one more perfect, to be communicated at a suitable time, less divine, because it is less complete?) 10. Was it proper that the Mosaic religion, which was certainly given under the peculiar direction of Providence (*δὲ ἀγγέλων*) should be superseded by the Christian? on Gal. iii. 19. 20. This question the author decides in the affirmative, for the reason which we have just assigned.

In the second part of the second volume are contained the following essays. 11. On the authenticity of the passage, 1 John v. 7. on grounds of what the author calls superior, in opposition to verbal criticism. It has not, says Mr. H., the appearance of an interpolation or gloss, as necessary to complete the sense; the contradistinction, Heaven and Earth, is peculiar to the apostle; without this verse, the demonstration or chain of reasoning is defective. The 8th verse presupposes an heavenly testimony, which would be wanting of the 7th, is rejected as spurious; the parallel passages, John v. 31—39. ; viii. 12—10, to which the apostle evidently alludes, confirm the authenticity of the 7th verse in this place, &c. He thinks, therefore, this verse may have been omitted by some transcribers intentionally, and by others from accident; or, perhaps, in some copies designed for persons who were still unfavourable to the doctrine inculcated in it, by the apostle himself; an opinion, which, as it was never before advanced, will probably never be repeated. 12. On the effusion of the Holy Ghost, Acts ii. in the circumstances attending which the author, as usual, does not see any thing supernatural. 13. On the temptation of Christ, Matth. iv. 1—11.; Luke iv. 1—13. accounted for on the same principle. 14. On Mark xvii. 9—20. 15. On the gifts of the spirit. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. Chr. G. Schwartz—*Opuscula quædam Academica varii Argumenti.* Nuremberg, 1793. 404 pp. in 4to. with 3 Plates.

The public is already indebted to the same author for two other volumes of dissertations, edited by Mr. Harler; the first entitled “*Dissertationes selectæ*, 1778, 4to.” the second, “*Exercitationes Academicæ*, 1783, 8vo.” In the first part of the present collection

we meet with the author's "Miscellanea politioris humanitatis," which are followed by antiquarian disquisitions on, 1. The explanation of an inscription, in which Æsculapius and Hygea are called *Διοι Φιδανδραποι*. 2. On the *Dii clavigeri*. 3. On the pillars of Hercules. 4. On the magistrates in the cities of Asia, called *γραμματεῖς*. 5. On the Emperor Maximinus, in explanation of an inscription discovered at Oehringen; and the whole concludes with the author's well-known treatise, in three parts, "De Origine Typographiæ." *Ibid.*

ART. 52. *Neues Magazin für Schullehrer, herausgegeben von G. A. Ruperti und H. Schlichthorst, des ersten Bandes zweytes Stück. Goettingen, 1793. 8vo.—New Magazine for Schoolmasters, published by G. A. Ruperti and H. Schlichthorst, 2d part of Vol. I.*

The essays forming this second part of the first volume are, 17. 18. Two programmata, by Prof. Heyne; the first on the cause of the greatness and sudden decline of the Macedonian Empire; the second on the causes of the weakness of the Roman Senate, under the despotic government of the Emperors. 19. On the religion of the first Romans, and particularly on that of Numa, Prelusio II. by Mr. S. Traugott Mücke. 20. Observations on the Agamemnon of Æschylus, by G. F. Goes. 21. Further animadversions on the poem of Hero and Leander, by K. F. Heinrich, of Gorha. 22. Specimen Commentarii perpetui in Juvenalis Satyras, on the 14th Satire, by G. A. Ruperti, of which we shall be glad to see the continuation. 23. On the residence of the Kynæii (in the Western extremity of Europe) by H. Schlichthorst. 24. Glosses on Suidas, relative to, or extracted from the Scholia on Sophocles, ranged in alphabetical order, by J. G. C. Höpfner, one of the most valuable articles in this collection. 25. Review of the State of School Education, for the year 1791, by Bredenkamp. 26. Explanation of the passage in Cicero, for Murena. 33. "infimorum hominum filios, &c." Observations on the Trachinæ on Sophocles, from the notes of Stephens, by the above-mentioned Höpfner. *Ibid.*

ART. 53. *Erklärende Anmerkungen zu den ausgewählten Oden und Liedern vom Horaz. Herausgegeben von C. A. Böttiger, Ober-consistorialrath und Director des Fürstl. Gymnasiums zu Weimar. Zweyter Theil.—Explanatory Remarks on select Odes of Horace, by C. A. Böttiger, &c. part 2d. Brunswick, 1793. 248 pp. 8vo.*

The late Mr. Köppe had published a first part of notes on select odes of Horace, for the use of those persons who have already made some progress in the study of the Latin classics, of which the present work, including the author's observations on some odes of the third and fourth books of Horace, together with the Epodes, is a continuation. That Mr. Böttiger might be able to judge where his elucidations would be peculiarly necessary, he informs us, that instead of accumulating notes on a writer, in whom so much learning has, in many instances, been thrown away, he read these odes with his pupils.

pils, marking such passages as he found to be attended with difficulty to them, to which his illustrations are, for the most part, confined. It is, in our judgment, no small recommendation of this work, that in commenting on Horace, who confessedly borrowed so much from Greek originals, Mr. B. has had frequent recourse to those authors, with whose writings he is unquestionably very well acquainted.

By the same author has lately been published, an essay, in two parts, "De Herodoti Historiâ, ad carminis epici indolem propiùs accedente," in which he has likewise shown great learning and ingenuity.

Ibid.

ART. 54. Aristotelis Opera omnia Græca ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recensuit, annotationem criticam, librorum argumenta & novam versionem Latinam adjecit, J. T. Buhle. Volumen quartum. Ex Typographia Societatis Bipontinæ, 1793. XVI. et 547. pp. in 8vo.

For this reimpression of one of the most useful and popular of the books of Aristotle, his rhetoric, we are informed that twenty-seven editions, most of them supplied by the library at Göttingen, have been consulted. The chief of these, of which the rest are to be regarded as little more than copies, are those published by A. Manutius, Trincavellus, Victorius, and Morel; upon which last, the editions given by Sylburgius, Casaubon, Duval, Goulston, &c. were, in a great measure, formed. Of the comparative critical importance of all those editions, Mr. B. has delivered his opinion in the preface.

Besides these, the editor has had recourse to the ancient Latin versions, by George of Trebifond, Hermolaus Barbarus, and the various readings collected by Christopher Schrader, in his commentary on this book, from MSS. translations, which, it seems, are still preserved in the library at Helmstädt. With all these assistances, not only the text has been in a variety of places materially improved; but the version, which, in the first two books is, in general, that of Muretus; and, in the third, that of Majoragius, is likewise proportionably reformed. The whole is accompanied with suitable illustrations, and a preliminary discourse, in which an account is given of the different rhetorical works ascribed by Diogenes Laertius, and other writers to Aristotle, of which the present book, and that de Rhetoricâ ad Alexandrum, only have come down to us.

Ibid.

GEOLOGICAL LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR BLUMENBACH,

By M. DE LUC.

LETTER I. *Continued.*

19. IT is by adding observation to observation, and keeping to their immediate consequences, not by raising one hypothesis upon another in everlasting succession, that men acquire knowledge. Before the loose strata of our hills and plains had been studied carefully, before the quantity of marine bodies they contain, the manner in which these are found, their degree of preservation, the fractures and partial depressions of these strata, had been attentively considered, several Geologists attributed that external soil to rain waters, as having ravaged the surface of our continents for a succession of innumerable ages. It may be perceived already that this hypothesis is totally contradicted, by the immense quantity of marine bodies contained in these strata. But let us pursue the investigation.

20. There should have been eminences, from which these quantities of sand, gravel, and other loose materials might have originated; but, they cover vast regions, where no trace of eminences exists. Here then the apparent resource of all these systems was called in: it was supposed, that by length of time these eminences had been levelled, and the whole of their fragments decomposed, and converted into sand. To support this opinion, examples were brought of great excavations observed in mountains, which were attributed to running waters, furrowing them and spreading their materials over the plains, where they had been dissolved by the action of the air, and reduced to powder. Then, indeed, it was impossible to be sparing of *time*; but those Geologists thought they might bestow it without bounds, as the *past* is inexhaustible: let us, however, see whether it be allowable to substitute *time for causes*; and in the first place, let us examine, whether the materials which we perceive thus missing in the mountains, have really been spread over the plains.

21. If it were the rain-waters that had hollowed out the vallies between the mountains, and left those broken and steep rocks which we see towards their summits; and if the same waters had carried off, and transported to a distance that immense quantity of materials, the removal of which had formed the vallies; they ought, in their exit, to have filled up every cavity, and thus to have levelled all the land within their range; why then do those lakes exist which are found at the outlets of many vallies belonging to the great chains of mountains? Running waters may indeed form channels for themselves, and in time widen them; but they cannot scoop out basins; for their mechanical action ceases the moment that their course is slackened, by

by spreading over an horizontal space; and where they find a free passage, they flow again. The running waters then, did not scoop out the basons of the lakes; but, finding them in their first course, they filled them till they overflowed some where; and there also they must of necessity have deposited whatever rubbish of the mountains they had hurried away, by the rapidity of their course. But these basons found in the course of so many of the rivers which issue from the great chains of mountains, though their capacity, compared with the vast excavations observed in the interior parts of the mountains, may be considered as extremely small, are not yet filled up. Here then is a peremptory proof, that neither any of the fragments of the stony strata with which the plains and small hills are sprinkled, even to a great distance from the mountains, nor any part of the sands which are found over them to a great depth, have been carried off from the mountains: since nothing could pass beyond the lakes till they were first filled up and levelled. And, on the other hand, it is proved also, that the vast chasms of the mountains, as well as the cavities which form the basons of the lakes, must have existed before any rain could have fallen on our continents; that is to say, before they had been abandoned by the sea.

22. Nevertheless, the rain waters incontestibly carry down some materials of the mountains, and this was even caused by the state in which they were left when the sea retired; their abrupt, and shattered sides were thus easily demolished by external causes; which process still continues, though in a less degree; and by its progress we find also direct means of ascertaining at what distance of time we ought to place the commencement of these operations; or the epocha when the sea abandoned our continents, and when the rains began thus to form rivers upon their surface.

23. For that purpose let us return to the lakes which are surrounded by abrupt mountains, such as those of Switzerland and Savoy. In these, from the vertical sections of the strata, and the variety of their inclinations all around these basons, we have already been obliged to conclude, that great excavations had been made before the rain had fallen on our continents. Let us fix on one of these lakes which we find situated at the outlet of a main valley, where a river pours into it the whole of the rain-waters, or of the snow which fall within a large extent of mountainous ground. This main valley is also bordered by eminences which present on every side abrupt sections of their strata; and consequently, here is again a vast excavation, from which an immense quantity of materials has been taken off in some preceding time. By tracing upwards the course of the principal river which flows at the bottom of this valley, we find on each side smaller rivers by which it is formed. These issue also, as well as their different smaller branches, from vallies, which, when we consider the abrupt sections of their sides, cannot themselves be any thing but excavations. The sides of these different vallies, even those that are most remote and highest in these mountains, are extremely tortuous, owing to fissures of all kinds, some of which form deep and wide furrows on their sides, and others divide them towards the top, thus separating their summits into distinct mounts, much resembling ruins. It is in these

these very numerous fissures, that the waters of the mountains are first collected, to descend into the vallies, and there it is that they make the greatest devastation: they carry with them the dust, and the small gravel, from between the broken stones, not yet united by vegetation, which cover the slopes under the rocks; they undermine those slopes formed of rubbish, which often slide down at once, and when either the rain or the fall of snow is abundant, the rolling of stones may be heard at the bottom of these torrents, which precipitate themselves down these steep and rugged channels.

24. Such are the operations which are performed throughout the whole extent of the mountains that furnish water to this river, which I have taken as an example: it is evident, that at each rain, or melting of snow, some materials are put in motion, part of which, carried down by the water, is finally conveyed by such rivers beyond the boundaries of the mountains; and this circumstance it is that has been supposed a sufficient cause for admitting, that thus, in the course of time, have been produced all the excavations I have described: but we shall now estimate not only the quantity of materials which our river, since it first began to flow, has subtracted from the mass of the mountains whence it proceeds, but how long it has been at work.

25. Whatever devastation the waters may make in the mountains, no part of what they propel in their greatest impetuosity can escape, except by the rivers; and that river, which I have been tracing through its whole course, keeps pouring into a lake, at the entrance of which, from the first hour of its existence, it has deposited even the smallest dust which its waters have carried off, in the whole space that they have pervaded. However troubled the water of such a river may be, even at the time of the greatest ravages made in the mountains, it becomes limpid at some distance from its entrance into the lake, it continues so throughout that whole extent, and in the same state flows out at the other extremity. Thus the whole quantity of materials, drawn from the entire circuit of these mountains, since it has begun to rain upon our continents, is found collected at the entrance of the lake; and there, by filling up a part of the original basin, it has formed a new land as horizontal as the water itself. How little proportion the filling up even of the whole basin would bear to the immense excavations which the waters pass in their course thither, I have already pointed out; here, however, we see only a very small part of it filled up, and it is this part which will serve us as a measure of time.

26. These new lands have been raised little by little, by means of the sediments which every new inundation has deposited upon their surface, and as they are usually very fertile, the inhabitants, whenever they find that they have arrived above the level of the common increase of the river, raise their banks against greater inundations, and cultivate them. We may trace the succession of some of these establishments, by the tradition of the inhabitants; and these afford a proportional measure by which, and by the inspection of the soil, we may judge of the whole. I have observed several of these

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chronometers, and if we consult only their immediate scale, that is, either the gradations of elevation in the almost imperceptible declivity of the new soil, or those of the progress of its culture, proceeding in both cases upon effects produced in assignable times, many monuments of human art might ascribe greater antiquity to our continents, than we can deduce from these.

27. The space of time indicated by this measure, which thus appears so short, is yet more shortened by another evident consideration. When the torrents were first formed in these ruinous eminences, to which we give the name of mountains, all their surfaces were abruptly broken and hollowed, and their chasms filled with fragments. The running waters then were to clear their passage, and in proportion as they carried off the rubbish, more of it fell down from the shattered rocks. These waters must, therefore, in those times, have made more ravage, and carried with them a greater quantity of materials than they have ever done since; because their declivities have been softened by degrees, and bound by the roots of the vegetables. We are certainly assured of this process, because, wherever we dig to any great depth in the horizontal grounds, formed by the sediments of the rivers, even in the valleys, we find the materials larger at the greatest depth, and gradually decreasing towards the surface. There we may perceive that, within a certain number of years, nothing has come down but sand, or small gravel. The greatest quantity of materials must then have been carried into the lakes at these times of the greatest ravages, and since the portions of new grounds made there within certain known times, belong to that period wherein the annual effect had been already much diminished; in applying this proportional measure to the total effect clearly observed, the space of time deduced from it, however short, must yet again be diminished on account of the much greater rapidity of its first progress. We should arrive at a time manifestly too short, compared with the monuments of men, if we did not consider, that it was necessary that the entrance of these lakes should have been filled up quite to the level of the water, and have formed itself in an inclined plane under it, before an horizontal ground could appear above the common level of the lake, and begin then to be a chronometer by the progress of its extension: but this time, which must have elapsed before the materials carried in at the entrance of the lake, began to appear at the level of the water, is every where so limited by local circumstances, that among the great number of those new grounds that I have observed, whether in the lakes, or along the rivers, I have not found any which did not enforce this consequence, deduced from several other facts, that many ages have not elapsed since the rain began to operate upon our continents.

28. We have already seen, by immediate proofs, that the loose strata of our continents were formed, as they are, by the sea: and that, since they have been abandoned by it, not many centuries have passed: and we have just now seen, in confirmation of this first result, that, in the vast spaces included between such rivers, as in
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departing from the mountains, are stripped of all solid substances in small or great lakes, no part of the strata could have been formed of materials drawn from these mountains, (where, however, there are great excavations) and that even their accumulation in the lakes is that of mere dust, bearing no proportion to the quantity of materials missing in the mountains, and not the work of many centuries. Whence then come those large fragments of stony strata, which, notwithstanding this, are every where found, on the small hills, as well as in the plains, in the very spaces between these rivers, and particularly in their channels? this is one of the phænomena on which the authors of the systems I am now refusing relied the most; and here again we shall perceive that all these ancient systems arose entirely from ignorance of the facts.

29. We are not astonished to find great blocks of stone on the declivities of mountains, and in their vallies, when we see steep rocks at their summits; supposing that they fell from those rocks. When afterwards similar blocks are found in the channels of the torrents, and in the beds of the rivers, still inclosed within the vallies, it may be thought that they have descended along the declivities covered with other broken stones, which have yielded to their weight: when again those blocks are seen even in the plains, imagination, carried away by the idea that they must all proceed from the same high spots, is apt to forget the lakes, and so many deep and tortuous channels, through which it was impossible for the waters to propel them. But *time* is called in to supply the want of means, and, from the habit of thinking that no other cause than running waters can have produced these phænomena, impossibilities are overlooked. Neither the enormous size of very many of those blocks, some of which are (larger than that of Granite, which was found in the marshes of Russia, and drawn at so great an expence, to Peterburgh) nor the astonishing dispersion of smaller blocks, not only in the plains but on the hills; and the variety of their species in certain grounds, had been noticed: it had not even been perceived that a quantity of gravel, consisting of small rounded fragments of the same kinds of stone, is contained in many strata, mixed with marine bodies. Thus it is, that men attached to an idea, in which no characters of truth can be found, turned their backs upon the only path which could conduct them to the real causes; namely, that of embracing all the phænomena, which, from their appearances, must have some connection with each other: the following is one of those which alone might show how totally the former opinion was destitute of all foundation.

30. When we are within the mountains of Granite, and find on their declivities great blocks of that stone, down to the beds of their torrents, and of their rivers, it seems very natural to think that these blocks belonged originally to the broken rocks observed in the upper parts of the mountains; and thus gradually to ascribe the same origin to the blocks and pebbles of Granite, in the beds of some rivers, even in the plains. But let us quit the Granite mountains, and proceed to some remote chain of mountains, whose strata

are of calcareous stone, as the chain of Jura. In these mountains, where the strata are in the same disorder, and the heights present only broken rocks, we find also great blocks, not only on the declivities, but in the channels of the torrents and of the rivers in the vallies: but do all these blocks proceed from the rocks above? by no means; for, in the first place, these rocks are of calcareous stone, and the greater part of the blocks are of Granite; and besides, these blocks are even found above the calcareous strata, sometimes in large heaps, but commonly scattered along the flexures of their summits; which reduces the hypothesis to an absurdity.

31. When once, by this single fact, characteristic of some great cause, we have been undeceived respecting the origin of these blocks of granite, we are no longer seduced by appearances, even in those chains at the centre of which arise huge rocks of granite: notwithstanding their ruined state, and the apparent probability that the blocks scattered on the sides and in the bottom of the vallies, have been detached from these upper rocks, we begin to doubt whether it could be thence that they have all proceeded; and we are confirmed in that doubt, by the difference frequently observable between the Granite of the blocks below, and that of the rocks above. An instance of this is recorded at the 290th page of the 38th Vol. of the *Journal de Physique*, in a memoir by M. Patrin, who points out in the mountains of Asia, that remarkable fact which we observe also in those of Europe. But this great monument of the revolutions which took place in our globe, at some period anterior to the present state of things, strikes us much more when we consider the following general facts. That the blocks of Granite and other stones of a quartzzy nature, are found, not only in those chains of mountains where Granite is the prevailing stone, but also in the declivities and at the bottoms of the vallies, in those where the prevailing strata are of slate, or of calcareous stone, and moreover that they are scattered much beyond the mountains and all over the plains and the hills, so as to render it impossible that they should have fallen from any upper parts.

32. The mountains of *Hartz*, though by no means a considerable chain, will supply us with striking examples of this great phenomenon. The highest part of this chain, and the only part consisting of Strata of Granite, is *Blockberg*, against which rests *Bruchberg*, a schistous mountain, separated from the former eminence only by a small inflection, forming a high glen. On another side is *Rehberg*, extending also as a lower branch of *Blockberg*: but there no Strata are to be seen, it is a heap of blocks of granite, of such an extent, and so little below *Blockberg*, that it is impossible to conceive that these blocks could have descended from it. Whoever shall observe attentively this scene of disorder, will acknowledge, that there is not any cause actually operating in the world, which could, in any length of time, have produced such a congeries of these blocks. But what, in this groupe, strikes the most, and excludes every idea that this disorder could proceed from any cause belonging to the present order of things, is, that

Bruchberg, which, as I said, joins also to *Blockberg*, and consists of schistous, or slaty Strata, is covered with blocks of a quartzzy stone, no stratum of which is to be found in any part of these mountains; and these blocks, as well as those of granite, are scattered also on many mountains of calcareous stone, as well as in the plains, and proceed from a class of Strata, whole mountains of which are found in other countries, as in *Veteravia*, and in *England*.* The blocks of granite in the mountains of *Hartz*, are traced upon the summits and the declivities and at the bottom of the vallies of the Schistous ridges; they are found also in those of calcareous stone, and they abound in all the heaths of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, on the hills as well as in the plains, and even to the very coasts of the sea.

36. Lastly to prove that we never should ascribe the blocks of stone found on the sides of the mountains to the broken rocks above, without a comparative examination, I shall cite another instance of a different kind. On the declivities of the calcareous mountains of *Hildesheim*, between *Eim*, and *Eisbeck*, I have observed immense masses of a calcareous stone, composed of numerous but insulated strata, resting on rubbish, and totally different from the strata of the upper steep parts, or of every other parts of the mass of those mountains; and at the same time, I have found fragments of granite, and other stones equally foreign from the nature of these mountains, on their declivities, and at the bottom of their vallies.

34. I have cited these particular facts as examples; for otherwise, nothing is more common than, on mountains, hills, and plains, and within the loose strata on the surface of the soil, to find blocks, or smaller fragments and gravel, belonging to stony strata, known to exist in some mountains elsewhere, but none of which are found in that country, either in eminences, or under the soil of the plains, at any depth which can be reached. If the rivers, to which it was usual formerly to attribute this great phenomenon, flow in some places over stones of that kind, it is merely because in cutting these channels through loose strata, they have carried with them the sand and other kinds of dust, leaving behind at the bottom of their beds all the stones that could not float along with them: and as a proof of this, wherever the rivers have their channels covered with blocks or gravel, dissimilar to the stony strata of the country, the same sorts of stones are found in the loose strata all around, even on the hills, where the rivers never could have passed. Thus all the notions of the great ravages performed by running water upon our continents since their existence, have been mere illusions; and we must seek some other cause for the phenomena I have now described.

35. Now, Sir, I shall sum up the facts I have sketched out in this letter, the particulars of which may be found in my works. 1st, The whole mass of our continents is composed of strata of different substances, the principal kinds of which have everywhere nearly the same order of superposition. 2dly, After the first kinds of strata, visibly the most ancient, and containing no organic bodies, we find

* Letter to M. de la Métherie, in the *Journal de Physique*.

other strata wherein such bodies are contained, and these change their species in the strata of different kinds which are placed one above another. 3dly, We find remains of terrestrial animals and vegetables among these organic bodies; but in the great majority of these strata, and even in the loose strata at the surface of our soil, these monuments of the history of organized beings consist chiefly of marine bodies. 4thly, Although it is thus certain that our strata were formed in the sea, (which necessarily implies that they must have been accumulated in a successive manner, and in a situation nearly horizontal) they are actually broken, overturned, and sunk in great masses, in such a manner, that the whole surface of our continents presents the appearance of ruins. 5thly, The violent causes which have thus disordered our strata were previous to some great revolution, by which our continents were made dry land, and thus submitted to the operation of such causes as are at present known.—6thly, This great event was not many ages prior to the times traced back by the monuments of men.

36. Such are the general facts which, as certain and determinate effects of causes past, mark out the task of the GEOLOGIST; and, to embrace all this subject, he must of necessity explain, 1st. The origin of the substances of which our strata are composed.—2dly. The cause of the successive differences which we observe in these substances.—3dly. Why it is that remains of terrestrial animals and vegetables are found, in some strata, mixed with those of marine animals.—4thly. Whence proceeds the disorder of these strata, and the dispersion of their fragments.—5thly, How it is that their ruins are now found above the level of the sea.—6thly, and finally, to what changes these ruins have been exposed, from causes actually known, since they have emerged from the sea.

This, Sir, is the task I have undertaken in my letters to the *Journal de Physique*; and, in my ensuing letters, I shall have the honour to lay before you a sketch of the causes to which I attribute this series of events.

¶ *The Second of these important Letters will not appear before the publication of our Review for January, that its parts may not be placed in different volumes.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to various Correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of procuring Foreign Publications, we reply, that Mr. Elmley will undertake to execute commissions of this nature within a reasonable time.

The Gentleman who addressed us on the subject of Mr. Wilcocks, will, perhaps, thank us for informing him, that the "Hymns to the Supreme Being," were written by a very different person. The world has generally ascribed them to Mr. King, author of *Morsels of Criticism*, &c. ; and, we believe, with truth.

We have to thank *A Friend* for some very candid remarks ; and he will perceive, by our publication of this month, that they are not entirely thrown away upon us.

Our best acknowledgments are also due to our noble Correspondent from Scotland, whose intimation will receive the attention which it merits.

Our fair Correspondent *Myra*, if we read her name right, of Cambridge, should have sent her verses to a magazine. A Review only notices works already published. We thank her for the offer, and will return the verses if she will favour us with her instructions how to direct them.

Cler. Ebor. will probably see the publication he recommends noticed in our next Number: it has not been overlooked, nor will it be forgotten ; but we cannot always keep pace with the partiality of friends, either in the time or manner of noticing publications. We trust the letter-writer is very much mistaken in what he says of a doctrine which, we doubt not, he respects as sincerely as we do.

In answer to what *Benevolus* suggests on the subject of extracts in the French language, we have to say, that they are confined to our short accounts of French books, and that the merits of the style can only be shown in the original. With respect to the other topic of his letter, we are not inclined to give up any thing that ought to be maintained ; but we cannot attempt to contradict or to suppress the impartial award of history. Our motto for this month will exhibit to him our sentiments on this, as well as on critical subjects. His other hints are received with attention, and his friendly expressions with gratitude.

If it will be any satisfaction to Major Hook, we are ready to insert the whole or any part of the letter, in which, with a solemnity that duly impresses us, he asserts his own innocence.

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

We are authorized by Dr. Parr to inform our readers, that the London edition of Horace in quarto, now published, but announced in our third number before its publication, does not contain any notes written by him, as had been reported to us. At the request of the late Mr. H. Homer, he pointed out some notes for selection from Bentley, Cunningham, the *Venusinæ Lectiones* of Klotzius, the edition of Janus, and a few observations from other critics, but did not himself write any annotations.

It gives us pleasure to be able to inform the public, that the lamented death of Mr. J. Hunter, will not retard the publication of his work on the Nature of the Blood, Inflammation, &c. The whole was completed in MS. before the work of the press began, which is now proceeding rapidly under the superintendence of his brother-in-law Mr. Home; who is also preparing a Life of Mr. Hunter, to be prefixed to the volume.

A History of the Country forty miles round Manchester, by Dr. Aikin, is speedily to be published, in a large quarto volume, with many plates.

Mr. Arrowsmith, well known as a Geographer, is about to publish a Map of the World, on a globular projection of five equatorial degrees to an inch. The whole extent of this Map cannot be less than six feet by four. This magnificent accession to Geographical knowledge will, we understand, be accompanied by a treatise on the principles of that science.

Mr. G. Wakefield is preparing for the press two volumes of plays, selected from the Greek tragedians; with notes critical and explanatory.

The same gentleman is also about to publish an edition of Pope's works, with notes.

THE
BRITISH CRITIC,

For DECEMBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. IV. Part I. 8vo. 4s. Cadell.*

THIS Society, whose objects appear to be as general as those of Human Science, began to publish in the year 1785. Two volumes were then issued together, containing very various matter; a third of the same kind appeared in 1790; and the present half volume is now sent out with an apology for the delay of publication, in reference to a law of the society, by which it has pledged itself to the public to bring forward such a proof of its industry, "at least every two years." This law is alluded to in the prefatory advertisement as of great importance to the interests of the society: though, in our opinion, the true interest of every publishing society demands, not a stated time of publication, which may compel it to produce whatever may happen to be prepared, but a careful and deliberate selection, not considering any thing as a call to appear before the public, but the intrinsic value of the materials collected. To write, perhaps hastily, for the sake of publishing within a given time, is surely less worthy of a body of men, whose views are undoubtedly disinterested, than to publish occasionally, because they have such papers by them as the public ought to see. If it be said, that the spur of an engagement limited to time, is sometimes necessary to produce the exertions of persons admirably qualified to instruct the world, we shall reply, that among such individuals as the list of names belonging to the Manchester Society presents, we should expect even the voluntary productions of the pen, with-

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out this violent stimulus, to be sufficient to support the honour of the society, fulfil its objects, and satisfy the expectations of the public. It is owing, probably, to the rigour of this regulation, that the present collection of papers, though of a reasonable size to be called a volume, is considered only as a discharge of half the biennial debt of the society, being smaller than the former publications. It is therefore denominated only a half volume, the remainder being to appear early in the year 1794, and is published at a price which we should conceive can hardly reimburse the Society for the expence of printing it.

This Society, like the Royal Society of London, disclaims all responsibility for the facts or opinions adduced in its publications; but, we conceive, without being equally justified in that proceeding. In matters of experiment, and hypothesis merely philosophical, it may be allowable to publish the opinions of ingenious and enquiring men, leaving it to time, and the further progress of knowledge, to ascertain the accuracy of the one, or the truth of the other; but when the subjects of morality and metaphysics are included in the publication, we cannot think it justifiable, in a literary body, to suffer any thing to be circulated, under the sanction of its name, which may prove injurious to society. In the present volume we have not perceived any thing that is liable to an objection of this nature, but we do not think that all the former have been equally guarded: but without entering further into that which, being past, does not strictly appertain to our province, we beg leave to enter our protest against extending the same latitude to every subject, that is allowable in Natural Philosophy. Where opinions influence actions, as in many metaphysical and other speculative topics, it is very dangerous to tamper with foundations, and a respectable society should feel itself responsible for all it issues on important questions of that nature.

In reviewing the contents of this publication, we shall pursue the method we have hitherto observed, as most clear and satisfactory, and notice the several papers in the order of their arrangement in the volume.

The first that presents itself in this, is thus entitled:

REASONS for supposing that LAKES have been more numerous than they are at present; with an Attempt to assign the Causes whereby they have been defaced. By J. Gough, of Kendal. Communicated by Dr. PERCIVAL.

Mr. Gough, living among the lakes and mountains of Westmoreland, has turned his thoughts to those branches of

of *Geology*, that respect the formation of these features in the earth. He adopts the opinion so strongly suggested by the commonest phenomena, "that the present inhabitable parts of our globe have, at some unknown period, emerged from the bosom of the ocean;" and, he adds, "from the disorderly disposition of the strata, and other marks of violence, it is no less conspicuous that this grand revolution has been produced by subterraneous convulsions:" but we do not see with him the necessary connexion of the question he subjoins, which forms the subject of his paper, "Why then are lakes so few in number?" Since many circumstances must conspire to form a lake, besides the general fracture of the strata, which, except in a few mountainous districts, has evidently not been such as to favour their formation. The hypothesis proposed for solving this question, whether necessary or not, appears to be this, that many lakes have gradually been filled up by the growth of vegetables, and their subsequent decay. As this supposition is attended with some obscurity, we will give it in the words of the author, lest we should misrepresent him.

"The cavity which is, at present, the receptacle of a pool, will, in process of time, be occupied by a *stratum* of solid matter, which will consist of the remains of its own produce gradually accumulated and preserved by the water which is intimately mixed with them, and which protects them from decay. The substance with which it is constantly filling will acquire a compactness nearly uniform in every part, by the plants of each generation interweaving their fibres with the remains of their predecessors; and by the depositions of the water, which, falling to the bottom, will be lodged in its interstices. All foreign bodies, brought hither by accident, will in time be buried in the increasing soil, where they will remain for ages, without undergoing any changes, besides those which are produced by the solvent power of water on particular substances. Should the water be most shallow at the sides, and increase in depth as you advance to the middle, which is generally the case, the *margin* of the pond will be progressively advanced, and its *surface* contracted in proportion. If any part of it be too cold to favor vegetation, that part will still remain a pool surrounded with a flat, sedgy border. If it be supplied and emptied by two rivulets, the intermediate current will preserve itself a channel through the growing land. Lastly, the solid plain, thus produced, will, in time, be covered with a bed of vegetable earth, whose thickness will determine the difference of high and low water-mark; for the matter between those two limits, being alternately wet and dry, will, at particular periods, be exposed to the action of the air, and will, consequently, be decomposed, and changed into mold." P. 5.

To our apprehension, the chief point proved, by means of this hypothesis, in the subsequent part of this paper, is that,

probably, peat bogs have originally been lakes; which is rather accounting for the existence of such bogs, than for the paucity of lakes. We think also that the following conclusions are by far too hasty: "it may safely be taken for granted, that the marshes of every country are similar to those of the North of England:"—And "hence it follows, that lakes have once existed in every part of our globe; and that they have been defaced by the same causes that have produced the like effects in this part of the world." P. 12.

We will not attempt to deny, that in mountainous countries, favourable to the formation of lakes, some may formerly have existed, which, by the causes here assigned, or, perhaps, by other means, have at length become dry ground; but we cannot see the necessity for supposing this to have happened in very many instances, because we do not think it necessary that every cavity, which, from its form, may appear capable of holding water, should at some period have been a lake.

II. *An ARGUMENT against the DOCTRINE of MATERIALISM, addressed to THOMAS COOPER, Esq. By JOHN FERRIAR, M. D.*

We see here a species of argument which ought, above all others, to be admitted as conclusive; the testimony of facts, opposed to the speculations of theory. Dr. Ferriar, who by his writings appears to be a man of various and very curious research, with much learning, and no small share of taste and judgment, in this paper undertakes to combat the reasonings of a materialist, by arguments drawn from anatomical facts. According to the system of Materialism, the brain is the only thinking power within us. It is a mechanical organization of fibres, so delicately curious, that the result of it is mind; having the powers of perception, thought, reflexion, judgment, and all that seems, to common apprehension, so very remote from the operations of matter. Speculators of this kind have had recourse to various parts of this wonderful organ, this thinking machinery, as the indispensable seat of cogitative organization; the pineal gland, it is well known, had its reign with some anatomists; and even some who did not mean to dislodge the soul entirely, thought it probable that her head-quarters might be there. Other parts of the brain have had their turn: but Dr. Ferriar is resolved to expel the materialist from every corner of the skull, and proves, by the testimony of surgeons and anatomists of the best reputation, that there is no part of the brain which
has

has not, in some instances, received material injury, without occasioning the immediate loss of life, or derangement of the reasoning powers. This certainly approaches very nearly to demonstration against the Materialist; yet this sagacious physician, who knows, apparently, the characters of men, as accurately as their internal structure, is not so sanguine as to expect to produce conviction by it, where the spirit of hypothesis is strong. His own words are too remarkable, and too ingenious, to be omitted.

“It is natural to expect, that proofs which convince ourselves should also convince others; yet, though I consider the medical facts as almost demonstrating that the Brain is the Instrument only, not the Cause of the reasoning Power, I entertain no hope of their converting one thorough Materialist. Hypothesis is a Mistress not easily abandoned, and equally courted by Philosophers of both sides.

“It is said of Democritus, that perceiving his figs to relish of honey, one day, he made a problem of the incident, and was proceeding to solve it, when his Attendant confessed that she had kept the figs in a pot which had formerly contained honey. The Philosopher was enraged, and complained that by this familiar explanation, he was deprived of a more important Cause of his own invention. Many writers seem to have inherited the spirit of the old Grecian, in the present Contest. They have run their Metaphysical career without stopping to enquire for facts, and there has been great sport, in the erection and demolition of the fanciful opinions which each party has brought into play;

“ ——— ‘ὡς ὅτε τις ψάμαθον παῖς ἀγχι θαλάσσης,
 “ὅς τ’ ἐπεὶ ἂν ποιήσει ἀθύρματα νηπιέσιν,
 “Ἀψ αὐτῆς συνέχευε ποσσὶν καὶ χερσίν, ἀθύρων.” P. 21.

As the facts brought forward by Dr. Ferriar are extraordinary, he has been very careful from what sources he has drawn his testimonies; and has, as he informs us, omitted a great many that were strongly in his favour, merely because the authorities were not perfectly unexceptionable: yet the facts he does adduce, though not so numerous as with less caution they might have been made, are complete as to the argument, and leave the brain, to our apprehension at least, perfectly untenable, as the primary source of thought. He allows it to be the organ of sensation, but no more.

“The Materialists,” he says, “deny the necessity of any thing more than the visible structure of the brain, to produce the act of thinking, in consequence of perception; but the contrary seems to be probable from these facts, which shew, that, at different times, every part of that structure has been *deeply injured, or totally destroyed, without impeding or changing any part of the process of thought.* It is otherwise,” he adds,

“ in the organs of sense. When the parts of the brain, which, in common language, give origin to the nerves supplying those organs, are injured, the senses are in general proportionably affected. This seems to point out a difference in the causes of thought and sensation.” P. 22.

We cannot often meet with a more curious argument than this, or one more ably conducted. Mr. Cooper, who is addressed in this paper, had fixed on the basis of the brain as the part most essential to the process of thinking; but Dr. F., who seems perfectly aware with what adroitness and celerity a theorist will shift his ground, when successfully attacked on one particular spot, has been careful not to leave him any place of retreat, but going regularly through every part of that wonderful organ, has proved successively of each, that thought may be carried on without it. To transcribe his proofs, would be to re-publish his paper, which consists almost entirely of proofs; but the skilful anatomist will think respectfully of the cause *à priori*, when he is informed that the witnesses cited in it are such only as Vesalius, Haller, Morgagni, Diemerbroeck, Wepfer, Peyronie, &c.

Dr. Ferriar first proves, that the thinking faculties may subsist after the destruction of any portion of the superior or lateral part of the brain, as of the two *hemispheres*, the *corpus callosum*, &c. He then proceeds to the *cerebellum*, of which he proves the same; and after that to *the basis of the brain*, “ the inmost seat of reason, according to general opinion, and certainly, as far as we conclude from Dr. Haller’s experiments, possessing a nicer degree of sensibility than the upper and lateral parts of the mass.” P. 30. With respect to the *pineal gland*, it is thus briefly and humourously mentioned:—“ As to the *pineal gland*, it has so often been found suppurated, or petrified, or full of fabulous particles, without any previous affection of the faculties, that it seems to be given up as unnecessary to thinking, by general consent; and as Mr. Shandy himself abandoned it *, I think it may pass for an untenable post.” After considering every part of the brain in this manner, and making it perfectly evident that to whatever part the Materialist may fly as the seat of Reason, the anatomist can expel him from it by the force of disease, or external injury, leaving yet the faculty of thinking unimpaired; Dr. F. proceeds to prove, by very strong instances, that with little if any of this organ in a sound state, thought may be carried on. After reading these extraordinary and well-attested facts, we are indeed surprised, as our author suggests,

* Tristram Shandy, Vol. II.

at recollecting that in treatises on injuries of the head, and indeed in cases of common occurrence, death so often appears to follow slight effusions and extravasations under the dura mater, preceded by comatose symptoms, and frequently by total insensibility. "The contrast," Dr. F. says himself, "has often astonished me, but does not alter the nature of the facts; and only serves to shew the danger of analogical reasoning in Neurology, or, perhaps, as a French wit has expressed it, that Truth and Probability are not always of a side." We do not perceive, indeed, by what means the Materialist can elude the force of the facts here stated, except by denying their truth; which so circumstanced as they are in point of proof, and so capable of further proof by the continued observations of practitioners, must seem to be a very desperate attempt. For our parts we do not hesitate to adopt the conclusion drawn by Dr. Ferriar, even in his own words. "On reviewing the whole of this evidence, I am disposed to conclude, that as no part of the brain appears essentially necessary to the existence of the intellectual faculties, and as the whole of its visible structure has been materially changed, without affecting the exercise of those faculties, something more than the discernible organization must be requisite to produce the phænomena of thinking."

After what we have already said on the subject of this paper, it must be almost unnecessary to add, that we recommend the whole of it to the serious and careful perusal, not only of every person on whom the doctrines of Materialism have made any kind of impression, but of all who delight in curious enquiries into the powers of nature, and the structure of the human frame. We cannot indeed easily conceive a reader of any description, capable of applying his mind at all to such subjects, who may not find in this paper abundant matter of astonishment, amusement, and instruction.

III. COMMENTS *on* STERNE. By JOHN FERRIAR, M. D.

In this paper we find the same acute and pleasing writer very differently employed. In the former he gives information, in his own professional line, and in one instance at least (p. 43) from his own personal knowledge, on a subject of high importance. We find him here, in the more flowery paths of learning, examining works of imagination with taste and judgment, and detecting the latent source from which acknowledged genius has not scrupled to enrich itself. The writings of Sterne are the subject of this elegant and entertaining essay; of an author, who by the liveliness of his manner,

and the novelty of his style, at least in this country, has passed with many readers for perfectly original; but who has long been suspected as a borrower from Rabelais, though his obligations to that author have never been so clearly pointed out as now by Dr. Ferriar. By the Dr. he is tracked also in another field, where suspicion has not usually followed him; this is Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*; the great storehouse of eccentric learning and uncommon quotation, whence many other modern authors have supplied themselves.

Yet Dr. F. is professedly a friend to Sterne, and considers himself, in writing this paper, as discharging a debt of gratitude to an author who has afforded him much delight: in this, perhaps, many persons will not agree with him in opinion, but will consider Sterne as in some degree lowered by being proved to have been less original than they had supposed him; though, after all, it must be owned, that enough of ingenuity and originality will remain to entitle him to much commendation. The Dr. puts it in the following light:

“ In tracing some of Sterne's ideas to other writers, I do not mean to treat him as a Plagiarist; I wish to illustrate, not to degrade him. If some instances of copying be proved against him, they will detract nothing from his genius, and will only lessen that imposing appearance he sometimes assumed, of erudition which he really wanted.

“ It is obvious to every one, who considers *Tristram Shandy* as a general Satire, levelled chiefly against the abuse of speculative opinions, that Rabelais furnished Sterne with the general character, and even many particular ideas, of his work. From that copious fountain of learning, wit, and whim, our author drew deeply. Rabelais, stored with erudition, poured lavishly out, what Sterne directed and expanded with care, to enrich his pages. And to this appropriation, we owe many of his most pleasing fallies. For being bounded in his literary acquirements, his imagination had freer play, and more natural graces. He seized the grotesque objects of obsolete erudition, presented by his original, with a vigour untamed by previous labour, and an ardour unabated by familiarity with literary folly.” P. 47.

One or two of the instances of imitation from Burton, as more remarkable than the rest, we shall select, for the present amusement of the reader, referring him to the paper itself, if he should be desirous to pursue the entertainment further.

STERNE.

“ One denier, cried the order of mercy—one single denier, in behalf of a thousand patient captives, whose eyes look towards heaven and you for their redemption.

“ — The Lady Bauffiere rode on.

“ Pity the unhappy, said a devout, venerable, hoary-headed man,
“ meekly

“ meekly holding up a box, begirt with iron, in his wither’d hands
 “ —I beg for the unfortunate—good, my lady, ’tis for a prison—
 “ for an hospital—’tis for an old man—a poor man undone by ship-
 “ wreck, by suretyship, by fire—I call God and all his angels to
 “ witness—’tis to clothe the naked—to feed the hungry—’tis to com-
 “ fort the sick and the broken-hearted.

“ — The Lady Bauftiere rode on.

“ A decayed kinsman bowed himself to the ground.

“ — The Lady Bauftiere rode on.

“ He ran begging bare-headed on one side of her palfrey, con-
 “ juring her by the former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguini-
 “ nity, &c.—cousin, aunt, sister, mother—for virtue’s sake, for your
 “ own, for mine, for Christ’s sake, remember me—pity me.

“ — The Lady Bauftiere rode on.”

BURTON.

“ A poor decay’d kinsman of his sets upon him by the way in all his
 “ jollity, and runs begging bare-headed by him, conjuring him by those
 “ former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguinity, &c. uncle, cousin,
 “ brother, father, - - - shew some pity for Christ’s sake, pity a sick
 “ man, an old man, &c. he cares not, ride on : pretend sickness, in-
 “ evitable loss of limbs, plead suretyship, or shipwreck, fires, common
 “ calamities, shew thy wants and imperfections, - - - swear, protest,
 “ take God and all his angels to witness, quære peregrinum, thou art a
 “ counterfeit crank, a cheater, he is not touched with it, pauper ubique
 “ jacet, ride on, he takes no notice of it. Put up a supplication to him
 “ in the name of a thousand orphans, an hospital, a spittle, a prison as
 “ he goes by, they cry out to him for aid : ride on - - - - Shew him
 “ a decay’d haven, a bridge, a school, a fortification, &c. or some pub-
 “ lic work ; ride on. Good your worship, your honour, for God’s sake,
 “ your country’s sake : ride on.”

This curious Copy is followed up, in Tristram Shandy, by a Chapter, and that a long one, written almost entirely from Burton. It is the Consolation of Mr. Shandy, on the death of Brother Bobby.

From that chapter the following specimen is selected :

STERNE.

“ But,” continues Mr. Shandy, “ he is gone for ever from us !
 “ be it so. He is got from under the hands of his barber before he
 “ was bald. He is but risen from a feast before he was surfeited—
 “ from a banquet before he had got drunken. The Thracians wept
 “ when a child was born, and feasted and made merry when a man
 “ went out of the world, and with reason. Is it not better not to
 “ hunger at all, than to eat ? not to thirst, than to take physic to
 “ cure it ? Is it not better to be from cares and ague, love and me-
 “ lancholy, and the other hot and cold fits of life, than, like a gall-
 “ ed traveller, who comes weary to his inn, to be bound to begin
 “ his journey afresh ?”

BURTON.

“ Thou dost him great injury to desire his longer life. Wilt thou leave
 him crazed and sickly still, like a tired traveller that comes weary to his
 inn,

inn, begin his journey afresh? - - - he is now gone to eternity - - - - as if he had risen, saith Plutarch, from the midst of a feast, before he was drunk - - - Is it not much better not to hunger at all, than to eat : not to thirst, than to drink to satisfy thirst ; not to be cold, than to put on clothes to drive away cold ? You had more need rejoice that I am freed from diseases, agues, &c. The Thracians wept still when a child was born, feasted and made mirth when any man was buried : and so should we rather be glad for such as die well, that they are so happily freed from the miseries of this life."

After tracing his author in this manner to a considerable extent, Dr. Ferriar throws out a hint, which he himself will, perhaps, pursue at some future opportunity : it is, that Sterne might also be found, on examination, a copier from Marivaux, "the father of the sentimental style." One instance he refers to, which is the similarity of Sterne's dialogue with his own feelings in the *Sentimental Journey*, to that of Jacob, with his avarice and his honour, in the *Paysan Parvenu* of Marivaux : and he quotes another passage to illustrate the resemblance of style. In his sermons, Dr. F. detects him in several instances, borrowing very exactly from Bishop Hall's *Contemplations*. This entertaining enquiry is concluded by the following very sensible observations :

"Such are the casual notes, with the collection of which I have sometimes diverted a vacant half-hour. They leave Sterne in possession of every praise but that of curious erudition, to which he had no great pretence, and of unparelleled originality, which ignorance only can ascribe to any polished writer. It would be enjoining an impossible task, to exact much knowledge on subjects frequently treated, and yet to prohibit the use of thoughts and expressions rendered familiar by study, merely because they had been occupied by former authors. There is a kind of imitation which the ancients encouraged, and which even our Gothic criticism admits, when acknowledged. But justice cannot permit the Polygraphic Copy to be celebrated at the expence of the Original.

"Voltaire has compared the merits of Rabelais and Sterne, as Satirists of the Abuse of Learning, and, I think, has done neither of them justice. This great distinction is obvious ; that Rabelais derided absurdities then existing in full force, and intermingled much sterling sense with the grossest parts of his book ; Sterne, on the contrary, laughs at many exploded opinions, and abandoned fooleries, and contrives to degrade some of his most solemn passages by a vicious levity. Rabelais flew a higher pitch, too, than Sterne, Great part of the voyage to the *Pays de Lanternois*, which so severely stigmatizes the vices of the Romish Clergy of that age, was performed in more hazard of fire than water." P. 84.

We have received so much satisfaction, of different kinds, from the two consecutive papers of this able writer and sagacious

sagacious critic, that we cannot consider it as implying any disrespect to the other contributors to these memoirs, if we confess that we shall always look for his name with peculiar eagerness, and read his productions with especial attention.

[To be continued.]

ART. II. *The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body.* By Matthew Baillie, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo. 6s. Johnson.

THE design of the author in this work, is to give a history of the alterations that take place from morbid actions in some of the most important parts of the human body. These are arranged under distinct heads. The greater part of them are such as have fallen under his own observation. Some few, to make his series complete, are taken from Lieutaud, Bonetus, Morgagni, &c. Many writers have published observations, or histories of diseases, and some among them have given accounts of the changes that were found, on examination, to have taken place in the structure of the parts that had been diseased; but these are not only incumbered with a long recital of the symptoms, but scattered through a multitude of volumes, and are therefore not easy to be referred to. The advantages attending the present plan are, to bring before the reader at one view, all the changes that have been observed to take place, in any particular organ or part of the body, in consequence of disease, in a more accurate and concise form than has hitherto been given to such descriptions. This design the author is particularly qualified to execute, from the number of bodies he has the opportunity of examining, in the course of his lectures, and from his situation as physician to a large hospital. The preparations in the late Dr. Hunter's Museum, which he has immediately under his eye, have also contributed towards enabling him to give a more ample catalogue of morbid changes or appearances, than could be supposed to have fallen under the inspection of any single anatomist.

If this specimen, the author insinuates, should meet the approbation of the public, the work will be increased, and made more perfect, as new materials, and opportunities for further observations, shall occur. The following extracts, taken without particular selection, are given, in order to

enable the reader to form a more complete idea of the nature of the plan, and of the manner in which it is executed.

“ Adhesions of the Pericardium to the Heart.

“ In opening dead bodies, adhesions of the pericardium to the heart are not uncommonly found. The adhesion is sometimes at different spots; at other times is extended over the whole surface. It either consists of a thin membrane, or of a more solid matter. When it is a thin membrane, it resembles very much the common cellular membrane of the body; and when the matter is solid, it differs little from the coagulable lymph of the blood. Whether the adhesion be in the one way or the other, the matter of the adhesion is, in both cases, capable of being rendered vascular from injection *. Such adhesions are to be considered as the consequence of previous inflammation, and shew that an inflammation of the pericardium may be survived. They connect the pericardium in different cases, more closely or loosely to the surface of the heart; and where the connection is close, the inflammation has probably been more recent; where it is loose, the inflammation has probably been of older date, so that time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motions of the heart. It is worthy of remark, that where there is an adhesion of the pericardium to the heart, the latter sometimes pulsates so violently, that it is impossible to distinguish it from the pulsation of an aneurism.” P. 5.

“ The lungs are sometimes, although, I believe, very rarely, formed into pretty large cells, so as to resemble somewhat the lungs of an amphibious animal. These cells, in the only instance I have seen of this disease, were most of them of the size of a common garden pea, and some few were so large as to be able to contain a small gooseberry. They were surrounded by a fine transparent capsule, and were so numerous as to occupy more than one-half of the portion of the lung which I saw. The only specimen of this sort of disease which I am acquainted with, is in the collection of Mr. Cruikshank; and the person in whom it was found, had been very long subject to difficulty of breathing.” P. 51.

“ In looking upon the coats of the stomach at its great end, a small portion of them there appears frequently to be thinner, more transparent, and feels somewhat more pulpy than usual, but those appearances are seldom very strongly marked. They arise from the action of the gastric juice resting on that part at the stomach in greater quantity than any where else, and dissolving a small portion of its coats. This is, therefore, not to be considered as the consequence of a disease, but as a natural effect arising from the action of the gastric juice, and the state of the stomach after death. When the gastric juice has been in considerable quantity, and of an active nature, the stomach has been dissolved quite through its substance at the great end, and its contents have been diffused into the general cavity of the

* The author doubtless means, is found to be vascular, on being injected.

abdomen. In such cases the neighbouring viscera are also partially dissolved. The instances, however, of so powerful a solution, are rare, and have almost only occurred in persons who, while in good health, had died suddenly from accident. The true explanation of these appearances was first given by Mr. John Hunter, and published at the request of Sir John Pringle in the *Philosophical Transactions.*" P. 94.

Although no one can doubt that a work conducted upon this plan, must be interesting and instructive, yet we submit it to the consideration of the author, whether, in the further prosecution of the subject, a general account, under each head, of the most remarkable symptoms, or those that seemed to have the most immediate relation to the alterations that shall be found on dissection to have taken place in the structure of the body, would not add to the utility, without materially increasing the bulk of the volumes.

ART. III. *A Dissertation on the Structure of the obstetric Forceps, pointing out its Defects, and especially of those with double-curved Blades; at the same Time, shewing particularly the safe Application of those with single-curved Blades, as geometrically proportioned and constructed; and likewise shewing the Necessity and good Effects of several new Forms of the single-curved Blade, as the narrow, fanged, and reflected, in certain Cases of retarded Labour; together with Cautions, Remarks, and Reflections on the Conduct and Management of Labours in general.* By R. Rawlins, Surgeon, Oxford. 8vo. 3s. 6d. White.

THIS author begins his work by giving a general account of the Forceps; the inventor of which, he thinks, must have attentively considered and compared the shape of an infant's head with the female pelvis, and had in contemplation not only the extraction of the child, but the previously turning the head of it into the hollow of the sacrum, that it might pass into the world without injuring the woman. And as the Chamberlains were ignorant of this necessary manœuvre, and neither understood the true principles of the forceps, nor the structure of the female pelvis, as appeared by one of them attempting to deliver a woman who had a narrow pelvis with them, he thinks it evident they could not be the inventors of them: but, we apprehend, he gives the inventor credit for more sagacity than he possessed; as from the rude form of the earliest instruments of this kind we have seen, it seems that he had looked to nothing further than to lay hold of

of the head of the child in the best manner he could, and to draw it away. The manner in which the blades were locked together, not allowing any other motion than that of simple extraction. The author then considers the different forceps that had been used, until the time of Smellie, who not only gave them the very neat and convenient joint which is now universally adopted, but shortened, and made other very material improvements in them. On these he makes some very pertinent observations, and proposes other judicious alterations. These consist in enlarging the curvature, or greatest distance of the blades, from a little more than two to nearly three inches; and in keeping the points of them also a little farther asunder. In this state, the instrument seems to have acquired the highest degree of perfection, of which it is capable, consistent with the limitations to its use, that have been prescribed by the most judicious practitioners; namely, never to apply them until the basis of the skull of the child has passed, or, at the least, is engaged in the brim of the pelvis. In this opinion we are afraid the ingenious author will not coincide with us, as his new-invented forceps would be involved by it in an almost general proscription, with those of Levret, Johnson, Osborne, &c. He then proceeds to examine the forceps of Dr. Osborne, which he shows to be extremely defective; and, if not managed with the greatest skill, likely to do much mischief. Of these we have given an opinion in the preceding number of the *British Critic*.

The author's rules for the introduction and use of the forceps are judicious, and show an exact knowledge of the subject. "When the handles of the forceps, he observes, are moved from side to side, in extracting the child, each of the blades becomes a *vectis* alternately, whose fulcrum is not at the joint, as is generally imagined, but on the convex sides of the blades, which then press upon the soft parts covering the bones of the pelvis, with manifest hazard of bruising and injuring them." In extracting the child, he says, we should use as little force as possible, not more perhaps than holding down or retaining the head, in the position in which the preceding pain had left it. When the head begins to emerge through the *os externum*, the forceps should be withdrawn to prevent the perinæum from being lacerated.

Mr. Rawlins next proceeds to give directions for opening the head of the child, when the pelvis is distorted, and for turning it in præternatural cases. In both he recommends delivery to be performed in a slow, gradual, and cautious manner, to prevent the retention of the placenta, or any injury being

being done to the perinæum. On cases of flooding and convulsion, he has many judicious observations, evidently the fruit of a considerable practice. In floodings, he says, it is rarely, if ever, necessary to deliver artificially, except in unnatural presentations of the child. When uterine contractions have begun, the membranes may be pierced, by which means not only the waters will be evacuated, but the pains will be strengthened, and the labour accelerated. In epilepsy, he says, all attempts to dilate the os uteri, and accelerate the labour, will increase the fits; when the passage is sufficiently open, the operator must slowly and cautiously introduce his hand into the uterus, to turn the child if it appears in a wrong position, or if the head is sufficiently low, he may deliver with the forceps.

On natural labours we find here little that is worth remarking, nor can any new observations be expected upon a subject so simple, and so frequently treated of. Mr. R. joins in opinion with those, who, in all cases, prefer leaving the placenta to be expelled by the uterine contractions, even although it should be three, four, or more days before it be effected. "The practitioner," he says, "must wait, even if it is for several days; two, three, four, or longer, avoiding by every means the rash and rude introduction of the hand into the uterus, for separating it." But as we know that violent and fatal fever is sometimes excited by the irritation of a retained and putrid placenta, we cannot help recommending that, when practicable, it be always extracted within an hour after the birth of the child; not indeed by a rude and rash, but by a deliberate, gradual, gentle, and easy introduction of the hand into the uterus. And as he allows that the hand of the accoucheur may be passed in a gentle and easy manner into the uterus to turn a child in præternatural presentations, we know no reason why he should doubt the practicability of performing that operation, with equal safety and facility, to bring away a retained placenta. Indeed it is so frequently done, that no doubt can remain upon the subject.

The author imagines, that partial contractions of the uterus, encircling and constringing portions of the uterine vessels, as with a ligature, not unfrequently happen; inducing excruciating pains, inflammation, mortification, &c. of that viscus. "And hence," he says, "the source of every childbed fever, so frequently fatal." But as no appearance of such irregular contractions has been observed in the numerous dissections of women who have unfortunately died of that fever, the uterus in some subjects having been even found in a perfectly sound and healthy state, we apprehend there can be no foundation

foundation for such a conjecture. The rest of this publication consists of a particular delineation and account of the author's new-invented forceps, the principal merit of which is the dividing one of the blades into two fangs, by which means it may be introduced, he thinks, with greater facility than when undivided: but as it would not be easy to convey an adequate knowledge of the construction of the instrument, without the plates, we shall refer our readers for information upon this subject to the work, which, from the account we have given of it, they will necessarily perceive to contain much useful information, and ingenious remark.

ART. IV. *Thunberg's Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia.*

[*Concluded from Page 298.*]

BEFORE we accompany our agreeable traveller from Java to Japan, our readers, we believe, will readily excuse our returning back a few pages, to introduce to their notice the following anecdote:

“ November 4th, we arrived at the celebrated Jacobus Bota's, a man who was now eighty-one years of age, and, from twelve sons, had a progeny of one hundred and ninety persons, all alive. It is not this circumstance, however, as singular as it otherwise may be, that has given him so much renown, in a country where they marry early, and where the population is very great, but a misfortune that befel him in one of his hunting expeditions. When he was forty years of age, he shot, in a narrow pass in a wood, a lion, which immediately fell, without his observing that there were two of them together. The other lion rushed immediately upon him, before he had time to load his piece, and not only wounded him with its sharp claws to such a degree that he fainted away, but also gnawed his left arm and side, and lacerated him in such a terrible manner, that he lay for dead on the ground. The lion, that in general is possessed of too noble a spirit to revenge itself on a dead man, if not impelled by hunger, left him in this situation, so that he was at length carried home by his servants. His wife, a stirring and active woman, immediately fetched several herbs, which she boiled in water, and, with the decoction, daily washed, fomented, and bound up his wounds, so that he was at last restored to perfect health. He was so much disabled however in this arm, that he could never afterwards handle a musket.”

Neither are the following remarks upon the same subject of the Lion, utterly unworthy of attention:

“ A lion may lie in a bush without moving when a man is passing by, so that the man seems only to take no notice of it. It may likewise

likewise perhaps start up, without doing any harm, if the man do but stand still, and not take to his legs. A hungry lion however is much more dangerous and less merciful; yet it is not fond of attacking a man, at least it is very nice in the choice of its prey, so that it prefers a dog to an ox, and had much rather eat a Hottentot than a Christian, perhaps because the Hottentot, being besmeared, always stinks, and because, as he never uses salt or spices, the juices of his body are not so acrid. It likewise rather attacks a Hottentot or slave than buffalo-beef that is hanging up; thus it happened to our landlord one night, that the lion passed through the bushes where beef of this kind was hung up, in order to seize a sleeping Hottentot. In a wood, to climb up into a tree is a sure way of avoiding the lion, but not the tiger, which frequently, when warmly pursued by the hounds, runs up into a tree, and finds a safe asylum there. On meeting a lion, one ought never to run away, but stand still, pluck up courage, and look it stern in the face. If a lion lies still without wagging its tail, there is no danger, but if it makes any motion with its tail, then it is hungry, and you are in great danger. If you are so situated that there is a pit between the lion and yourself, you may then fire on it, as it will not venture across the pit, neither will it pursue any one up an height." Vol. II. p. 69.

We have, in our preceding number, noticed, but with no severity, the extreme naïveté and simplicity of our Professor. At Paris he celebrates the commerce of good offices, which is carried to such a height, that a person who is obliged to be out in the night, will frequently find men with lanterns in the street, who, for a trifle, will light him home. See Vol. I. p. 48. At the Cape, he imputes the scarcity of taverns to the plenty of wine which each inhabitant has in his house, sufficient for himself and friends. See Vol. II. p. 129. These things we mention without any animadversion; but it becomes us more particularly to observe, that a Professor should have been rather more definite in his descriptions, than to tell us of a "tiger as big as a dog." Vol. II. p. 140. See also Vol. III. p. 62, where we read of "figs, small, like plumbs." Again at Vol. III. p. 160, Professor Thunberg speaks of a lake of tolerable size. To an American, accustomed to the "Great Waters," a lake as large even as that of Geneva, might not seem of tolerable size. These, however, are slight inaccuracies, and will very little offend him who reads for entertainment. Perhaps also it may be observed, that there is somewhat of prolixity in the author's narrative of his own narrow escape from being poisoned with white lead: but we will now enter upon the third volume. The reader will here find, that our entertaining author fails to Nagasaki; and here it is that his journal becomes

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more peculiarly interesting. The following paragraph occurs at p. 12.

“ This day all the prayer-books and bibles belonging to the failors were collected, and put into a chest, which was nailed down. This chest was afterwards left under the care of the Japanese, till the time of our departure, when every one received his book again. This is done with a view to prevent the introduction of Christian or Roman Catholic books into the country.”

By the sequestration of the prayer-books and bibles, we are prepared for what the good Professor, with much propriety, styles the horrid ceremony of trampling on the Crucifix, and on the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms. Of joining in this profanation, he entirely acquits the men of Holland ; but it does not clearly appear, whether they were not compelled to be spectators of this scene, equally outrageous to the founder, and humiliating to the followers of our Holy Faith. It is thus described :

“ A few days after the Japanese new year's day, the horrid ceremony was performed of trampling on such images as represent the cross, and the Virgin Mary with the child. These images, which are made of cast copper, are said to be about twelve inches in length. This ceremony is performed for the purpose of imprinting on every one, an abhorrence and hatred of the Christian doctrine, and of the Portuguese, who attempted to propagate that doctrine, and at the same time to discover, whether any remains of it be yet left in any Japanese. The trampling is performed in such places, as were formerly most frequented by the Christians. In the town of Nagasaki, it continues for the space of four days ; after which period, the images are carried to the adjacent places, and at last are laid by till the following year. Every one, except the governor and his train, even the smallest child, is obliged to be present at this ceremony ; but that the Dutch, as some have been pleased to insinuate, are obliged to trample on these images, is not true. At every place, overseers are present, who assemble the people in rotation to certain houses, calling over every one by his name in due order, and seeing that every thing is duly performed. Adults walk over the images from one side to the other, and the children in arms are put with their feet on them.” P. 89.

It is well known that the Dutch, every year, send an embassy to the Imperial Court of Japan. Of this journey, necessarily very important, we have no account preceding this of Thunberg, but that of Kämpfer, to which the present necessarily bears a strong resemblance : yet it contains many new documents, as well as some striking particulars of the manners, arts, and policy of the Japanese. We do not think that Kämpfer has noticed the following whimsical circumstance :

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"The people, and especially the women, are of a smaller size in this province than in the former; and the married women, although, in other respects, they are handsome and well-shaped, distinguish themselves by pulling out all the hairs of their eye-brows, which, with them, serves to denote the marriage-state, in like manner as black teeth do at Nagasaki." P. 105.

This account also of the mode of travelling seems to merit insertion.

"No post-coaches, or other kinds of wheel-carriages, are to be found in this country for the service of travellers, therefore, all those that are poor, travel on foot, and such as are able to pay, either ride on horse-back, or are carried in Kangos or Norimons*. Instead of their long night-gowns, they often wear trowfers, or linen breeches, which reach down to the calves; and travelling soldiers tie these half-way up their thighs. Such as ride make, for the most part, a strange figure; as, frequently, several persons are mounted on one horse, sometimes a whole family. In this case, the man is seated on the saddle, with his legs laid forward over the horse's neck; the wife occupies a basket made fast to one side of the saddle, and one or more children are placed in another basket on the other side: a person always walks before to lead the horse by the bridle. People of property are carried in a kind of sedan chairs, that differ from each other in point of size and ornament, according to the different rank of the owners, and, consequently, in point of expence. The worst sort are small, insomuch that one is obliged to sit in them with one's feet under the seat; they are open on all sides, covered with a small roof, and are carried by two men." P. 108.

The Japanese mode of building is thus described:

"The mode of building in this country is curious, and peculiar to the inhabitants. Every house occupies a great extent of ground, is built in the stile of frame-work, of wood, split bamboos, and clay, so as to have the appearance of a stone house on the outside, and covered in with tiles of considerable weight and thickness. The whole house makes but one room, which can be divided, according as it may be found necessary, or thought proper, into many smaller rooms. This is done by moving slight partitions, consisting of wooden frames, pasted over with thick transparent paper, which slide with great ease in grooves made in the beams of the floor and roof, for that purpose. Such rooms were frequently partitioned off for us and our retinue, during our journey; and when a larger apartment was wanted for a dining room, or any other purpose, the partitions were in an instant taken away. One could not see, indeed, what was done in the next room, but one frequently overheard the conversation that passed there.

"As the Japanese never have any furniture in their houses, and consequently no bedsteads, our mattresses and beds were laid on the floor, which was covered with thick straw mats. The Japanese,

* The kind of Sedan chairs described a few lines lower.

who accompanied us, lay in the same manner, but had no pillows; instead of which, they used oblong lacquered pieces of wood. With the above apparatus for sleeping, the Japanese's bed-chamber is put in order, and he himself up and dressed, in the twinkling of an eye; as, in fact, a longer time is scarcely requisite for him to throw the night-gown over him, that has served him for bed-clothes, and to gird it round his waist. And as they have neither chairs nor tables, they sit on the straw mats, with which the floor is covered, with their legs under them: and at dinner, likewise, every one of the dishes is served up separately, to each of the guests, in lacquered wooden cups with covers, on a small square wooden salver." P. 112.

At p. 125, our traveller, passing a Japanese school, observes, that the children were "reading all at once, and so loud as almost to deafen one." Whoever has passed a country school in this kingdom, must probably have had occasion to make a similar remark. In the following page we are informed, that it is a part of the Japanese policy to have licensed brothels, not only in every town, but even in the smallest villages. Such institutions obviously must tend to check population, yet Thunberg represents the empire of Japan as remarkably populous. The Dairi or Ecclesiastical Emperor is thus described at P. 138.

"During this time we had an audience of the chief justice and the two governors of the town, who had all presents made them from the Dutch company. We were carried in our norimons to their palaces, and treated with green tea, tobacco, and sweetmeats. The chief justice (*groot rechter*) is almost the only male at the Dairi's or ecclesiastical emperor's court. He is, as it were, his vicegerent or court marshal, who, in the name of his great master, regulates and orders every thing about the court, and more especially in ecclesiastical matters out of the court. He grants passes to all those who travel higher up the country, or to the secular emperor's court. This much-respected man is, nevertheless, not appointed by the Dairi, but by Kubo, and is generally an elderly man, and one whose understanding is ripened by age and experience. Some trusty old man, who at the same time is possessed of a tolerable portion of wealth, was said to be chosen for this office by the secular emperor; and as the income of this place is trifling and insufficient, he generally grows very poor in time with his high appointment.

"The Dairi's court and palace is within the town, and, as it were, in a separate quarter of it, forming of itself a large town, surrounded by fosses, and a stone wall. We had not the good fortune to get a sight of it, otherwise than from a considerable distance. Within it lives the Dairi, with his concubines, a great number of his attendants, and priests. Within this palace all his pleasure lies, and here he passes his whole life, without once going out of it. When the Dairi at any time leaves his apartments in order to walk in the gardens, it is made known by signs, to the end that no one may approach to see this country's quondam ruler, now merely its pope, vested

vested with power in ecclesiastical matters only, but who is considered as being so holy, that no man must behold him. During the few days we staid here, his holiness was pleased once to inhale the pure air out of doors, when a signal was given from the wall of the castle." P. 138.

The following account of the reception of the embassy at Jedo, the Capital, as it displays one of the few customs which have undergone a change, ought not by any means to be omitted.

"At last the instant arrived, when the ambassador was to have audience, at which the ceremony was totally different from that which was used in Kämpfer's time, a hundred years ago. The ambassador was introduced into the presence of the Emperor, and we remained all in the apartment into which we had been ushered, till in a short time he returned.

"After the return of the ambassador, we were again obliged to stay a long while in the anti-chamber, in order to receive the visits, and answer the questions of several of the courtiers, during whose entrance a deep silence several times prevailed. Amongst these, it was said that his imperial majesty had likewise come incognito, in order to have a nearer view of the Dutch and their dress. The interpreters and officers had spared no pains to find out, through the medium of their friends, every thing that could tend to our information in this respect: The emperor was of a middle size, hale constitution, and about forty and odd years of age.

"At length, after all the visits were ended, we obtained leave to see several rooms in the palace, and also that in which the ambassador had had audience. The ambassador was conducted by the outside of the drawing room, and along a boarded passage, to the audience-room, which opened by a sliding door. The inner room consisted in a manner of three rooms, one a step higher than the other, and according to the measure I took of them by my eye, of about ten paces each in length; so that the distance between the emperor and the ambassador might be about thirty paces. The emperor, as I was informed, stood during the audience, in the most interior part of the room, as did the hereditary prince likewise at his right hand. To the right of this room was a large saloon; the floor of which is covered by one hundred mats, and hence is called the hundred mat saloon. It is six hundred feet long, three hundred broad, and is occupied by the most dignified men of the empire, privy counsellors and princes, who all, on similar occasions, take their seats according to their different ranks and dignity. To the left, in the audience room, lay the presents piled up in heaps.

"The whole of the audience consists merely in this, that as soon as the ambassador enters the room, he falls on his knees, lays his hand on the mat, and bows his head down to the mat, in the same manner as the Japanese themselves are used to testify their subjection

and respect. After this the ambassador rises, and is conducted back to the drawing-room the same way as he went.

"The rest of the rooms which we viewed, had no furniture in them. The floors were covered with large and very white straw mats; the cornices and doors were handsomely lacquered, and the locks, hinges, &c. well gilt.

"After having thus looked about us, we were conducted to the hereditary prince's palace, which stood close by, and was separated only by a bridge. Here we were received, and complimented in the name of the hereditary prince, who was not at home; after which we were conducted back to our norimons.

"Although the day was already far advanced, and we had sufficient time to digest our early breakfast, we were, nevertheless, obliged to pay visits to all the privy counsellors, as well to the six ordinary, as to the six extraordinary, at each of their respective houses. And as these gentlemen were not yet returned from court, we were received in the most polite manner by their deputies, and exhibited to the view of their ladies and children. Each visit lasted half an hour; and we were, for the most part, so placed in a large room, that we could be viewed on all sides through thin curtains, without having the good fortune to get a sight of these court beauties, excepting at one place, where they made so free, as not only to take away the curtain, but also desired us to advance nearer. In general we were received by two gentlemen in office, and at every place treated with green tea, the apparatus for smoking, and pastry, which were set before each of us separately on small tables. We drank sometimes a cup of the boiled tea, but did not touch the tobacco, and the pastry was taken home through the prudent care of our interpreters.

"On this occasion I shall never forget the delightful prospect we had during these visits, from an eminence that commanded a view of the whole of this large and extensive town, which the Japanese affirm to be twenty-one leagues, or as many hours walk, in circumference.

"So that the evening drew near by the time that we returned, wearied and worn out, to our inn." P. 191.

We presume, that the selections we have made from these volumes, will be sufficient to give the reader a general idea of the entertainment he may reasonably expect from their entire perusal, and will make him, as we also feel, in some degree impatient for the fourth volume, which has been promised. We have already commended the translation; and we repeat, that, as the production of a foreigner, it is entitled to the highest praise. We recommend, however, that in the second edition, which the work seems likely soon to undergo, it may be submitted to the revision of some Englishman experienced in literature: to him, whoever he may be, the following hints may not perhaps be unacceptable.

The title of *Demine*, which, misled by the foreign idiom, the present translator has conferred on the ship's chaplain (see

Vol. I. p. 79, 86, &c.) has a ludicrous effect to the eye and the ear of an English reader.

The writer perplexes us also at Vol. I. p. 125, when he describes *a hall at the entrance of the house*; and tells us, that *before this is a long gallery, with a chamber on each side of us, and a kitchen behind*. There is, perhaps, some error here.

We own ourselves not entirely satisfied with the mensuration (twenty-four yards) of the Professor's perilous leap. See Vol. II. p. 32.

We wish also to know, how a person travelling over an arid desert, can be said to endanger his own life, and that of his cattle, by missing ponds which afford only *salt-water*. See Vol. II. p. 152. It is probably a mistake, and should be read *rain-water*.

The cannon too with which it is proposed to *bombard* the fosses and streets of Batavia (see Vol. II. p. 265) had better, says our critic of the military department, be changed into mortars, and employed against the streets only. There is a little confusion also in the Japanese regulations for travellers. It is said that "those who travel *up the country* always keep to the left (see Vol. III. p. 107) and those that come *from the capital* to the right," by which expressions neither the distinction of the travellers, nor of the sides of the road, is intelligibly given.

When such passages shall be revised, and three or four expressions of too coarse familiarity omitted, such as "did credit to his keeper," "take French leave," &c. we may be very thankful for having this entertaining foreigner introduced to our libraries in an English dress.

We suggest also the propriety, and indeed necessity, of adding an index to the second volume, in the same manner as to the first and third.

ART. V. *Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, the natural Son of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called The Black-Prince; with Anecdotes of many other eminent Persons of the Fourteenth Century.* By Clara Reeve. 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. Hookham.

"YES, 'tis a gen'ral truth, and strange as true,

(* * shall prove it in his next Review)

That not one bard in these degenerate days,

Can write two works deserving equal praise."

So sang the witty correspondent of Sir William Chambers; and so, perhaps, must we say.

When the "Old English Baron" made its appearance, every mouth was opened in its praise: every line carried fascination along with it. The younger branch of readers found their attention absolutely rivetted to the story; and, at its conclusion, they have been actually seen to weep, in the spirit of Alexander, because they had not another volume to peruse. A more genuine and unaffected compliment was never paid to any work of fancy.

The "Two Mentors" followed. We hope that no such dismal accident befel the author in the interval, as the poor archbishop of Grenada met with; but, on the perusal of this second work, it was impossible to forbear exclaiming, "*Voilà un livre qui sent furieusement l'apoplexie.*" Tears might again have been shed at the conclusion of the first volume; but they must have been tears of a very different description. For the Exiles, or the Count de Cronstadt, it would be unfair to make Mrs. Reeve accountable, because the greater part, if not the whole, of that work, is borrowed from the German. The press still teemed with publications from this lady's prolific pen; but, alas! the name of Clara had lost all its magic, and could no longer attract.

In the title of the present work, there was something which laid a forcible hold on the mind. The age to which it referred, was the age of heroes. Once more we felt a degree of curiosity, and we prepared for an intellectual banquet.

Alas! all would not do—"No Dolphin came—no Nereid stirr'd." Whether the best of Mrs. Reeve's genius evaporated in her first performance, or whether Arjosto's remark on the sex be too well founded, that they are unfit for works of painful elaboration*, we shall not venture to pronounce decisively. Most certain it is, that we found Sir Roger de Clarendon rather dull, and his memoirs little worthy of remembrance.

"Let us now praise famous men, even our fathers who begat us," &c. Eccl. xlv. 1.

With this very extraordinary quotation, and other verses from the same place, the preface to this romance commences. The exordium is certainly not the most fortunate in the world; because, however ready we may be to admire the *father* of our

* Molti configli delle donne sono,
Meglio improvviso, che à pensarvi, usciti;
Che questo è speciale, è proprio dono,
Fra tanti e tanti, lor dal ciel largiti.

ORLANDO FURIOSO, Cant. 27. St. I.

hero,

hero, we cannot altogether forget that he must likewise have had a *mother*, whom it would be somewhat more difficult to praise. We were surprised that Mrs. R., in delineating the character of Edward the Black Prince, thought proper to enumerate *continence* among his virtues; but continence, it seems, in her dictionary, means only "the observance of the *nuptial* vow." The good lady does not scruple to offer an implied defence of what she mentions under the gentle word *concubinage*. "My dear Sir," said the venerable Johnson to his biographer, "never accustom your mind to mingle virtue and vice—the woman's a w—e, and there's an end on't."

We shall not enter into a long analysis of the story. The author sets out with acquainting us, that she shall not be able to interest us much in behalf of Sir Roger de Clarendon. Well has she performed her negative promise—and kindly too—for as she brings him to the gallows, if we had loved too well, we had not loved wisely.

Of the three females most prominent on the canvas, Madam Isabel is best drawn; and, if we have a regret on the subject of the work, it is that this character is not a little more expanded. Edith is a miserable piece of still-life; and Mabel, a forward, modern boarding-school miss, very ready to run away with papa's footman. In Master Clement Woodville we have a most happy companion for Edith: they were formed for each other; and it would have been an act of barbarity to have parted them.

Sir Roger's assumed silence, and his constant practice of wearing armour to *avoid* impertinent curiosity, seems, in our poor opinion, an expedient, much of the same kind with that of the bride, in the celebrated Irish Epithalamium, who,

When she was look'd after, did not appear,

Till she popp'd out her head, and cry'd "*Faith, I'm not here!*"

The whole episode of the Hermit of Clarendon, is unnatural in the extreme; and the adoption of this anchorite, as tutor in Edward's family, approaches too nearly to the plan of Rousseau's Eloisa.

As for the historical extracts, and Master Clement Woodville's register of the Knights of the Garter—gentle ladies—beware of reading them on a winter's evening too near the candle—strong soporifics should be taken in a safer situation.

Such are the Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon; concerning whom we have yet to lament, that his biographer has been guilty of the prevailing and fashionable fault of blending truth with fable; a practice which, if it serve to familiarize some
general

general traits of history, is likely at the same time to create in young minds a strange confusion between true and false, which subsequent study may not easily clear away. Were we to condemn, without reserve, the whole class of these performances, the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon, and the *Cyrus* of Ramsay, would be included in the proscription; but though we are delighted with the elegant morality of both these works, and in particular should hardly bring ourselves to censure the former author, whose classical excellence mixed delight with the labours of our early studies; yet who does not at this moment feel the inconvenience arising from the total want of distinction between truth and falsehood in his pleasing work! What disputes of the learned from this sole cause! What uncertainty in an history which that writer, above all others, had means and opportunities to elucidate! But whatever be pronounced in a case so peculiar as this, it seems clear that forming the modern romance to a deceptive imitation of history, is producing something like Sir Roger de Clarendon himself, more likely to disgrace the better side of its parentage, than to dignify that which is inferior.

As we have mentioned the silence of Sir Roger, we shall give a specimen of the style of the performance from the part where that silence particularly appears. He is found wounded, and left for dead, and is carried to the house of Lady Calverly.

“The motion made him revive; he opened his eyes and looked round him—the man said, “God be praised! he is not dead; look up, dear Sir, it is I! it is Bertram! this gentleman and two young ladies have been your preservers.”—The wounded man sighed, he raised his hand softly to his mouth, he laid his finger upon his lips, and looked upon Bertram; he then bowed his head to Clement, he closed his eyes, and seemed fainting again. Clement asked, “Who is your master?”—“One of the noblest knights upon earth,” he answered.—“His name?”—“Sir Roland.”—“And his surname?”—“I beg your pardon, Sir, I am ordered to conceal it. He has powerful enemies without having deserved them. He has also friends among the first people of this land.”—“An Englishman?”—“Yes, Sir, and of the noblest blood that England owns.”—“Well, we must wait till it pleases him to inform us further.”—“I fear that will not be, Sir!”

“Lady Calverly met them descending the hill; she and her daughters accompanied them into the hall; they were obliged to lay down their burthen and rest awhile. The housekeeper brought a cup of cordial water, of which she put a little into the stranger’s mouth, and finding that he swallowed it, she gave him more, and by degrees the remainder.

“All the spectators were fixed in silent attention. The knight opened his eyes again, he looked around him. He kissed his hand and bowed it to the ladies, and then to Clement. Lady Calverly desired him

him to wave all ceremony, and to accept of such assistance as they could give him. He bowed his head and was silent. Clement *motioned* to carry him up stairs, the servants assisted them; they carried him gently up stairs, and then lifted him off the barrow, and laid him upon the bed.

“When they opened his bosom they perceived that he wore a coat of mail under his clothes, and found that his wounds were only in his arms and legs, except one in his left thigh, which seemed dangerous. They took off his clothing, the housekeeper dressed his wounds, none of which were deep except that in his thigh, but he was faint with loss of blood. They lifted him into bed, and then left him, with Bertram only, to repose himself without disturbance.

“This adventure afforded much speculation to all the family.

“Clement reported all that he could learn of the servant, and the ladies were surprised at the concealment. My Lady wondered who this stranger could be, of so high quality, and his name concealed.

“She then gave orders for his accommodation in all respects, and commissioned Clement to see them executed, and to visit the stranger and entertain him, till such time as he was well enough to receive visits from herself and her daughters.

“The stranger had a good night, his wounds looked favourably, and they hoped he would soon recover.

“As soon as his wounds were dressed, Master Clement visited him; he asked after his health, and rejoiced that he was in so good a way; he desired him to compose his mind and think of nothing but getting well.

“The stranger answered only by signs, as he had done the night before.

“Clement thought it very odd, but he resolved to make him speak if it was possible. “Sir, you are under the roof of Lady Calverly, relist of the gallant Sir Hugh Calverly, whose name, I presume, must have reached your ear.”—The stranger made a sign of assent. —“She is the mother of Sir John Calverly; and those two young ladies, with whom I was walking in the wood, are her daughters; they are lovely and amiable, and proud of being your assistants.”—A sign of respect and gratitude.—“Bertram, is your master dumb?”—After a pause—“He is under a solemn injunction of silence for a certain time; I am sure you would not urge him to break it.”—“No, certainly; a penance, perhaps?”—“Yes, Sir, something like it.”—“Very strange!”—“True, Sir.”—The guest looked at Bertram and made a sign.—“Sir, my master is truly sensible of the ladies’ kindness and hospitality, and of your nobleness and generosity. He thanks you from his soul; he is concerned to give so much trouble, and will remove as soon as he can do it with safety.”—“I beg that he will not think of it at present. Every one here is interested in his favour, and I am entirely at his service.”—

“The knight bowed his head, he extended his hand, Clement took it in his; the stranger took Clement’s hand between both of his, he kissed it, pressed it to his heart, and then let it fall down gently.

“I will not intrude upon you any longer, Sir; I pray God to have you in his holy keeping, and to restore your health and happiness.”

"nefs."—Clement retired bowing, and left the room. He went to the ladies and gave an account of his visit. They were surpris'd at the singular circumstances of his situation, and especially at his silence.

"I know not who or what he is, but his countenance is the most interesting I ever beheld. I saw him undressed last night; I never beheld so complete a form: all his motions are graceful, and his silence is more expressive than the speech of most other men."—" 'Tis strange," said my Lady, "that he should keep that sullen silence to those who have preserv'd his life: surely he might put some confidence in them. He must certainly have some reason for it, which, perhaps, will appear in due time."— Vol. I. p. 81.

It seems not necessary to expatiate much further on this performance; the writer displays in it a knowledge of the history of the times, but in her accounts and representations of manners, is not, we conceive, always quite correct. The following representation of the use of rushes, is apparently liable to that censure. Rushes were certainly a common substitute for carpets, which luxury had not then introduced; but to speak of them as a mere covering for the grossest uncleanness, and to attribute fatal consequences to the general want of the opposite quality, is, we trust, to censure our ancestors unjustly.

"The floors were made of clay, and when they became so dirty that the sight of them could not be endured, they were strewed over with rushes, and this was repeated as often as there was a fresh layer of filth upon them. This custom was the cause of many epidemical disorders in London; we may read of them in history by the name of the plague; but there is great reason to believe they did not resemble the plague of the Eastern countries, but were occasioned by this and other uncleanly customs." Vol I. p. 65.

Candour obliges us to allow, that this representation stands on the authority of Erasmus: it bears, however, marks of exaggeration: is contradicted, as to the medical fact, by the description of the disorders; and may, we think, be disproved by other authorities. In private families rushes seem to have been strewn only on extraordinary occasions. Dekker says, "the floore was strewed with bulrushes, as if some lass were that morning to be married." *Belman of London*.

We are concerned to see ingenuity at all misapplied, or unsuccessful; but, if in perusing such a work as the present, we miss that charm which should give life to it, the dramatic interest arising from the action and the characters, this defect casts a shade over the whole; and we naturally feel impatient at toiling through what neither informs as history, nor delights as fiction. The morality may be well intended; but morality alone, though in itself among the best things, cannot support a novel: and if even that be in some places defective, the estimate will sink still lower.

ART. VI. *The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon considered; with Observations on his General Qualifications; and Hints relative to a more respectable Practice, and better Regulation of that Department; wherein are interspersed many Medical Anecdotes, and Subjects discussed, equally interesting to every Practitioner.* By R. Hamilton, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Member of the Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh; and of the Medical Society of London. 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. Johnson.

EVERY one will agree, that a work, the tendency of which is to alleviate the distresses of a set of men so useful to the community as the Soldiery, is of no small importance. Dr. Hamilton has already produced several works which have been approved, and we do not think that his credit will suffer by the present publication.

The author, in his introduction, says, "It is an old remark, and, I fear, not the less true for its antiquity, that more perish in the regimental practice from the want of proper care, than by the sword; or, in the words of an ingenious author, *More die there by the lancet than the lance.*"

"If this be true, it is surely lamentable, and what concerns the state not a little, since the reformation, if any is ever to take place, must, in a great measure, proceed from thence. New regulations must be made in the surgical department, and better encouragement held out for the performance of this part of the public service to those who engage in it." Dr. H. then gives a general view of the situation of the surgeon and mate in the army, with regard to rank, pay, &c. The present pay appears, indeed, not to offer sufficient encouragement for one who, it is to be supposed, has had an expensive education, and has spent several years in acquiring a liberal profession, before he enters into the army. We join with Dr. H. in hoping, that such regulations may be found practicable as shall induce more men of professional ability to enter into and continue in the service.

In Chapter II. the author treats of the difficulties attending the station of a Regimental Surgeon. Among these difficulties he mentions the inconveniencies of attending the sick soldiers in towns where the billets, or lodgings, are bad, and the concern it must give to one of a humane disposition to witness the hardships, even those that are well suffer on that account. The description he gives of them, in some places, is wretched beyond conception.—He says,

"I shall

"I shall content myself with hinting at one case only: here the patient's life was lost from no other cause than the badness of his accommodations in his billet during a typhus, which at first did not put on a more than ordinary bad appearance; but every thing conspired to render recovery impossible in the progress of the disease. It was in the unfavourable spring of 1782, some time before the appearance of the influenza which in May and June spread over the kingdom. I think it was in the month of March. The season was extremely intemperate, and the billet among the worst I ever saw. It was perfect mortar around his bed, which stuck to the feet the same as if in the streets; and the room pervious both to wind and rain. In this sort of apartment were several beds, occupied by the other soldiers. No change of billet could be procured; for no publican would receive a sick man, for fear of contagion: neither, as yet, could any one be prevailed on to let a house for the accommodation of the regimental sick." Vol. I. p. 26.

This, and many other circumstances here mentioned, point out a manifest advantage to the soldiers in the use of barracks.

The surgeon has also other difficulties, which arise from want of proper nurses, of a proper fund for cordials, from *Maligning**, &c. This last disorder, which prevails very frequently, under another name in schools, in the army is epidemic when the duty is hard, and during bad weather. The methods of cure are various: in the former place, a severe head-ach has often been cured by the bare mention of a blistering plaster; and in the army, a lameness from a fixed pain in the hip-joint (for the disease is Proteiform in its appearance) has been sometimes as expeditiously removed by the gantelope†. Dr. H. most properly advises the surgeon to be very careful in his examination, and not to be too hasty even when the soldier is suspected of feigning, as the consequences of a mistake may be serious.

"The adjutant of a certain regiment, a man of strict veracity, and who has served most of his life in the army, related to me an instance of this kind, which happened some years previous to the late war. Two men came, it seems, into the hospital, one of whom the surgeon, after some slight examination, pronounced an impostor, and dismissed him to duty; the other was admitted. It is probable he had received a hint that one of them was a *scancer*‡; but the consequence was not so trivial—he mistook the person—and received him whom he might have dismissed without danger! it would have been more for his credit

* Feigned sickness: more usually called *Malingering*.

† Or, as we have seen it written, Ghent-loup, as if first practised at Ghent.

‡ An impostor.

had he admitted both; for, like giving charity to an impostor, lest we should mistake, and injure a deserving object, it would have been better to have acted in a similar manner, till a more proper opportunity had presented to discover the cheat. The man rejected in this case, as it turned out, was then in a fever, of which he died. I would be far from saying, this was the cause of his death: he might have sunk under the disease, even though admitted when he first desired; but the surgeon was censurable in as far as it appeared, how little pains he took to investigate his complaints." Vol. I. p. 51.

We can conceive, that the surgeon may sometimes be imposed upon by a lazy fellow; but to reject a man in a fever, and receive a *scancer*! it seems necessary only to be sober to avoid such a mistake.

Another grievance, the author informs us, is the murmurs of the officers. "If men are not so soon cured as their anxiety would have them, the length of time men are kept in the hospital, is commonly their topic when in conversation with the surgeon." It is possible that there may be some individuals among the officers in the army, so unreasonable as to murmur against the surgeon when he is not in fault; but when he is conscious that he has done his duty, these murmurs ought to give him very little uneasiness; and we should think him entirely unpardonable were he to give way to the anxiety of the officers, and, in opposition to his own judgment, return a soldier as fit for duty, before he should be perfectly cured.

"A fine young man had a small ulcer on one of his legs, for which he was sent to the regimental hospital. He continued there above a month, and no cure could be made; for, like many of his brother soldiers, he was irregular, and fond of spirituous liquors, which, from time to time, he found sufficient means to get brought into the hospital to him. The length of time he remained in it produced murmurs against the surgeon from the officers of his company. They were of opinion (it must be confessed, there was apparent reason on their side) that so trifling a sore might have been more speedily healed. He was therefore taken out of the hospital, and delivered over, as the term is, to the regiment. The regiment then lay in barracks; and the poor fellow was confined, by one of the serjeants, to his barrack-room. The serjeant had, as a bravado against the surgeon, professed *he would soon cure it*, provided he was put under *his* care. When once a soldier is struck out of the sick list, the surgeon is no longer answerable for him: hence he took no more notice how the man fared; and the more particularly as his removal in this manner was intended as a reproach on him. Things went on for about two months, without further enquiry on the surgeon's part, till one evening, the surgeon was sent for in all speed to visit him, being informed by the messenger he was just dying. He found this strong constitutioned man, for he was so when he left the house,

sitting

sitting up in his bed, and panting for breath: his shoulders raised nearly as high as his head; a great palpitation of the heart; an oppression of the præcordia; with all the other symptoms of hydrothorax: the abdomen tumefied, and evident marks of ascites; the extremities swelled; and, indeed, the whole system in such a condition that medical assistance was in vain: the fore on his leg looked worse, and was more enlarged. He was, without hesitation, pronounced near his end. He languished, however, a day or two longer before he died. Here, the disease he fell into from close confinement, and the serjeant's strict discipline, not the fore on his leg, were the cause of his death." Vol. I. p. 87.

In Chapter IV. Dr. H. cautions the surgeon against passing too much time in amusements with the officers; and indeed he carries his cautions to a degree of rigour, which we fear will not be relished by the generality of regimental surgeons. He argues strongly against permitting the surgeon to hold a commission as an officer also, partly on account of the seductions of company, and partly because of the avocations of military duty: and in Chapter V. he gives it, as his opinion, that the surgeon ought not even to mess with the corps, that he may the better escape the temptation of making too free with the bottle. The chapter is particularly designed to caution the surgeon against intoxication.

In Chapter IX. the author makes a very proper selection of books to compose a regimental surgeon's library, but we are surprised that he lays so little stress on those that treat on gun-shot wounds.

"Though it will be seldom, in all probability, that cases of this last-mentioned kind will occur, notwithstanding he practises in the army; because battles very rarely happen. Yet this will be no reason for his entire neglect of the subject; for should only one gun-shot wound occur in twenty years, he ought not to be ignorant of the method of treatment."

The want of knowledge in the treatment of gun-shot wounds, has been a matter of very serious complaint against military surgeons; and it seems clear, that the study of this branch of surgery should be particularly recommended to those medical men that mean to enter the army; and that without sufficient knowledge in it, no surgeon ought to receive a certificate from those whose province it is to examine into his qualifications.

The other topics of this volume are also judiciously chosen. Chap. VI. treats of Medicines and their Doses. Chap. VII. of Dissections. Chap. VIII. on the Necessity of good Instruments, Electrical Apparatus, &c.: and Chap. X. on the Utility of cultivating the Acquaintance of Medical Men in the

the different Quarters, and the Study of the Nature of the Soil and Quality of the Water in each.—The observations of the author are, in general, clear and pertinent; the evident result of actual experience, accompanied by a truly honest and conscientious desire to discharge all duties faithfully; and though the style is plain to a degree of homeliness, not always grammatical, and abounding with cant terms of military use, which add to its inelegance, good sense, and practical knowledge, are always respectable, and we shall bring forward a few observations on the second volume at another opportunity.

[To be continued.]

ART. VII. *The Truth, Inspiration, Authority, and End of the Scriptures, considered and defended, in Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1793, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury. By James Williamson, B. D. of Queen's College, Oxford; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Winwick, Northamptonshire. Cooke, Oxford; Robinsons, &c. London. 8vo. 4s.*

THESE sermons being the first of their kind that have appeared since the commencement of our Review, it may be proper to place before our readers a short account of the institution, under which they were preached.

The founder, by his last will, gave his lands and estates to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, for ever, upon trust: the Vice-Chancellor to take the rents; and after all necessary deductions, to pay the remainder for the endowment of Eight Divinity Lecture-Sermons: the Lecturer to be chosen, on the First Tuesday in Easter Term, by the Heads of Colleges only: the Sermons to be preached the year following, at St. Mary's, between the commencement of the last month in Lent Term, and the end of the third week in Aet Term:—Upon any of the following subjects;—to confirm and establish the Christian Faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics;—upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures;—upon the authority of the writings of the Primitive Fathers, as to the faith and practice of the Primitive Church;—upon the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;—upon the divinity of the Holy Ghost;—upon the articles of the Christian Faith, as comprehended in the Apostles and Nicene Creeds. Thirty copies to be printed within two months after preaching: one copy to be given to the

D d Chancellor,

Chancellor, one to the head of every College, one to the Mayor of Oxford, and one to the Bodleian Library. No person to preach but a Master of Arts, of Oxford or Cambridge; and the same person not to preach twice.

We propose to set before our readers the contents of each of these discourses; interspersing extracts from, and remarks upon, most of them; and then to state our opinion of the work in general.

Serm. I. On the Importance of Religious Truth—is of a general and introductory nature. The preacher undertakes, 1st, to show the importance of religious truth: 2dly, to point out the proper means of discerning which is true of assertions that are contradictory. Under these two heads we find nothing remarkable; nothing, to which the orthodox, heretics, and even unbelievers, may not, and indeed must not, equally assent: except, perhaps, the following remark; which, though not new nor profound, is just and seasonable: “though we should examine every doctrine according to our abilities, and not believe any thing merely because we were taught it before we arrived at the full use of our understanding, yet we are not to be lukewarm in religion, or reject without distinction the opinions of our former years. For when we are commanded to *prove all things*, we are ordered likewise to *hold fast that which is good*. A candid examination may often convince us, that we have been well instructed from our youth. A habit of doubting, therefore, carried too far, is equally dangerous with implicit confidence.” P. 10. The 3d general head exposes the methods, by which artful or bigotted men endeavour to obscure truth, and adorn falsehood. This is the *material* part of the discourse. It contains some useful and judicious remarks; and proves that the author is well apprised of the polemical artifices of the present day.

Serm. II. establishes the truth of the scriptures, by external and internal evidence. The external evidence is drawn, as usual, from Miracles, Prophecy, and the character of the writers. 1st, Miracles.

“A late infidel writer [Hume] has indeed endeavoured to represent all miracles as incredible, under the notion that every fact, which contradicts experience, is opposed by as strong testimony, as is brought in its support: but here it should be observed, that a miracle does not contradict experience in such a manner, as to demonstrate that either of them is false. Reason teaches, that a natural cause, acting in the same circumstances, will always be followed by the same effect; but the longest and most uniform experience will by no means prove, that a different or even a contrary effect may not be produced by a different cause. A miracle is not pretended to be wrought

wrought by natural causes. The proof, therefore, of its reality arises partly from the evidence of men's senses, that such an effect is produced, and partly from experimental knowledge, that the powers of nature are not able to perform such a work alone. Unless, therefore, we deny the power of God to direct and controul the laws of nature, or suppose, without proof, that he has bound himself never (for any reason) to make the least alteration; we must grant miracles to be possible in themselves; and need only examine, whether those recorded in scripture be worthy of God, and consequently credible, as requiring his hand, being wrought for an end agreeable to his will, upon occasions sufficiently important, submitted to the plain sense and reason of the beholders; and delivered to posterity upon strong and impartial testimony." P. 26.

2dly, Prophecy. Under this head we find a plain answer to some objections lately urged to our Saviour's prophecy concerning the Jews; and to the predictions of the Apostles concerning the end of the world; by Dr. Edwards, in a sermon before the University of Cambridge, May 23d, 1790.

The argument from the character of the writers is set forth, very briefly, and by no means forcibly.

The internal evidence of the truth of the scriptures is stated, in the outset, feebly; but the statement rises, as it proceeds, in strength and importance. Much useful matter will be found in p. 47, and the five following pages.

Serm. III. on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, shows 1st, What increase of wisdom we may suppose the sacred writers to have received from inspiration. The whole of this head deserves particular attention; and so does the 2d also, in which the history of the Old Testament is defended from the charge of fiction or delusion; but the objection of a late royal author, (the King of Prussia) to the Mosaic account of the creation, did surely not deserve so much notice as it here obtains.

The author then rejects a late defence of the Jewish and Christian religions; which supposes the Creation and the Deluge to be the ancient popular traditions of the Jews, blended with allegorical and hieroglyphical imagery, in which it is neither very easy, nor very material, to distinguish what is fabulous from what is true. We do not suppose that this defence comes from a philosopher of the modern cast; but we verily believe, that such philosophers will heartily concur in it. The history of Sampson, and that of Balaam, are next maintained in their literal acceptation. The 3d head contains an answer to some objections against the doctrine, that the Apostles were assisted by the spirit in those writings which were not prophetic.

Serm. IV. shows, 1st, That the authority of the Holy Scriptures is supreme and decisive in all religious questions:

2dly, That it is uniform, in every article necessary to salvation. Our attention has been less fixed by this discourse, than by the two which preceded it. The seeming difference in doctrine between St. Paul and St. James, concerning Faith and Works, is more fully reconciled by a late Bamptonian Lecturer, Dr. Bandinell.

Serm. V. is an answer to objections (urged by Dr. Priestley, in his history of the Corruptions of Christianity) against Christ's atonement.

These objections, and the answers to them, being very distinct and various, we cannot, within any moderate compass, set them before our readers : and must, therefore, content ourselves with remarking, that the author appears to have executed this part of his task well, and to have entitled himself to the praise of being a learned and judicious vindicator of a very important doctrine of Holy Scripture.

We are happy also, in yielding to him a praise of another kind ; as a polemic, who can resist the fiercest of his theological adversaries, with great zeal against his heresy, and with as great decorum towards the man. This conduct in the *pulpit*, and that the pulpit of an university, is peculiarly proper and becoming. For, whatever indulgence we may extend to the warmth of polemic divines in any other place, we can tolerate no degree of asperity in the *pulpit*, on any subject, or any occasion. Let a preacher's *arguments* be as keen, and be pushed with as vigorous an arm as they may ; but in *that* place, above all in the world, let them be directed against the false doctrine, and not against the mistaken maintainer of it ; who may chance to be as religious in his error, as the preacher in his orthodoxy. Our readers will observe, that we are speaking in respect to erroneous opinions, and not evil practices.

In Serm. VI. the doctrine of the Atonement, and the proofs and uses of it, are set forth with great plainness ; and other objections against it are answered, and difficulties cleared up.

“ It is no sufficient objection (says our author) to this doctrine of atonement, that the word Propitiation occurs only twice ; since every doctrine, once plainly revealed, is to be received with all faith and humility, unless we pretend to be wiser than the prophets inspired by God : besides, the whole tenor of the scriptures shews, under a variety of images, that man is fallen from the original righteousness in which he was created, that he is admitted again into a state of probation, and restored to favour and acceptance on account of the superlative merits, intercession, and sufferings of one that is pointed out, in divers ages, to be our Redeemer.” P. 164.

There is also some force in the ensuing observations :

“ The

“ The sacrifices of the law, which were offered as expiations, prove the efficacy of our Saviour's atonement. They were appointed by God himself. In their own nature they were utterly incapable of taking away sin (Heb. x. 4.) They must, therefore, bear a relation to some other sacrifice; and they cannot be types of any other thing than the death of Christ. In this view the burthensome ceremonies of the law were very useful, when they kept in memory the promises of a better covenant: but, in any other light, we cannot see or learn, why God should appoint such a number of rites, which had neither power to promote morality, expiate offences, nor procure his favour, unless they had reference to some other more perfect and spiritual institution.

“ Christ is acknowledged to be frequently mentioned as having *died for us*. This is interpreted of his dying *on our account*, or *for our benefit*. For our greatest benefit it undoubtedly was; and we may well take it for what it is plainly described in scripture, the forgiveness of our sins, and reconciliation with God, upon Faith and Repentance.” P. 166.

Serm. VII. On the nature of Faith, enquires 1st, What particulars constitute the faith of a Christian: 2dly, it compares the principal doctrines of the Church of England, with the tenets of its adversaries.

Under the 1st head we meet with nothing new or striking. Under the second, the principal doctrines of our church are compared, in a way deserving of notice, with those of the Church of Rome: and are also justified against some modern objectors; who, approving of the Reformation from the errors of Popery, think that the alteration of their doctrines should have proceeded much further: particularly, with respect to our Saviour's divinity; the personal existence of the Devil; and the union of the soul with the body, as two distinct principles in the formation of man.

Serm. VIII. On the Necessity of Obedience, 1st shows, What effect the profession of Christianity ought to have upon our dispositions: 2dly, What kind of actions necessarily proceeds from a true faith: 3dly, What care we ought to take to regulate our words. This is an useful, *practical* discourse. The following admonitions, under the 3d head, are salutary, and certainly well timed.

“ Our words ought to be carefully guarded, since the influence of our example is often more extensive by them, than by our actions. We may—stir up sedition, and strive to overturn kingdoms by undermining sound principles, and filling the minds of the ignorant with false, mischievous, and impracticable notions: and, in this instance, deceivers have a greater power to impose upon weak minds; because men in general are willing to be flattered with an high opinion of their own wisdom, merit, and importance. They can easily be made to believe, that they are able to conduct the business

ness of the world with more prudence than their present rulers; that they deserve a better lot than Providence has thought fit to bestow upon them; and that they are entitled to controul others, and at the same time to follow their own inclinations with the utmost licentiousness. But if we wish not to be deceived, we should never lose sight of two plain maxims; that government and subordination are necessary to society, and that lawful rulers can claim an obedience to their just commands by divine as well as human authority. Let us then, when we are enticed to anarchy, sedition, and rebellion, under the specious pretences of civil or religious liberty, remember the admonition of our Saviour, that *every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation* (Mat. xii. 25.) and the caution of the Apostle (Gal. v. 15.) *If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.* Every state of life in this world, and every government, contains some evils and imperfections, which, by wisdom, might be alleviated or removed: but we offend as much against prudence as our duty, if, on account of moderate inconveniencies, we plunge into the miseries of war, famine, and pestilence, and leave our real rights at the mercy of the ambitious, or the discretion of the ignorant: and let the secret movers of sedition seriously consider, that they cannot foresee to what crimes and excesses the rage of an ungoverned multitude may proceed, that the event of human affairs, especially in times of confusion, is very uncertain, and that those who trust most to their own abilities, and lay the deepest schemes for unlawful innovations, are still in danger of disappointment, and may perish like Achitophel, in the midst of their own devices." P. 235.

To the remarks which have been occasionally interspersed, we shall now add a general character of this work.

The divisions and discussions of the several subjects are methodical and clear. The arguments show a judgment solid and correct, rather than acute or vigorous; they exhibit many proofs of commendable learning, but few of genius; and appear to us eminently just and well-conducted, but not very novel, profound, or striking. In point of thought, and of style, the work possesses, in a great degree, that quality which so much deserves admiration in all the productions of man's wit, and in sermons most of all, *Simplicity*. Sometimes perhaps, but not frequently, it goes into the extreme of this excellent quality, and thereby verges upon insipidity.

To characterize the whole then, according to the impression it has left upon us, we think this set of Lectures respectable, but not admirable; above mediocrity, but not attaining to excellence; such as will be read with approbation, but cannot be extolled with enthusiasm.

ART. VIII. *A new Abridgement of Cases in Equity, and of such Cases at Law as relate to equitable Subjects, from 1735 to the present Time. By Josiah Brown, Esq; Barrister at Law, and Editor of the Cases in Parliament.* 4to. 11. 5s. Phenev.

THE length and elaboration with which the decisions of the several courts of justice in Westminster Hall have been, for some years past, periodically reported, have long rendered a concise and faithful **ABRIDGEMENT** of the modern cases highly desirable to every branch of the profession. The author of the work at present before us, assuming, as a fact, but which we do not, in any degree, admit, that former publications of this description are generally so *concise* as to be more like *copious indexes* than *fair abridgements*, has, under the first letter of the alphabet, extended twenty titles *, to the length of 535 pages, and had thereby given the profession cause to hope or fear that he intended to rival *Viner's* celebrated abridgment in twenty-four volumes, as well in size as perspicuity; but we learn, that death, happily perhaps in this respect for the author, if not for the profession, has interrupted his great design, and confined the work to the size of the present volume, in which, to use the words of the preface, "the author has studiously endeavoured to give a clear and intelligible state of the facts in each case, and the questions arising upon them, together with the pith and marrow of the judgment; omitting altogether the ingenious arguments at the Bar, and frequently the more learned elucidations of the Bench; because a contrary method appeared to be inconsistent with the nature of an abridgement, which should not only be concise and faithful, but sufficiently copious to afford the reader substantial information upon the subject; and, in order to give an additional authority to this work, so far as it comprehends cases determined in the Court of Chancery, the author has all along had recourse to **THE REGISTER'S BOOK**. So that where the decree is entered, much time will be saved in searching for it; and where it is not, a fruitless search will be prevented." Such is the account given by the author of this work; and we should do great injustice to his memory,

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- * Abatement and Revivor. 2. Account. 3. Acquiescence. 4. Ademption. 5. Administrator. 6. Advowson. 7. Affidavit. 8. Agreements. 9. Alien. 10. Amendment. 11. Annuity. 12. Answers, &c. 13. Appeals. 14. Apprentice. 15. Appointment. 16. Appropriation. 17. Arrest. 18. Assets. 19. Assignment. 20. Award.

if we did not add, that, in our opinion, it may be of use to the profession, even in its unfinished state; for he has been careful to insert every case, *reported*, by authority, from the reign of George the First to the thirty-third year of the present King, and has, in general, not only arranged them with perspicuity, but abridged them, though, in some instances, rather too copiously, with fidelity and judgment. We cannot, however, close this article without noticing the observation of *Sir Matthew Hale* in his excellent preface to the abridgement of *Sir Henry Rolle*, “that ABRIDGEMENTS are
 “intended for the help and benefit of Students, not to abate
 “their industry, but to encourage it; for that he who trusts
 “only to another’s labours, without his own diligence, atten-
 “tion, and study, will never come to be able in his profession,
 “but will disappoint both himself and others.”

ART. IX. *Democratic Rage; or, Louis the Unfortunate. A Tragedy. By William Preston, Esq; 8vo. 2s. and Duodecimo. 1s. Archer, Dublin.*

IT has always been considered as an arduous attempt to write a drama upon a recent topic; this difficulty has, in the present instance, been encountered and vanquished. Mr. Preston, distinguished before by poetical productions of merit, the most remarkable of which is the Heroic Epistle to Richard Twiss, Esq; much read at the time both in England and Ireland, has here displayed his powers by working up into a tragedy the principal circumstances attending the catastrophe of the much-lamented Louis. In Ireland, we understand, this tragedy attracted so much attention as to pass through three editions, in the course of as many weeks. In England also it will doubtless be thought worthy both of notice and of commendation. It may be proper to add, that it has not appeared on the stage, nor was probably intended for it, the nature of its subject being, in that point of view, objectionable. The intention of the poet appears to have been to aid the natural sympathy of the public in behalf of the murdered Louis and his family, and to remind the subjects of this empire of the happiness they enjoy, by displaying the contrast of Democratic rage and anarchy. In the execution of this task, the writer has been singularly happy. He has displayed and discriminated similar characters with address and propriety, and has contrasted those which are opposite with force. His poetry is vigorous and unaffected, his style pure, his plot simple, yet interesting. The time comprehended is

only that between the condemnation of the King, and his murder. A supposed conspiracy carried on by Gaston, and other Royalists, to rescue Louis before the fatal moment, creates the suspense of hope, in the reader who can for a moment forget the real termination of the dreadful scene, and is very dramatically supposed to have been imparted to, and in some degree relied upon by the Queen, at the very moment when her final interview with Louis was to happen.

The Drama presents three groupes of personages, the Republican Faction, the Royalists, and the Royal Family itself; of which the latter is, as may be supposed, the most touching. Of the Poetry, our readers can only judge by means of specimens, which we shall produce from the parts that struck us most in the perusal. The following will, doubtless, be allowed to convey a natural and affecting picture.

“ A C T II. S C E N E I.

The Queen's Apartment in the Temple.

The QUEEN and PRINCESS ELIZABETH, the PRINCESS ROYAL asleep on a couch, the DAUPHIN at a distance, with a port-feuille, drawing.

Princess Elizabeth—looking over the Princess Royal.

STILL she reposes. 'Tis a blessed respite
From agonizing thought. The languid frame
Sinks in the arms of sleep in spite of care.—
Well, little-one, how goes thy task? Oh fie,
Such sombreous colouring! What, this a landscape!

Dauph. Black; black is ever next me; and no wonder,
For this abode is gloomy—Thou art sad,
My mother sadder still, and my poor sister
Saddest of all!—I would that we were free.—

When I sit down to copy out a landscape,
The streams and groves, and fields, with sun-shine gay,
It makes me wish, that still, as in time past,
I might be free to range, and skip, and play;
And when a wand'ring bird, as oft befalls,
Against the window beats with careless wing,
Methinks I envy him, and would exchange
My hopes of royalty for his free state.

Queen. Thy hopes of royalty!—oh child, child, child!—
Avenging heav'n look down on me and mine.

Dauph. But, mother, why is this? Must we remain
All the next summer in this narrow room?
Nor range the fields, nor chace the butterflies,
Nor cull wild flow'rs, nor see the lambkins sport,
As in times past? Oh, when I see the sun,
And think of the green fields, I grow so sick

To range abroad. Why are we thus confin'd?—
 I would I were a bird; but 'tis most strange,
 What can they fear from a poor little child,
 Simple, and weak, that they should mew me up,
 Like an unhappy bird, in this dark cage?
 Tell me, how fares my father? Shall I see him,
 And have his blessing? We have long been parted.

Queen. Thy father is condemn'd. Thou hast no father—
 Condemn'd, condemn'd to die! most wretched child.

P. Eliz. Forbear thy clam'rous grief; thou wilt awake
 This sleeping wretch, that hath a moment stol'n
 From feeling of her pangs.

Daup. Would I could paint
 Like those fine artists that adorn the cieling
 Of palaces and churches.

P. Eliz. Why, my child?—

Daup. I would describe our story. First, a king,
 Torn from his palace and his friends, confin'd
 In a vile prison; thro' the grated windows,
 The scanty beams should pass; his eyes, with weeping,
 Should be all red, his visage pale and wan,
 His hair should hang neglected, and his garb
 Express th' extreme of sorrow. I would paint
 His woeful sister, and afflicted wife,
 His wretched daughter, and his little son,
 Degraded from a prince, and now become
 An hopeless beggar child. The portraiture
 Should be so pity-moving, and so true,
 That all mankind should wonder first, then weep,
 Then join relenting, and redeem my father.

Queen. Redeem thy father! foolish child, forbear:
 Thine artless prattle stings me to the soul.
 Oh happy thou, that can'st not feel thy state!

Daup. Sure, Cleri tells me, they have murder'd all
 My father's friends and servants; good Laporte,
 That venerable man, the Jacobins
 Have cut his head off; and the valiant Swift,
 Those brave tall fellows, who have borne me, oft,
 In their stout arms—all murder'd, and he says,
 They'll kill my father, too, and you, and me.
 This, sure, is strange; for we ne'er injur'd them.

Queen. Why, why does reason hold her fatal seat?
 And mem'ry, why reside within this brain,
 Too, too, tenacious of the happy past,
 To tear my soul, with cruel diligence,
 Dwelling on images of parted joy,
 Reflecting all augmented, and with skill,
 Redoubling every horrid circumstance,
 Of misery around me? Gracious heav'n!
 Am I the worshipp'd queen of mighty France,
 Daughter and sister of an emperor?

Daup.

Daup. But, must I lose my father?

P. Eliz. Wretched child!

Too soon, too soon—thy words are ominous."

It may, perhaps, be objected with justice, that chasing butterflies, and culling wild flowers in the fields, were amusements of which the Dauphin was not likely to have had experience; but abating that little blemish, the scene is certainly entitled to much praise, not only in the part we have produced, but throughout. Nor can Poetry very often boast of more successful flights than in the allegorical passage which we here subjoin.

Paris. There spake a son of France.—My friend, embrace me;
Yes, look around and weep; where'er we turn,
Are subjects for our tears; but, let those tears
Inflame, not melt our courage to despondence;
The prostrate state presents a spectacle
Of outrage wild, and multiply'd misrule;
She lies, a giant corse, o'erthrown and butcher'd
By her rebellious children; rest of sense,
She welters in her gore; in every quarter,
The dreadful echoes of her mighty fall
Are heard abroad; they shake the solid earth;
From rocks and dens, from water, earth, and air,
They call each noxious, vile, and hideous thing,
That lives by prey, to share th' abundant feast—
From air, descends the felon kite, the crow,
The pie, the daw, the raven ominous,
And ev'n the moping owl, by scent of carnage,
Is tempted into day:—all flap their wings,
And rend her bleeding vitals. From the hills
And mountain caves, pour forth the scowling tenants,
The slavish jackall, and the wily fox,
And the gaunt wolf, with slaughter never cloy'd,
And, more obscene, the minor plunderers,
That loathing light, abide within the earth,
In privacy abhorr'd,—ev'n they assume
Unwonted boldness, brave the sight of man,
And, still more awful, the broad eye of day.
The hydrus, lizard, and the crocodile,
Their river-haunts forsake, o'erspread the land,
And feel their chilly hearts strange warmth imbibe,
With draughts of human gore.

The characters of the Royal Family are touched with peculiar truth and vigour. In the King is displayed Benevolence, true Patriotism, Humility, Fortitude, with a dignified and pious resignation. His speeches in the concluding scene contain the substance of his will, so touching in the original, perhaps the less so here for being known already. In the
Queen

Queen we see an exalted and ardent mind, the remains of Royal pride wounded, but not subdued; the sensibility of a woman and a mother. The other Royal characters are also drawn with liveliness from the originals, as delineated by general report. Among the Republicans, Orleans, Robespierre, and Marat, stand foremost, well discriminated in character, though united in villainy. The former, timid and irresolute, though spurred on by ambition; and, as is once hinted, by revenge for disappointed love: a motive which has sometimes been assigned to him. The second, all activity and relentless cruelty. The latter, a fanatic of the wildest sort, sanguinary and inflexible, suspicious of others, and determined to sacrifice them as soon as they shall have served his purposes. Kerfaint and Sieyes are contrasted as a lover of limited monarchy, and a determined republican; but more of virtuous philosophy is given to the latter than we conceive to belong to him: since, unless he has been grossly belied by the reports which have reached our ears, he is the most deep and dangerous plotter of the gang. Paris, who stabbed Pelletier, is, by an allowable licence, raised into a character of some consequence, and supposed to be leagued with Gaston to attempt the deliverance of the King. The ensuing encomium on Britain, which we trust she will always deserve, is put into the mouth of Kerfaint:

"Kerf. Thrice happy Britain!

There, the mild genius of her virtuous sons
 Insures the temp'rate rule of equal laws,
 Justice, and decent order; pure alike
 From eastern softness, and from gothic fury,
 That fill th' unhappy Frank. Alike, they shun
 The tyranny of democratic rage,
 That levels all distinction; and, more hateful,
 Tho', sure, less noxious, of despotic pow'r,
 That strikes the palace but the cottage spares."

We trace the author now and then, very allowably, in the steps of Shakespeare. Thus Louis says,

"—— "I am a man
 More sinn'd against than sinning;" glorious boast.
 Dearer to me than all the laurell'd fame
 Of blood-stain'd conquerors."

It is marked as a quotation; and, as Louis may be supposed to have read *Lear*, is not improper, even in that light. Kerfaint says,

"'Tis better speak
 Ideal ponyards, if we thus avert
 Material ponyards from the noblest hearts
 That beat in France."

Evidently

Evidently from Hamlet, but well used ; as is this also given to Orleans,

“ ——— Something in thy words
Strikes home ; I feel them in my heart of heart.”

On the whole, we have been much gratified by the perusal of this Dramatic Piece, and shall think highly of the Muses of Ireland, if they can, even occasionally, convey to us so rational a pleasure as we have now received, and have here pointed out to others.

ART. X. *Asiatic Researches ; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. III. Calcutta. London, Elmsley. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.*

WE are not a little pleased, that our endeavours to obtain a very early opportunity of laying before our readers the contents of this important volume, have been attended with success. We shall, therefore, without further preface, enter immediately upon the subject, that we may give all the space we can afford to a publication so materially interesting to the cause of taste and science.

The Society's second volume was noticed in our numbers for June and July ; the third, which is now before us, consists of sixteen articles.

The first of these is the eighth anniversary discourse, delivered by the President, Sir William Jones, February 24, 1791.

In his preceding addresses to the society, the President had taken a general view of the five principal nations, which occupy the larger portion of Asia. In this he proposes to animadvert on the numerous races of Borderers established on the limits of Arabia, Persia, India, China, and Tartary, as well as on the tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of those regions, and the inhabitants of the islands, annexed by geographers to the Asiatic division of the globe. To accomplish this, he commences at Idume, near the Gulph of Elanitis, and making the circle of Asia, returns to the point where he first began.

The principal objects of attention in this discourse appear to be the following : The Idumeans, Sir William believes to be a stock of the Hindoo race ; and though, perhaps, some readers may suppose, that they do not see enough of argument or proof to justify this deduction, yet the idea is in itself not improbable, and is at least ingeniously supported.

Great

Great compliments are paid to Mr. Bruce for his ardour and intrepidity in the cause of science, but the President differs entirely from that gentleman concerning the language and genius of the Arabs. He thinks the written Abyssinian language a dialect of the old Chaldæan; he believes the Ethiops of Meroe to be the same with the original Egyptians, and consequently with the original Hindus. It is asserted, that there is no trace in the maritime part of Yemen, from Aden to Maskat, of any nation, who were not either Arabs or Abyssinian invaders. We next come to the islands between Yemen and Iran, the Curds and the independent tribes who inhabit the branches of Taurus, or the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris. These have no written language, nor any memorial of their origin. The country Sindhu, where the Sangarian language is spoken, next presents itself. The Sangarian is thought, by Sir W. Jones, to be derived from the Sanscrit. He imputes also an Egyptian, or, in other words, a Sanscrit origin to that singular race of men called Gypsies. We cannot help thinking, that this too much wears the appearance of bending every thing, with greater or less violence, to the system, of which the learned President seems too much enamoured. The Boras are a singular race of men who dwell in the cities of Guzarat, Mussulmans, as the author expresses it, in religion, but Jews in features, genius, and manners. Those who inhabit the continent of India, between the river Hypasis and the mountains of Tripura, Camarupa, and Himalaya, are asserted to have sprung from the old Indian stem. Silan or Taprobane was also peopled by the Hindu race. Yava or Java, is an Indian word, signifying barley; Sumatra implies abundance or excellence, and multitudes of pure Sanscrit words occur in the principal dialect of the Sumatrans. A similar conclusion, strengthened, if not absolutely confirmed, by the opinion of Mr. Marsden, is drawn with respect to all the insular dialects, from Madagascar to the Philippines. The people of Tibet also were, it seems to Sir William Jones, of Hindu origin: but this, however, many will be inclined to allow, with some degree of caution. The language of this nation is blended with the Chinese, and consists almost entirely of monosyllables; whereas the very genius and essence of the Sanscrit is polysyllabic. The author, after travelling round the continent, and among the islands of Asia, comes again to the coast of the Mediterranean. Here the learned President animadvertes upon the Greeks and Phrygians; to those also, from a prevailing similarity in their religious worship, he imputes the same ancient stock as he does to Syria, Samaria, and Phœnicia. Before he concludes,

the

the author pauses, to take notice of the people of Judea; different as these people are from all mankind in manners, their language speaks an affinity with the Arabs, and the President consistently avers, that the first Hebrew historian is at least entitled to an equal degree of credit with any other historian of antiquity; and he postpones to his subsequent discourse, the investigation how far this most ancient writer confirms his enquiries concerning the genealogy of nations.

ART. II. *Certain Observations on the Inhabitants of the Garrow Hills, made during a public Deputation in the Years 1788 and 1789. By John Eliot, Esq.*

The Garrow Hills bound the North-Eastern parts of Bengal; and the following description of their inhabitants may not be unacceptable:

“ A Garrow is a stout well-shaped man, hardy, and able to do much work; of a surly look, flat casri-like nose, small eyes, generally blue, or brown, forehead wrinkled, and overhanging eye-brow, with large mouth, thick lips, and face round and short; their colour is of a light or deep brown; their dress consists of a brown girdle, about three inches broad; having in the centre a blue stripe; it goes round the waist, is passed between the thighs, and is fastened behind, leaving one end or flap hanging down before, about eight inches; sometimes it is ornamented with brass plates, with rows of ivory, or a white stone shaped like bits of tobacco pipes, about half an inch long; the brass plate is made to resemble a button, or apothecary's weight, but more indented: some have it ornamented with little bits of brass, shaped like a bell; some wear an ornament on their head, about three or five inches broad, decorated in the same manner as the flap, serving to keep their hair off their face, which gives them a wild and fierce appearance. Some tie their hair on the crown, in a loose careless manner, while others crop it close. The Booneahs or chiefs wear a silk turban; to the girdle they affix a bag, containing their money and pawns, and also a net for holding the utensils with which they light their pipe, hung near to it by a chain.

The women are the ugliest creatures I ever beheld, short and squat in their stature, with masculine faces, in the features of which they differ little. Their dress consists of a dirty red cloth, striped with blue or white, about sixteen inches broad, which encircles the waist, and covers about three fourths of the thigh. It never reaches to the knee, and being but just long enough to tie above on the left side, part of the left thigh when they walk is exposed. On their necks they have a string of the ornaments above described, resembling tobacco pipes, twisted thirty or forty times round, but negligently, without any attention to regularity; their breasts are exposed to view, their only clothing being the girdle above mentioned; to their ears are affixed numbers of brass rings, increasing in diameter from three to six inches: I have seen thirty of those rings in each ear; a slit is made in the lobes

of the ear, which increases from the weight of the rings, and in time will admit the large number stated. This weight is, however, partly supported by a string, which passes over their heads; a tape three inches broad ties their hair, so as to keep it back from their foreheads, though generally it is tied with a string on the crown of the head. The wives of the Booneahs cover their heads with a piece of coarse cloth, thirteen or fourteen inches broad, and two feet long, the end of which, with their hair, hangs down behind, flowing loose on their backs. The women work as well as the men, and I have seen them carry as great burthens. Their hands, even those of the wives of the Booneahs, bear evident marks of their laborious occupations."

Their manners are represented as mild, and they are very fond of drinking and dancing. Their marriage ceremonies are very whimsical; the bridegroom affects to hide himself; the priest who officiates carries a cock and hen in the nuptial procession; these they first feed, and afterwards kill, with particular ceremonies. Their religion resembles that of the Hindus. Their punishments consist of fines; but adultery, murder, and robbery, are capital crimes. Inoculation is practised among them, and the following singular species of disease, not unfrequent in this nation, will necessarily remind the reader of the lycanthropy of the ancients.

"Among the Garrows a madness exists, which they call transformation into a tiger, from the person who is afflicted with this malady, walking about like that animal, shunning all society. It is said, that on their being first seized with this complaint, they tear their hair, and the rings from their ears with such force as to break the lobe. It is supposed to be occasioned by a medicine applied to the forehead; but I endeavoured to procure some of the medicine thus used without effect; I imagine it rather to be created by frequent intoxications, as the malady goes off in the course of a week or a fortnight; during the time the person is in this state, it is with the utmost difficulty he is made to eat and drink. I questioned a man who had thus been afflicted, as to the manner of his being seized, and he told me he only felt a giddiness without any pain, and that afterwards he did not know what happened to him."

Mr. Eliot had extracted enough of their language for a vocabulary, but it was unfortunately lost in a boat. Some words however are annexed, and they will be found to bear a resemblance to the Bengáli. Mention is made at the conclusion of this entertaining paper, of a cast of people called *Hajins*, whose virtues nearly resemble the Garrows, but whose religious customs are more like those of the Hindus.

ART. III. *A Royal Grant of Land in Carnata, communicated by Alexander Macleod, Esq; and translated from the Sanscrit by the President.*

To this article is prefixed a specimen of the original, written on Palmyra-leaves, with a stylus. We insert the following extract :

“ PROSPERITY ATTEND YOU !

ADORATION TO GANESA !

STANZAS.

“ 1. Adored be the god Sambhu, on whom the city of the three worlds rested in the beginning, as on its main pillar, and whose lofty head is adorned with a crescent, that kisses it, resembling the point of a waving Chamara.

Note. ‘ The comparison is taken from the image of an Indian prince, fanned by an officer who stands behind him, with the tail of a Chamara, or wild cow, the hairs of which are exquisitely fine, and of a pale yellow tint. Sambhu is Mahadeva.

“ 2. May the tusk of that boar whose form was assumed in sport by Heri, when the raised earth was his gorgeous umbrella, with Hémâdri (or the golden mountain) for the ornament of its top, be a staff to keep you secure.

Note. ‘ Vishnu in his third incarnation is allegorically represented as a boar, the symbol of strength, supporting our globe on his tusk, which is here compared to the staff of a Ch’hatra or Indian umbrella. The Ch’hatras of rich men have an ornament of gold on their summits, called a Calasa, to which the royal bard, who wrote the grant, compares the mountain Sumeru, or the North pole.

“ 3. May the luminous body of that God, who, though formed like an elephant, was born of Pârvati, and is revered even by Heri, propitiously dispel the gloom of misfortune.

Note. ‘ The bodies of the Hindu Gods are supposed to be an ethereal substance, resembling light ; and Ganésa, or the Divine Wisdom personified, is represented with the head of an elephant. His mother was the daughter of the mountain Himalaya. This couplet is in the style called Yamaca, where some of the words have different meanings, but are applicable in all of them to the rest of the sentence : thus Agaja, or mountain-born, may signify the Goddess Parvati ; but it also means *not a female elephant* ; and Heri or Vishnu may be translated a lion, of which elephants are the natural prey.

“ 4. There is a luminary which rose like fresh butter from the ocean of milk, churned by the Gods, and scattered the gloom from around it.

Note. ‘ After the usual stanzas, called Mangala or Auspicious, we are

presented with the pedigree of the donor, beginning with the Moon, who, in the second incarnation of Vishnu, was produced from the sea of milk. A comparison of the Moon to butter, must seem ridiculous to Europeans, but they should consider that every thing which the cow produces, is held sacred by the Hindus, and the simile is consistent with the allegory of a milky ocean, churned by the deities.'

ART. IV. *On the MUSICAL MODES of the HINDUS ; written in 1784, and since much enlarged. By the PRESIDENT.*

The President, who seems to have thought profoundly on the subject of Music, as on many others, commences this curious paper by the following distinction between Music as a *Science* and as an *art*, which, if not new, is at least well expressed.

" Music belongs as a *science* to an interesting part of natural philosophy, which, by mathematical deductions from constant phenomena, explains the causes and properties of sound, limits the number of mixed or harmonic sounds to a certain series, which perpetually recurs, and fixes the ratio which they bear to each other, or to one leading term ; but, considered as an *art*, it combines the sounds, which philosophy distinguishes, in such a manner as to gratify our ears, or affect our imaginations, or, by uniting both objects, to captivate the fancy while it pleases the sense, and speaking, as it were, the language of beautiful nature, to raise correspondent ideas and emotions in the mind of the hearer : it then, and then only, becomes what we call a *fine art*, allied very nearly to verse, painting, and rhetoric, but subordinate in its functions to pathetic poetry, and inferior in its power to genuine eloquence."

While he continues to treat on the general topic, the author speaks of the power of music in a manner which proves him to be enthusiastic in the love of that delightful art. " That any medical purpose," he says, " may be fully answered by music, I dare not assert ; but after food, when the operations of digestion and absorption give so much employment to the vessels, that a temporary state of mental repose must be found, especially in hot climates, essential to health, it seems reasonable to believe that a few agreeable airs, either heard, or played without effort, must have all the good effects of sleep, and none of its disadvantages ; *putting the soul in tune*, as MILTON says, for any subsequent exertion ; an experiment, which has often been successfully made by myself, and which any one, who pleases, may easily repeat." He then relates an account, " from a credible eye-witness," of two wild antelopes that came frequently from the woods to listen to the concerts of *Sirajud-daulah*, " till the monster, in whose soul there was no music, ~~shot~~

shot one of them to display his archery." He subjoins accounts of serpents listening to music, and of nightingales, the latter very strikingly similar to the beautiful and well-known fiction of Strada; which narratives, however attested, demand some stretch of faith to give them full credit.

With respect to the subject of this paper, the musical modes, it is known to the musical philosopher that what is called a mode, depends upon a certain succession of the five tones and two semitones that compose an octave; and that the modes, according to the Greek system, were seven, Mixolydian, Lydian, Phrygian, &c. in each of which the two semitones will be found differently placed. But if each of the tones be divided into its two semitones, the whole number of semitones in the series will then be twelve, each of which may in its turn become the leader of a series, formed after the manner of each of the seven primary modes, producing consequently seven times twelve, or in all eighty-four modes: of which the additional seventy-seven may be termed secondary. This whole number of modes, Sir W. informs us, is found in the Hindu music. "We shall see accordingly that the Persians and the Hindus (at least in their most popular system) have exactly *eighty-four* modes, though distinguished by different appellations, and arranged in different classes; but, since many of them are unpleasing to the ear, others difficult in execution, and few sufficiently marked by a character of sentiment and expression, which the higher music always requires, the genius of the Indians has enabled them to retain the *number* of modes which nature seems to have indicated, and to give each of them a character of its own by a happy and beautiful contrivance." This number is not specified, but we suppose, by what follows, of the seven colours, that it is the primary number seven. Yet there is some obscurity in the account that the Hindus in their most popular system have eighty-four modes, and yet retain only seven, or any number smaller than the whole. This should have been more clearly explained.* As to the practical application of eighty-four modes, by any means whatever, we confess ourselves at a loss to form any conception of it. After a few incidental remarks on Persian music, the President gives a fuller account of the Indian system, which he has taken from the best authority he could command; "*the Pandits of this province*," he says, "unanimously prefer the *Dâmódara* to any of the popular *Sangitas*; but I have not been

* This is mentioned again in p. 71, but with the same obscurity. We find afterwards thirty-six modes specified as in general use.

able to procure a good copy of it, and am perfectly satisfied with the *Nāragan* which I received from *Benares*, and in which the *Dāmōdar* is frequently quoted." According to the account in this paper, the Hindus have a gamut, formed from the initial syllables of the words which express the seven sounds, at least as convenient as that of Guido; it is this:

Sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni.

The subsequent very curious detail of particulars, not being of a nature to admit of abridgment, we must refer our readers to the paper itself. At the end is given an Indian air in European notes. The Hindus, in whose literature all nature is animated and personified, have a singular mythology respecting the musical modes, the account of which forms not the least entertaining part of this essay. But we have already so far expatiated upon it, that it becomes necessary to say *manum de tabula*.

ART. V. *An Account of the Battle of PANIPUT, and of the Events leading to it, written in Persian, by Cafi Raja Pundit, who was present at the Battle.*

Every contest between the princes or people who possess the vast peninsula of India, must more or less involve the interests of Englishmen, as well as the cause of history. This is a narrative particularly important; and we learn from it a great deal of the intrigues of those Eastern countries, the manners and policy of the different nations, and the defective discipline of their vast and unweildy armies. In this memorable battle of Paniput, between the Durrany army, commanded by the Shah, and the Mahrattas under the Bhow, the former consisted of forty-one thousand eight hundred horse, and thirty-eight thousand foot; the latter of fifty-five thousand horse, and fifteen thousand foot. In the first engagement the Mahrattas had the disadvantage, losing two thousand men, whilst their opponents did not lose more than one thousand. After this, the two armies, singular as it may appear, kept not only in sight of each other, for the space of three months, but were engaged in constant skirmishes, and had three severe though partial actions. The following seems almost to exceed probability; and, perhaps, is either incorrectly translated, or is not meant to be literally understood.

“ One night, when about *twenty thousand* of their camp followers had gone out of the lines to gather wood in a jungle, at some distance they happened to fall in with a body of *five thousand* horse, under the command of Shah Puffund Khan, who had the advanced guard that night,

night, and who, surrounding them on all sides, put the whole to the sword, no one coming to their assistance from the Mahratta camp."

It is not very easy to imagine how five should surround twenty thousand, or that not one of the twenty thousand should escape; or, finally, that their distance from the main army should be such as to admit of no succour.

We learn, in the following page, that this incident, as well it might, impressed the Bhow with terror and despondency, and induced him to apply to the writer of this article to mediate a peace, sending a handful of saffron, as is the custom of the people when they determine to abide by any agreement. When the Bhow's army was reduced to the last extremity, and all hopes of peace and treaty at an end, his followers, who had not tasted food for two days, entreated to be led against the enemy, each person taking a betel leaf, in confirmation of their resolution to fight to the last extremity. A plan of the battle, which is annexed to this paper, explains the different positions of the two armies before the battle. After various attacks and repulses on both sides, the whole Mahratta army, as if by enchantment, at once turned their backs, and fled at full speed, leaving the field of battle covered with heaps of dead. The instant they gave way, the victors pursued them with the utmost fury, and the slaughter is represented as prodigious. Of *five hundred thousand souls* in the Mahratta camp, the greatest part were killed, or taken prisoners. We are afterwards told, that near forty thousand prisoners were taken alive, of these many thousands were afterwards destroyed, so that every tent had heads piled up before the door. Some interesting anecdotes succeed relative to the treatment of some illustrious captives, not very highly to the honour of the humanity, good faith, or apparent wisdom of the victors, since, after being concealed by some chiefs from the hopes of ransom, they were murdered in cold blood, by others from motives of personal revenge. The body of the Bhow was found at some little distance: this was known by several natural marks. "First, a black spot, about the size of a rupee, on one of his thighs; secondly, a scar on his back; and, thirdly, in his foot the fortunate lines, called *Puddum mutch*." As it was known that the Bhow every day made one thousand two hundred prostrations before the sun, so were *there marks of such a practice* on the knees and hands of this corpse.

We confess ourselves a little curious to know what these marks could be. If they were callosities, such would also be visible in others who indulged in the like superstition. Some notes, partly historical, and partly explanatory, are subjoined.

From these we learn, that some time after this battle, a person appeared, calling himself the Bhow ; nor does it indeed satisfactorily become manifest that he was not the Bhow : but after various changes of fortune, at one time treated as an impostor, at others as the prince, whose name and character he assumed, he died at Benares. He wrote a history of himself in Persian, and gave it to Mr. Thomas Graham ; but being deposited in a place not sufficiently dry, it was destroyed by vermin. It should be finally observed, that this account of this memorable battle differs in many circumstances from the narration of Dow.

ART. VI. *A Specimen of a Method of reducing practical Tables and Calculations into more general and compendious Forms.*

This is addressed to Colonel Pearse from Mr. Reuben Burrow, and was first intended for a periodical mathematical publication. It seems, however, to have the claim both of ingenuity and usefulness for insertion, where it now appears. In astronomy, where there are two series of quantities, whose respective terms depend on each other, it is usual to find a general expression for an intermediate term.

This is applied by Newton to comets, and by De la Caille to eclipses. Mr. Burrow has, in this article, done the same in some examples in the science of artillery and fortification.

To this paper Mr. Burrow has subjoined a demonstration of one of the Hindoo rules of arithmetic.

ART. VII. *On the Nicobar Isles, and the Fruit of the Mellori.*
By Nicolas Fontana, Esq.

The Nicobar islands are at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, to the north of the island of Sumatra. The inhabitants are of a copper-colour : what is white in the eyes of the Europeans, in them is yellow, and their teeth are black. They are very fond of dress : they live in huts, six or eight in one hut. The men fish and trade to the neighbouring islands ; in the mean time the women dress the meat, and cultivate the ground. If a man dislikes his wife, he sends her away, and takes another. Adultery is disgraceful, and sometimes punished with death ; yet the lending of their wives, of the same cast, for a public token, of nothing more than a leaf of tobacco, is very common. Few women bear more than four children. The cause of this is the debility of the men, occasioned by their compression of the parts of generation by a bandage, by premature venery, and the immoderate use of spirits. The men seldom live
beyond

beyond the forty-eighth year; the women longer. Their manner of killing fish seems greatly to resemble that practised by the natives of Botany Bay. Relations, in case of death, cry for some hours before the corpse is interred. They continually supply the dead with food, but their names are never mentioned. They reckon by moons, but have no idea of years or months: they are visited by the small-pox, but happily know nothing of the venereal disease. They are subject also to swellings of the legs, called the Cochin Leg, from the place where the disorder much prevails. They have no quadrupeds, but hogs and dogs; the former are thought very delicious food. Monkeys, though common in the neighbouring islands, will not propagate here. Their birds consist of wild pigeons, pheasants, turtles, and parrots. The climate is pure and salubrious. They have a kind of dull melancholy dance. The basis of their language is Malay, of this a specimen is annexed. They have an exquisite fruit, which they call LERAM, but which the Portuguese name *Mellori*. The trunk is more than thirty feet high; the leaves are three feet long, and four inches broad; the fruit is shaped like a pine. When nearly ripe, it changes its colour from green to yellow, and it weighs from thirty to forty pounds. This is put into earthen pots, covered with leaves, and boiled on a slow fire for several hours together. When boiled enough it is exposed to the air; it is extracted from the shell by a thread, and resembles *Polenta*, or the dressed meat of *Zea Mays*. It will keep a long time, but is not like either the palm described by Masson, or the bread-tree of Otaheite.

A note is subjoined by the President, asserting, that the Leram (*Mellori* of Nicobar) is the Cadhi of the Arabs, the Cetaca of the Indians, and the Pandanus of our Botanists, which he intimates is described *very awkwardly* in the Supplement to Linnæus. The plant has been brought from Nicobar, and seems to flourish in the Company's botanical garden. A fruit, says Sir William Jones, weighing twenty or thirty pounds, and containing a farinaceous substance, both palatable and nutritive in a high degree, would, perhaps, if it were common in the provinces of Bengal, for ever secure the natives from the horrors of famine.

[To be continued.]

ART. XI. P. Virgilii Maronis Opera, Varietate Lætionis et perpetua Adnotatione illustrata, a Chr. Gottl. Heyne, Georgiæ Augustæ Prof. et Bibliothecario. M. Britanh. Regi a Consil. Aul. Accedit Index uberrimus. Editio tertia Emendatior

et Auctior. Londini, Typis T. Rickaby. Impensis T. Payne, B. and J. White, R. Faulder, and J. Edwards, 1793. Quarto. 4 vols. 2ol. Octavo, fine paper, &c. 4l. 4s.; Octavo, inferior paper, 4 vols. 1l. 16s.; and Octavo, 1 vol. for Schools, &c. 6s.

SPLENDID publications, like the present, have seldom been carried on in other countries of Europe, but under the immediate patronage of sovereign princes, or eminent and affluent men, who, from their own bounty and munificence, have undertaken to indemnify the individual from that peril which might eventually attend his want of success with the public. It is not therefore a little honourable to this country, and the state of the arts among us, that the booksellers of the metropolis, relying with confidence on the public taste, have, without calling for any collateral aids, prosecuted to its accomplishment a work of extraordinary splendor, and consequently of serious expence, patiently expecting the remuneration, to which they have so just a claim. Had the undertaking been one, merely calculated to satisfy the curiosity of the more opulent, in some confined and solitary branch of science, our praise would have been given them with greater reserve: but as their liberality has been employed, and their diligence exercised, on the publication of the works of a Poet, dear to us from our childhood, from familiarity and long acquaintance; to whom, if any of us possess the love of science, or the feelings of better taste, we must of course be importantly indebted, we should indeed regret, if either they should fail in obtaining their reward, or we be at all backward in affording them our countenance and active assistance.

It is sufficiently known, that the edition, which is the basis of the present, was published by Heyne, at Leipzig, in 1788. This has been so favourably received by the learned, and is in so many hands, that we need not say much concerning it: but if this had pretensions to praise, from its excellence of any kind, we can have little scruple in asserting, that our London edition of 1793, in every respect surpasses it: but it may be proper, and indeed seems to present itself as the only duty we have to perform, to mention the particular points of difference.

The second edition, published by Heyne himself, differs very considerably from the first; and though this before us is yet more enlarged, it cannot be expected that the additions should be so numerous as to require of us minute and various specification. The Index, however, from the communication

of Mr. Heyne himself, has been improved, and increased to the extent of half a sheet.

The corrector of the press, in a concise but pertinent introduction, informs the reader what he has to expect. He tells us, that the additions, supplied by himself, are not many in number, and consist principally of the conjectures of some learned men, which Heyne, if he had known, would probably have inserted. Such, for example, are those that follow. See *Eclog. V. Line 27.*

“ Daphni tuum Pænos etiam ingemuisse leones
Interitum, montesque feri silvæque loquuntur.”

The following is the note of Heyne, as it appears in the Leipzig edition of 1788, among the various readings.

“ Markland. ad Stat. II. Sil. 5. 13. conj. *montesque, feras, silvasque loquuntur*, scil. homines; ingeniose quidem, verum vid. notam. Tum parum placent *feræ*, inter *montes* et *silvas*.”

The corrector has properly observed, that *feras* is an error of the press in Burman's reference to Markland, and that Markland's conjecture was *montesque feros*. He has thus expressed himself:

“ [Imo Marklandus legit *montesque feros*, sed errore typorum *feras* excusum est in ed. Burman.] ”

We select another example from *Georg. II. Line 336.*

“ Non alios prima *crescentis* origine mundi
Inluxisse dies, aliumve habuisse tenorem,
Crediderim — ”

On the word *crescentis*, Heyne himself has made no observation; but the corrector of this London edition informs us, that Bentley, in his edition of Manilius, proposes to read *nascentis*—

“ [336. *nascentis* Bentley. ad Manil. II. 428.] ”

See also *Georg. IV. Line 208*, speaking of the Bees, Virgil says,

“ At genus immortale *manet*, multosque per annos
Stat fortuna domus et avi numerantur avorum.”

Heyne observes, that the Codex Francianus has *manent*, which Burman approves; but a note is subjoined by the corrector, informing us, that Bentley, in his notes to Lucan, prefers the reading of *tamen*—

“ [*tamen* Bentley. ad Lucan III. 182.] ”

Our readers will observe, that the short, but always acute,

and

and often important, additions of the kind before specified, and supplied by the hand which superintended the present edition, are inserted between brackets. Heyne himself communicated, together with a short preface, some few additions and corrections. The preface has accidentally been lost; but we are given to understand, that it consisted merely of an intimation, that whatever he had been able to acquire from his own reading, or from the correspondence of his learned friends, he had supplied for the use and benefit of this edition. The sale of the Pinelli Library, in this country, gave Mr. Heyne an opportunity of knowing some editions of his author, with which he was before unacquainted. These will be found inserted in their proper place. His additions with respect to the Index we have already noticed; his different corrections are so scattered through the volumes, that it would be difficult for us, and not very interesting to our readers, to bring forward many specimens. We shall, however, notice that he has affixed additional marks of suspicion to some passages; as, for example. Eclog. VI. Line 16,

“ * Serta procul tantum capiti delapsa jacebant *.”

In his own edition, Heyne had expressed his suspicion of this verse, or rather his dislike of it. In this, as the reader will observe, he has placed it between two stars, which rule he observes with respect to all those verses whose authenticity he doubts.

See also Æn. VIII. Line 283.

“ * Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ

* Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.”

To these verses Heyne has subjoined, in this edition, the following various readings:

“ Quam impedita sit interpretatio versuum *instaurant epulas, et dona ferunt*, in notis declaravi: scilicet si dicere licet quod sentio, hi duo versus à poeta in margine appositi fuisse videntur ad superiora: *Ocius omnes in mensam læti libant, divosque precantur: instaurant epulas* sq. Duobus versibus h. l. ejectis bene procedit narratio: *Jamque sacerdotes—flammosque ferebant—Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum, Populeis adjuunt exincti tempora ramis.*”

In a work of such magnitude and extent as this before us, and which, from the circumstance of the notes and various readings, consists of characters and letters perpetually varying in size and form, whoever is unwilling to make due allowance for typographical errors, must both be unacquainted with the difficulties inseparable from such an undertaking, and have more fastidiousness than ourselves. The Germans

in their editions of Latin books, never make use of our *j*, and are systematically different from English printers in their application of the *v* and *u*, it cannot therefore be matter of surprise that many errors should flow from this source. One, for instance, occurs in the last note to the Fourth Georgic, where we find *audax inventa* for *audax juvena*: but we can, in some degree, confirm the hope which we find expressed in the learned corrector's preface,

“Nullum tamen ut spero mendum tanti momenti invenietur, ut lectorem mediocriter doctum morari possit.”

He must indeed be a reader of very little skill, and of very moderate learning, who can long be perplexed by literal errors, such as most of those which we have found in this publication.

It would be a great and useless expence of time to any revisor now to attempt the trouble of comparing several thousand pages of small print, word by word, and letter by letter; yet, if the proprietors would print a list of the errors which present themselves in the text, an easy remedy would be administered to the only defect which defaces the beauty, or diminishes the excellence, of this valuable publication.

ART. XII. *Henry's History of Great Britain. Vol. VI.*

[*Concluded from Page 322.*]

THOUGH the succession of events related here, is of course the same as in other histories of credit, it is but doing justice to Dr. Henry to say, that he has fully succeeded in giving an air of originality to his own narration. The facts are clearly stated, the characters of the agents well displayed, and, in many instances, particulars are brought forward, which have been either omitted, or too slightly noticed, by the best historians that have preceded. The parliamentary transactions especially, are more regularly and distinctly recorded, by means of a careful recurrence to the Journals, the Rolls of Parliament, the Parliamentary History, and other documents. As an instance of the superior accuracy of Henry to his predecessor Hume, in particular, we may specify the account he gives of the conferences for peace held at Calais in the year 1521, in which Wolsey acted as mediator, and plenipotentiary, on the part of the King of England. Hume says, “on Francis's rejecting these terms (namely, those proposed by the Emperor) the congress of Calais broke up, and Wolsey, soon after, took a journey to Bruges, where he met the Emperor.” But it is a very striking proof of the art and haughtiness of Wolsey, that

that the congress was *not* finished when he went to Bruges, but only suspended by his arbitrary will, and during his pleasure. He pretended to disapprove the terms, and told the French plenipotentiaries, with much seeming candour, that "if he had a personal conference with the Emperor, he hoped to prevail upon him to make peace on more moderate terms; and that he was determined to take a journey to Bruges (where the Emperor then resided) for that purpose. The French plenipotentiaries remonstrated strongly against this, as inconsistent with that impartiality which it became a mediator to observe, and threatened to break off the conferences and retire. But Wolfey told them plainly, that if they departed from Calais before he returned from Bruges, he would declare them the aggressors in the war, and enemies to peace, and to the King of England. That they might not give him a pretence for doing this, *they were constrained* to remain, and await his return." P. 111.

This *worthy* mediator went, concluded a secret treaty with the Emperor *against* the King of France, and then returned to amuse his plenipotentiaries with trifling stipulations of his own. This extraordinary transaction, which is related from competent authorities, and verified by dates, is entirely lost in the narrative of Hume. According to Dr. Henry, Wolfey arrived first at Calais, on August 2d, went to Bruges on the 12th, and returned to Calais on the 27th, to resume the conferences. He remained there, detaining the French plenipotentiaries as long as he could, till the latter end of November.

The proceedings in parliament on the demand of a subsidy, in the year 1523, are much more fully related by our author than by his predecessor. The whole presents a picture of the times too extraordinary to be omitted.

"It was not long before the demand of a supply was introduced, and in a very uncommon manner. The cardinal proposed to make the demand in the house of commons in person, which occasioned a debate in that house, whether he should be admitted or not, and in what manner. At length, the speaker persuaded the house "to receive him with all his pompe, with his maces, his pillars, his poll-axes, his cross, his hatt, and the great seal too." He entered accordingly, in great state, attended by a train of prelates and noblemen; and, in a long harangue, declaimed vehemently against the king of France, for his ambition, his breach of oaths and treaties, by making war on the king's dearest nephew the emperor, and by sending the duke of Albany into Scotland to excite the Scots to invade England, &c. which had compelled the king to declare war against him: that the expences of this war had been calculated, and amounted to 800,000*l.* which he desired them to raise, by granting the king a fifth of all rents and moveables, to be paid

paid in four years. When the cardinal had finished the harangue, a profound silence ensued, which offended him not a little. The speaker then falling on his knees, excused the silence of the house, by saying, that they were abashed at the sight of so noble a personage, which was enough to amaze the wisest and most learned men of the realm. As for himself, except all the members present could put their several thoughts into his head, he was unable to give his grace an answer in so weighty a matter. The cardinal then retired very much displeased with the house, and particularly with the speaker. After his departure a warm debate took place. Some of the members affirmed, that there was not above 800,000*l.* of cash in the kingdom; and if all the money were in the king's hands, no trade could be carried on but by barter. The courtiers advanced many plausible arguments to induce the house to comply with the demand, but could not carry their point at that time. The king was enraged at this opposition, and threatened, it is said, some of the leading members with death, if they did not pass his bill. The cardinal, anxious about the issue of this affair, went to the house of commons a second time, to reason, as he said, with those who opposed the king's demands. The speaker told him, that they would hear his grace with great humility; but, by the orders of the house, they could reason only among themselves. The cardinal then made a speech, to prove that the kingdom was so rich and flourishing, that the demanded subsidy might be raised with ease, and then retired. This speech rather irritated than convinced the opposing members. After long and warm debates, the speaker, by the most earnest intreaties, prevailed on the house to pass the bill, with some slight amendments. The king and his favourite were so much disgusted by the opposition they had met with on this occasion, that no parliament was called for seven years." P. 120.

In this transaction it is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the servile humility of Sir Thomas More the speaker, and the general awe produced by the appearance of the Cardinal, the house could show some pertinacity as to the point in question: but the open violation of their privileges was not repented, as it would have been by men more conscious of their proper weight in the constitution. Two years afterwards, however, the spirit of the nation displayed itself so strongly in opposition to the illegal commissions issued by Wolsey, to raise what was very improperly termed a *benevolence*, that it was found necessary to recal them.

It cannot be expected that we should pursue this comparison to its full extent; to attempt it would be, perhaps, more wearisome to our readers than to ourselves; but from the examination we have made, we feel ourselves authorized to say, that there are few important transactions in the remainder of the period here comprised, on which our present historian has not bestowed some new illustration. The latter end of the reign

reign of Henry VIII. is too much disgraced by violence and odious passions to afford a pleasing contemplation to any reader, and we pass it over the more willingly, to take some notice of the Scottish history, contained in the second part of the first chapter.

In speaking of the part taken by James IV. of Scotland, in the affair of Perkin Warbeck, it was presumed that he could have no motive to espouse the cause of that young man, against a prince whose alliance he wished, except the actual persuasion of the justice of his claims. There was, however, a secret transaction, which, if it could be supposed to be known to the King of Scotland, might have induced him to retaliate a gross injury, by any means that offered. In April 1491, Henry VII. had actually granted an indenture to two disaffected Scots, John Lord Bothwell, and Sir Thomas Todd, engaging to give them a certain pecuniary assistance, on condition that they should deliver the King of Scots and his brother, the Duke of Ross, into his hands: but as no consequent steps were taken, and the whole of this plot remained a profound secret till the publication of the indenture in 1711, there is little reason to suppose that it had ever been made known to James, or was in the least suspected by him. Dr. Henry's remark on the subject, in this part of his history, is to the same effect.

In the character of James IV. there are many traits which raise a lively interest for him, and the circumstances of his death, displaying that military ardour, which, while we condemn as imprudent, we cannot but admire as generous, leave a melancholy and favourable impression on the mind of all who read his history: but a celebration of his merits, and lamentation for his death, which he owed to his love of letters, and his judicious choice of Erasmus as instructor to his natural son Alexander, who, though Archbishop of St. Andrew's, fell by his side in the unfortunate battle of Flodden, was overlooked by Dr. Henry, as it had been also by other historians. It is to be found in the Adagia of Erasmus, included in a long excursion, in which that author has indulged his pen on the subject of the proverb, originally Greek, "*Spartam nactus es, hanc orna.*" As an instance of attention to the spirit of that adage, he adduces the example of James, and celebrates both him and his son in a very elegant encomium, accompanied by pathetic lamentations for their fate. James he thus characterizes: "*Is vir absolutam felicitatem absolutæ laudi adjunxerat, si perpetuo suis se finibus continuisset. Erat eâ corporis specie, ut vel procul regem posses agnoscere. Ingenii vis mira, incredibilis rerum omnium cognitio, invicta animi magnitudo, verè regia pectoris sublimitas, summa co-*

mitas,

mitas, effusissima liberalitas. Denique nulla virtus erat quæ magnum deceret principem, in qua ille non sic excelleret, ut inimicorum quoque suffragio laudaretur." Of his son Alexander, he says, "Juvenis—in quo nullam consummati viri laudem desiderares. Mira formæ gratia, mira dignitas, heroica proceritas, ingenium placidissimum quidem illud, sed tamen ad cognitionem omnium disciplinarum acerrimum." After which general praise, with the warmth of an affectionate preceptor, he goes into a detail of his mode of life and study while under his care, exhibiting an instance, with every allowance for partiality, of extraordinary talents, united with a most active diligence. There is something so pleasing in the whole of this enthusiastic tribute, from so great a man, poured forth on an occasion when it might be so little expected, that we could not pass it over in silence, as a document connected with the history before us; though, perhaps, among the admirers of Erasmus, that is, the greater part of the learned, there may not be many whom it had escaped. In describing the battle itself, Dr. Henry professes to have selected from the various historians what appeared most probable, and nearest to the truth, and he has given a consistent and good narrative; but, when we consider what a battle is, our expectations of accuracy in any account whatever, cannot be very sanguine.

The miserable picture that succeeds, of Scotland, during the long minority of James V. is ably and distinctly given; nor can it be denied, that the connected history of that kingdom, which the plan of our historian led him thus to include in his work, forms a very important accession to the literature of our country.—The materials supplied by Holingshed, Buchanan, Drummond, &c. are well employed.

But we must not allow ourselves to give too great a share of our attention to one chapter of this work, at the expence of the rest. The second chapter, allotted, as usual, to the Ecclesiastical History of the period comprised in the volume, contains not much that is important, excepting the innovations in the reign of Henry VIII. a great part of which were so inextricably connected with the Civil History of the time, that they were of necessity related there. In the reign of Henry VII. some steps were taken towards a reformation of manners among the Monks, then become very necessary; but it does not appear that the pastoral letter of Archbishop Morton, though published expressly for that purpose, could contribute greatly to advance it. "In this letter," says the historian, "the good Primate doth not trouble his clergy with recommending a single virtue, or reproving a single vice; but he charges them, with great solemnity, not to wear short liripoops of silk, nor

gowns open before, nor swords, nor daggers, nor embroidered girdles; to be very careful of their tonsure, and to wear their hair always so short, that all the world may see their ears; and he threatens them with very severe censures, if they do not observe these injunctions." It is amusing also to read in the account of the Pope's real or pretended plan of an expedition against the Turks, that he and his brethren the Cardinals, in a solemn conclave, had resolved upon it, "that they had settled the plan of operations, and wanted nothing, but *money, fleets, and armies.*" The time had been, indeed, when these trifling wants would have been quickly supplied by the zeal of Christian princes, but that time was past, and Henry VII. made no scruple of evading the request. Persecution forms an odious feature in the Ecclesiastical History of this period, but no persecution was ever so strange as that of Henry VIII. who at once innovated and resisted innovation, renounced the Pope, and supported papal doctrines by the most tremendous executions: who was himself continually wavering, yet required the whole country to follow him in all his changes, "and seems to have determined that none of his subjects should think, speak, or act, in public, or in private, in matters of religion, but as he directed them." But all these particulars are so generally known from every history of that time, that it is unnecessary here to expatiate upon them. Concerning the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, the historian tells us, "the truth is, that materials for a complete history of the church of Scotland before the Reformation, either do not exist, or are so scattered and secreted, that it is impossible to collect them." We agree with him that, considering the bigotry and ignorance of the times, this is not much to be regretted. The instances of persecution in Scotland, are not less atrocious than those in England. Some among them are peculiarly revolting, from the singular virtue and innocence of the victims: but though it ends most tragically, there is something very ludicrous in the conversation between the Bishop of Dunkeld, and Dean Thomas Forrest, accused of heresy for preaching every Sunday on the epistle and gospel. "Your Lordship (said the Dean) directs me, when I meet with a good epistle, or a good gospel, to preach upon it. I have read both the Old and New Testament, and I have never yet met with a bad epistle, or a bad gospel: but, if your Lordship will shew me which are the good, and which are the bad, I will preach on the good, and let the bad alone. *I thank my God* (said the Bishop) I know nothing of either the Old or New Testament; therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my portals (breviary) and my pontifical. Go away, and lay aside all these fantasies, or you will

will repent it when too late." P. 485.—But though we smile at the strange bigotry and ignorance of a Prelate who could make such an avowal, the horrid consequences of these qualities, united with exorbitant power, form a most painful subject of contemplation.

The History of the Constitution, &c. contained in the third chapter, displays to us the declension of the power of the nobility, by the diminution of their numbers in the civil wars, and the strict laws against retainers. Some symptoms are also pointed out of rising firmness and consequence in the House of Commons, though counterbalanced in general by a servility towards the King, particularly the violent Henry VIII. dishonourable to the members themselves, and pernicious to the country. The general statement of the causes which gave at that time an undue extent of power to the Crown is well given at page 509.

"When the opulence and power of the great barons (which had long formed a balance to the power of their sovereigns) were gradually declining, by the alienation of their lands and the loss of their retainers, and when the spirit of parliaments was sinking into servility, the power and prerogatives of the crown were gradually increasing in the same proportion, and at length threatened the destruction of the constitution, and the establishment of an absolute monarchy. The accession of Henry VII. however defective his right might be, was a very happy event. It put an end to a most destructive civil war, the horrors of which had made so deep an impression on the minds of the people, that they seem to have been determined to suffer and submit to any thing, rather than rekindle those flames which had threatened them with destruction. That artful prince availed himself of this disposition of the people, and obtained such a settlement of the crown as he wished, and every thing he desired from parliament. His implacable hatred of the house of York and its partisans; his avarice, extortions, vexatious prosecutions on antiquated penal statutes, and the general severity of his government, created him many enemies, encouraged pretenders to his throne, and procured them followers. But the great body of the nobility, gentry, and people, though secretly discontented, remained quiet; having the dreadful disasters of the late times fresh in their memories. The insurrections were soon suppressed, and served only to render the king more secure and arbitrary."

Among the laws of this period, we find one made in England against the Gypsies, or Egyptians (22 Hen. VIII.) in which they are only termed "outlandish people, calling themselves Egyptians;" but, in Scotland, about the same time, their origin was more acknowledged, and their chief, John Faw, considered as a legitimate sovereign.

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“ The number of those remarkable wanderers called Egyptians, or Gypsies, in Scotland, at this time, was very considerable, and formed a kind of commonwealth, under a chief of their own nation, called John Faw, lord and earl of Little Egypt. The authority of this Egyptian chieftain over his subjects was supported by government; and James V. published a proclamation, commanding all sheriffs and magistrates to lend him the use of their prisons and stocks whenever he demanded them. That prince also made an agreement or covenant in form with this Egyptian chief; who engaged on his part to carry all his subjects out of Scotland, and conduct them home to their own country of Little Egypt; and the king engaged to furnish him with ships for that purpose. But the earl was not able to fulfil his engagement. Many of his subjects rebelled against him, under the conduct of one of them, named Sebastian Lalow, and refused to return home. This rebellion continued several years, as appears from another proclamation issued A. D. 1553, by James duke of Chatelrault, earl of Arran, &c. governor of Scotland; commanding all sheriffs, magistrates, and other officers, to assist John Faw, earl of Little Egypt, in apprehending his rebellious subjects (many of whom are named in the proclamation) and compelling them to obey and follow him into their own country. Whether this famous Gypsey, John Faw, was an impostor, or had really been the sovereign of a small territory in Egypt, as he pretended, I shall not determine; but his scheme of carrying all the Gypsies out of Scotland certainly miscarried.” P. 517.

The kings of Scotland, it is observable, ruled more by parliaments than those of England at this period. James IV. called eight parliaments in twenty-one years, and these assemblies were no less frequent in the succeeding reign. In this, says the historian, these princes acted wisely. “ Their parliaments did them many good offices; and, if we may judge by their acts, they neither did, nor intended to do them any injuries, by encroaching on their prerogatives, or their revenues.” But, the scheme of James I. to divide the parliament into two houses, having unhappily miscarried, it was never received. The prerogatives of the Crown of Scotland were the same in this as in the preceding periods: but these prerogatives were never very distinctly ascertained, nor very uniformly exercised. The monarchy was, however, more limited than that of England at the same period, and though its power varied with the characters of the kings, was more fixed within certain constitutional limits.

The revival of learning forms an interesting part of Chapter IV. which is allotted, as usual, to science, &c. The Latin language was cultivated by a very general consent, but the study of the Greek occasioned feuds and parties, which, at Oxford, took the following turn:

“ The

"The dissention between the friends and enemies of the Greek language and learning at Oxford did not terminate when Erasmus left that university. On the contrary, they were formed into two parties; one of which was called the Greeks, and the other the Trojans. As the Trojans were the most numerous (almost all the monks being true Trojans) they were the most insolent. When a poor Greek appeared on the street, or in any public place, he was attacked by the Trojans with hisses, taunts, and insults of all kinds. But the triumphs of the Trojans were not of long duration. The king and his great favourite cardinal Wolsey having warmly espoused the cause of the Greeks, their numbers, their credit, and their courage daily increased, the Greek language became a favourite study, and the Trojans were obliged to quit the field." P. 541.

The fall of school divinity followed; and, as a consequence of that, the reformation. The learned men here celebrated, as having been connected with Britain, or natives of it, are Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, William Grocyn, Linacer, Dr. Collet, Lily the Grammarian, Gavin Douglas, Patrick Panter, Latin secretary to James IV. and Hector Boëthius, or Boyce. The accounts of these are well drawn up; but Sir John Cheke, the great friend to Greek learning, ought certainly to have had a place among them.

The sixth chapter, the subject of which is Commerce, &c. is the last that we have from the pen of Dr. Henry, the 5th and 7th being the work of his editor. This chapter is important, and exhibits some progress in the commerce of these kingdoms, yet even at the close of it we find the trade of England chiefly divided between two contending companies, that of the Steelyard, consisting of German merchants, and that of the Merchant Adventurers of England. It was not till the reign of Edward VI. that the latter prevailed over their rivals, and the foreign company was abolished.

In the chapters supplied by Mr. Laing (Chap. V. on Arts, and Chap. VII. on Manners) we discover a talent for research, united with that of delivering the results with distinctness and order; nor do we think his taste deserves to be arraigned in matters that belong to that branch of investigation. The preference he gives to the poets of Scotland, in the time of Henry VIII. above those of England, must be allowed to be the decision of judgment, not of partiality; and the poetry of Dunbar and Gavin Douglas, with due allowance for the state of language at the time, is such as fully justifies almost any degree of encomium. In the following passage they are thus compared. "As a poet, he (Douglas) is inferior to Dunbar, neither so tender nor so various in his powers. His taste and judgment are less correct, and his verses less polished. The

one describes by selecting, the other by accumulating images; but with such success, that his prologues, descriptive of the winter solstice, of a morning and evening in summer, transport the mind to the seasons they delineate, teach it to sympathise with the poet's, and to watch with his the minutest changes that nature exhibits." P. 606.

But though we approve of Mr. Laing's performance in these chapters, where he was confined to particular objects, we cannot wish to see him take up the mantle of Henry as his successor in the office of historian. His long article of appendix on the difficult question of Perkin Warbeck, is neither well digested, nor clearly written; and in this and other parts of what he has supplied, he discovers a strong spirit of party, very hostile to monarchy, from which we could have little hope of that liberal and fair judgment, which, as we observed before, would be particularly required in the subsequent periods of our Civil History. His chapter on Manners is prefaced by a general invective against monarchy, applicable indeed to such reigns as that of Henry VIII. but not particularly pointed to that, nor limited or qualified in the least by any exception in favour of limited monarchy, which many are at present eager to confound with despotism, because the titles of the agents in it are the same. This disposition breaks out elsewhere, but is in no place so conspicuous as at the close of the third article in the appendix, which is most wonderfully wound up by an invective against the princes of Europe, for not combining against the Empress of Russia; and a short picture of the present war in Europe, in which the allied sovereigns are represented as flagitious conspirators, against a gallant nation reasserting its freedom, and only interposing an intermediate power between the prince and his people. This, though written probably before the murder of Louis, gives little hope of impartiality in the writer. To expect that princes will become moral judges of each other, concerning crimes, to them incapable of proof, or that they will continue tame spectators, when violent efforts are made to subvert the very principles of subordination throughout Europe, is surely not to manifest the candid temper of a sound and impartial historian. In the continuator of this history, if ever it be continued, we hope to trace a mind averse to every violence of prejudice, and ready at all times to weigh in equal scales the claims of princes and of people; a love of freedom, purified from democratic pride, intolerance, and bitterness; and a regard for just subordination, undebased by any tincture of servility. If this be to require too much at present, we must be allowed to say, we are not anxious that our history should be continued, till the passions of mankind concerning the topics of government shall have acquired more temperance.

ART. XIII. *A poetical, serious, and possibly impertinent Epistle to the Pope; also a Pair of Odes to his Holiness on his keeping a disorderly House; with a pretty little Ode to Innocence.*
By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. Evans.

THIS is our first introduction to this celebrated bard, and as he professedly disdains all ceremony, why should we use any? All compliments and salutations on both sides being therefore omitted, we shall immediately begin to speak as frankly to him, as he does to others. Indeed, 'squire Peter, we have not the least reluctance to allow your claims on the score of wit and humour, nor do we hesitate to confess that we have been repeatedly entertained by both: but we must add, that this entertainment would have been considerably improved to us, if your Pegasus had been a little more accustomed to the discipline of the manege. When once you get upon his back, away you go, helter skelter, splashing and dashing, not caring into whose eyes you throw dirt, or whose fine clothes you bespatter. There is, however, a certain young lady, whom we should have been glad if you had not besouled; and, if she should again come in your way, we conjure you to check your steed; and if you do not choose, like a gallant knight, to pay her any marked civility, at least pass quietly along, that her white vest may not be sullied by your dirt: her name is Modesty. There is a still more venerable dame, called Religion, for whom we would request the same, and we have done.

As for the other personages who are often made the burdens of your merry songs, though we have much to say in their behalf, we will not waste our time in admonitions, which would certainly be lost on you, and on the public. We know that you must write, and that the public will read; and frequently must laugh, even while it disapproves.

The spirit of Peter's humour is certainly not yet evaporated, as will appear from the following *honest* laugh at the quondam superstition of the Gallic church:

“ Lodged in the talons of a famish'd kite,
And just about to bid the world good night,
A gentle gosling on St. Thomas call'd,
At once the feather'd tyrant look'd appall'd;
Sudden his iron claw grew nerveless, loose,
And dropp'd the sweet believing babe of goose.”

The story of St. Dunstan we should have supposed too trite for Peter's notice; and if this be any objection, it applies also to the fable of the Waggoner and Jupiter; but the whole will

will be read with satisfaction by the poet's friends, among whom, if we do not rank ourselves, the causes may be seen in our suggestions to him.

The Odes to his Holiness are rather out of our way ; the Ode to Innocence we *innocently* began to read, and were pleased ; nay, delighted, as who would not with such stanzas as these ?

“ Oh nymph of meek and bashful mien,
Lone wanderer of the rural scene,
Who lovest not the bustling sound,
But in the still and simple vale,
Art pleas'd to hear the turtles tale,
Mid the gay minstrelsy that floats around.

Now on the bank, amid the sunny beam,
I see thee mark the natives of the stream,
That break the dimpling surface with delight ;
Now see thee pitying a poor captive fly,
Snapp'd from the lov'd companions of his joy,
And swallow'd sink beneath the gulph of night.”

We can pay no greater mark of respect to Peter than to let fall the curtain over the conclusion of what begins so chastely, and so well.

ART. XIV. *Observations made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland, in the Autumn of 1792, relating to the Scenery, Antiquities, Customs, Manners, Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Political Condition, and Literature of these Parts.* By Robert Heron. Svo. 2 vols. 12s. Morison, Perth ; Vernor and Hood, London.

THE late author of *Tristram Shandy* made a *sentimental journey* to France, without stirring out of his arm chair. The late Dr. Johnson made a *philosophical tour* through part of the Highlands, without professing to describe many of the objects that he saw ; what he published is rather an amplification of such reflections as occurred to him from the contemplation of the wild scenery he visited, than a descriptive account of the places he passed through : but Johnson had the power of Midas : he turned whatever he touched to gold, and his name gave his productions a currency which few writers have attained, until they were alike insensible of human praise, or human censure. Mr. Pennant's *Tours* are of a different class from either of the preceding, but, like the portraits engraved by *Vertue*, are generally authentic representations of whatever he saw. Since that time we have had a school of writers, who have given

given us picturesque tours, where the letter-press is a mere vehicle to inclose the prints, which yet, taken separately, come frequently into the class of *fan paintings*.

The writer of this *journey* does not belong to any of the classes above enumerated : he takes for his model Mr. Pennant, rather than Dr. Johnson, and though he is sometimes rather too diffuse on local topics, in general he seems to be influenced by the same spirit with the late Dr. Campbell, in his political survey, where he enquires how much further than they have yet advanced, the natural advantages of this island might be carried.

Mr. Heron's volumes are preceded by a short, but highly complimentary dedication to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and a modest advertisement, stating his consciousness that as this work is unaccompanied with engravings, and was published in detached volumes, it must appear under considerable disadvantages ; and that, " reviewing his work, when the charm of novelty, and the ardour of composition are over, he finds it so very imperfect in his own estimation, that he dares hardly hope for the notice of the public, or mercy of the Critic."

Six or seven pages are devoted to the reasons which induced him to collect materials for this work—and here we find that the author, having been for a series of years subjected to many of the inconveniencies, although, perhaps, without reaping many of the advantages, of a life of study and retirement, lately resolved to try the benefit of a short excursion through some parts of his native country. He tells us, he pleased himself with the hope that he might in this way quicken his powers of observation, by the view of those numberless unconnected particulars, which in every country meet the traveller's eye. Among such a diversity of objects, some are unavoidably interesting ;—he adds, *what is scarce necessary to observe*, that where the mind is roused, its attention must be engaged, and that it is thus roused from that languor, into which, in long confinement within a narrow sphere, it is apt to sink ; its faculties gain a new elasticity or energy, and become capable of nobler exertions. With these views (and many others, which are specified in the following pages) he tells us, that in the beginning of August, 1792, he prepared to leave Edinburgh, and saw that many advantages might be gained in an excursion through some of the interesting parts of Scotland, though he could not flatter himself that he should be able to visit them all. The time and the expence he could allot to the design, were not considerable enough to enable him even to include many of them, but such considerations served to make him set out with pleasure on his little tour, and to examine

with an eye of interest and curiosity, the objects which occurred to his observation.

The first volume contains his journey from Edinburgh to the South Ferry, to Kinross, and Perth, of which he gives a diffuse account, interspersed with some remarks on Gourie's Conspiracy, the consequences of the Union, rebellions in 1715 and 1745; causes of its present flourishing trade, account of its religion, manufactures, bleach-fields, fisheries, exports, &c. Thence he goes to Dunkeld, Blair-Athole, Taymouth, Rannoch, Kenmore, Killin, Tayndrom, Dalmally, Vale of Glenorchie, Inverary, Arroquhar, and ends with Glasgow. Some pages are devoted to discussing the *authenticity* of Ossian's Poems, in which question the author, judiciously enough, takes up a kind of middle opinion between unqualified admission, and absolute rejection. Strenuously as we disbelieve the general authenticity of those poems, we have little doubt that the editor had some original models from which he formed his style and design, and should only differ from Mr. Heron in the quantity to be admitted. He speaks thus of them:

"I, for my part, after perusing a considerable share of what has been written on both sides of this literary question, remain satisfied that the Poems of Ossian do indeed exhibit a modification of manners and a refinement of sentiment singular in the history of savage life; that the age of their composition cannot now be ascertained, nor can it be determined whether they are the compositions of Scotland or of Ireland; that they are in many instances mutilated fragments, pruned, or eked out by the translator; that such of them as exhibit any considerable regularity or complexity of structure owe their form probably to the cares of the translator; that the translator has connected their history with a superficial and ill-founded theory of the early part of the history of Scotland; and they have not been given to the public in a form sufficiently simple." Vol. I. p. 355.

He afterwards tells us, "the ingenious translator is, at this time, I understand, engaged in the publication of a very splendid edition of the originals of Ossian's Poems, with a Latin translation on the opposite page." It would have been much happier for the plea of the *translator*, if this had been done immediately after the publication of his work, or the suggestion of doubts upon it. There has now been ample time to *make originals*, by translating back into Gaelic.

The second volume contains an account of Lismahagow, Weston, Newton, Holeslane, New Galloway, the Glenkens, Kirkcudbright, Gatehouse of Fleet, Ferry Town of Cree, Douglas, Glenluce, Stranraer, Ballantray, Giryan, Kirk Oswald, Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Beith, Kilbarchan, Paisley, Stirling, Perth and Edinburgh: but it is time to let the author speak

Speak more fully for himself. In his journey from *Killin* to *Tayndrom*, he mentions a floating island in *Loch Dochart*, in the following terms :

" This islet is fifty-one feet long, and twenty nine in breadth. It may perhaps have been gradually formed by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water-plants. It moves before the wind ; and may be pushed about with poles. Cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it, are liable to be carried on an unintended voyage round the lake." Vol. I. p. 277.

A few pages further he gives a curious recipe for the cure of insanity.

" We, soon after, entered *Strath-Fillan* : the vale divided by the river of *Fillan*. In this river is a pool consecrated by the ancient superstition of this country. The pool is formed by the eddying of the stream round a rock. Its waves were many years since consecrated by *Fillan*, one of the saints who converted the ancient inhabitants of *Caledonia* from paganism to the belief of Christianity.—It has ever since been distinguished by his name, and esteemed of sovereign virtue in curing madness. About two hundred persons, afflicted in this way, are annually brought to try the benefits of its salutary influence. These patients are conducted by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of passing with them thrice through a neighbouring cairn ; on this cairn, they then deposit a simple offering of clothes, or perhaps of a small bunch of heath. More precious offerings used once to be brought. But, these being never long left in the unmolested possession of the saint, it has become customary to make him presents which may afford no temptation to theft. After these, such as they are, have been deposited, the patient is then thrice immersed in the sacred pool. After the immersion, he is bound hand and foot, and left for the night in a chapel which stands near. If the maniac is found loose in the morning, good hopes are conceived of his recovery. If he is still bound, his cure remains doubtful. It sometimes happens that death relieves him, during his confinement, from the troubles of life." Vol. I. p. 282.

He observes, in the second volume, that,

" Since potatoes were, within the present century, introduced into Scotland, the fare of the common people has been greatly bettered ; and that if *Sir Walter Raleigh* did indeed introduce the potatoe from America, and plant it on his estates in Ireland, for the first time of its being known, or planted in these islands, he must be acknowledged to have performed, in this, a more beneficial service to his country, than if he had succeeded in the discovery of gold mines in *Guiana*." Vol. II. p. 104.

In an account of a ridge between the *Tarff* and the *Dec*, called *Tongueland*, is a curious anecdote taken from *Lord Hailes's Notes on Dunbar's Poems*, which reminds us very strongly

strongly of the conclusion of the seventh chapter of Johnson's *Rasselas* :

" King James the Fifth, I think it was, who preferred to the priory of Tongueland an Italian friar whose name was of note in that age. He was an alchymist, a physician, a projector, a philosopher. He was, for some time, in estimation at the Scottish Court. But, an unfortunate accident at Stirling covered him with disgrace, and exposed him to the coarse, but pointed and forcible satire of William Dunbar, the poet. Among other merits, he made pretensions to the Art of Flying, and proposed to make wings with which he would rise, in the presence of the King and the whole Court, from the battlements of Stirling-Castle, and fly to France. He made himself wings, fitted them to his body, and in the hope of invading the province of the winged tribes, mounted the battlements of the Castle ; while the King and his Court looked on, to see him begin his flight. He waved his wings, and sprung into the air, but to his own great disappointment and mortification, but perhaps according to the expectation, and undoubtedly to the great diversion of the beholders, instantly fell, and, as Dunbar says, sank deep into a dunghill. I know nothing of the subsequent history of this Abbot of Tongueland ; except that to account for the failure of his attempt to fly, he pretended, that he should not have fallen, had he not unluckily intermixed the feathers of dunghill fowls with those of eagles and the nobler birds : the sympathy between the hen-feathers in his wings and the earth drew him down ; had he used only eagle's-feathers in forming his wings, he should have soared like the eagle *." Vol. II. p. 181.

A very judicious remark on *Friendly Societies* is introduced in page 273, where the author intimates a wish that they may gradually be extended so as to supersede the necessity of rates. A tribute of some praise and some gentle censure, very temperately mixed, is paid in page 342, to Mr. *Boswell*, of Auchinleck, whom, says the author, " I cannot content myself with merely alluding to—or naming—*en passant* ;" and the reader who shall turn to the passage will be amused with several ingenious and well-expressed remarks on the character of that gentleman. *Robert Burns* is next introduced, and, as he deserves, with high honour : and a few pages further is an encomium on a man now deaf to flattery, and long the object of, we believe, unmerited obloquy, which is too remarkable to be passed over. He has been speaking of the isle of Bute.

* The chapter in *Rasselas* concludes thus : " He waved his pinions awhile to gather air, then leaped from his stand, and in an instant dropped into the lake. His wings, which were of no use in the air, sustained him in the water, and the Prince drew him to land, half dead with terror and vexation." Dunbar's Poem is entitled the *Fenyet Frier of Tungland*.

" Such

“Such, with its appendages, is the isle that gave a title to him who had a considerable share in directing the early education of our excellent Sovereign, and who was, for some short while, at the head of the British Administration, in the beginning of the present reign. Few monarchs have ever done higher honour, by the tenor of their life—to their early education—than George III. of Britain. And, if in the biography of any great or good man, it be thought injustice to conceal the names of the instructors and guardians of his youth, the British Nation cannot rejoice that the best of princes sits on their throne, without gratefully remembering Lord Bute, as the Friend and tutor of his early days. They were not personal vices and follies; they were not blunders in administration, or abuses of power, that inflamed the English against his ministry. It was the opposition of the great whig families; the popularity of a whig ministry who were to give place to Lord Bute and his friends, upon the accession of his Royal Pupil. The benevolent policy, too, of uniting all parties, of annihilating all invidious, national distinctions, of making of the whole inhabitants of the British Empire, but one people, unanimous in loyalty to the house of Hanover, and in attachment to the British Constitution—was shocking to the prejudices of many of our southern brethren; who, with a not ungenerous pride, imagined, that in loyalty, in honour, in every illustrious public virtue, none could, none ought, to vie with themselves. The termination of a successful war in peace, without prosecuting it to the utter ruin of a humbled enemy, was another heinous offence by which Lord Bute disobliged the English Nation.—But, in all the fury of opposition that was excited against him, I know not that his personal character was ever successfully attacked. The disloyalty, the poverty, the cunning, the duplicity of Scotchmen in general, were the favourite themes of Churchill and of Wilkes. The constancy of Scotchmen, where they have formed an attachment, was held up in an invidious light. The ancient prejudices with which the English had viewed the Scotch, before the union of Scotland and England under one Sovereign, were powerfully addressed. But even the piercing, soul-searching vehemence and acute malignity of Junius, respected the private character of the Earl of Bute. From his discernment, the genius and learning of Johnson obtained that encouragement, which Chesterfield had first ostentatiously offered, and then meanly withheld. By his dignified candour were the quackery and frivolity of Hill overlooked, and that botanical skill which he actually possessed, munificently patronized. The Murrays, the Wedderburnes, the Homes, the Macphersons, all the Scottish names, whether in business or in literature, which were distinguished by his care, are the ornaments of this age, and might well adorn any æra in history. In his long retirement from public business, the rancour of political prejudice ceased to be directed against him. In the cultivation of those virtues which adorned his character, and of those studies in which he delighted, it should seem, that he found an happiness in retirement which he had unsuccessfully sought on the heights of ambition. Happier in this than Sir Robert Walpole, of
whom

whom it is related, that, after he had reluctantly retired from public office, a friend one day entered his library-room at Houghton, while the Ex-Minister was busy at the shelves: his friend entered unobserved, and continued so for some minutes, till he had seen Sir Robert take down volume after volume, look into each, but without reading, immediately return it into its place*: at length, the old man threw himself down upon a seat, and burst into tears: his friend then addressing him, he lamented, that having so long neglected literature, amid the cares of public business, he had now lost so entirely all relish for books, that they could afford him no recreation in his listless solitude. But, in the enjoyments of classical literature, in the duties of religion, and in the cultivation of his favourite Botany, Lord Bute is said to have spent his latter years in calm happiness. I doubt not that his merits, as a man and a politician, will be more candidly judged of, by those who shall review them in the next century." Vol. II. p. 363.

These extracts will serve abundantly for a specimen of this writer's language, who seldom falls into any reprehensible peculiarities of expression†. His book, even to those who knew the country he describes, will afford amusement and instruction; and indeed as his observations extend not only to mineralogy, agriculture, and manufactures, but almost to every liberal or interesting topic of enquiry, there are few readers who may not find abundant matter in the work to gratify their own peculiar taste.

The extreme and exemplary modesty of Mr. Heron would disarm the severity of criticism, even if his work were liable to suffer from it. As that is not the case, we cannot refrain from pointing it out as deserving of commendation. From his introduction we gave some specimens; his conclusion is yet more striking. After apologizing to all whom he may have offended by his remarks, or even *by presuming to praise them*, he thus closes his volumes: "It has been my wish to drop nothing but what—if noticed at all—might tend to promote the welfare of my country, and the interest of knowledge, of virtue, of pure religion. Even in this too I may have failed. If I have unfortunately set down any thing of a contrary tendency, I pray God to forgive; and intreat the reader to impute it, not to ill intention, but to ignorance, or oversight."

We think we can acquit Mr. H. of any such offences; and may say, with truth, that few books of the kind are more likely to be read with pleasure and advantage, than this which is sent out with such profound humility.

† We have reason to believe that this anecdote is erroneous.

* In Vol. II. p. 105, he uses *millu* for mill, throughout a whole passage, as if not conscious that the word is not English; and in page 428, he talks of the notes he had "*jotted down*."

ART. XV. *Sight, the Cavern of Woe, and Solitude. Poems by Mrs. Mary Robinson, Author of Poems, &c. Ainsi va le Monde, the Monody to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Vancenza, &c. &c.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Evans.

MRS. Robinson is a person of elegant accomplishments, with no inconsiderable portion of poetic taste and talent; but, we think, that in the publication before us, she has been less successful than in most of her preceding efforts. Homer, who to use Mr. Goldfinch's phrase, *knew a thing or two*, has intimated in several passages that his Gods had a language of their own, very like Greek, but not the same. It may be said of many of our modern poets, that, whether they are allied to Gods or Goddesses, they have also an *appropriate language, very like English*, but somewhat less intelligible. The perfection of this seems to consist in bringing words together, which nature and common sense never intended to meet. We would caution Mrs. Robinson against this delusion; which must, in some degree, have fascinated her pen, when in her first poem, called Sight, she makes her blind man

“ Feed a perpetual solitude of woe.”

We have a similar objection, when a few lines farther she

“ Robes creation in a garb of rest.”

A garb of rest presents no other idea to us than that of a night gown.

“ The spangling legions of the sphery plains,”

Next march out in astonishing array ;

“ While the breezes stay

To kiss the fainting flow'rs, whose silky heads

Inclining, fade beneath their with'ring touch !”

The beings above-mentioned, against whose style we again warn Mrs. Robinson, may, perhaps, call a blind man *isolated*, but men say *insulated*. The same poor man is

“ Sad, unillum'd, disconsolate, and lost.”

And he sits in

“ A dreadful shade that mocks each other sense,
And plunges reason in its worst abyss.”

In the third poem on Solitude we find the Sun in a violent fury, darting down shafts, &c. and for what? Merely to drink the tears of the morning from the breast of a young floweret.

“ When

“ When the fierce *Lord of Noon*, with flaming eye,
Rolls furious o’er the sapphire floor of heav’n;
Or downward shoots his shaft of glitt’ring fire,
Upon the sultry heath——
To drink the ling’ring tears of morn, that shine
On the young flow’ret’s aromatic breast.”

We submit to this lady’s good sense and cooler judgment, whether the rational praise, that she is very well able to obtain from her countrymen, by addressing them, if we may so say, in their own language, is not quite as valuable as the enthusiastic raptures of a certain class of witlings, whom she herself cannot seriously esteem. Of these poems, the *Cavern of Woe* is far the best, and evidently discovers that the author has much sensibility and genius. The allegory of this, we must observe, is not sufficiently perspicuous; but such of the imagery as is not overcharged is good. In justice to Mrs. Robinson we insert the following specimens:

“ Next, with a solemn, slow, and feeble pace,
Came silent Poverty, in tatter’d vest!
The frequent tears, that glisten’d on her breast,
Had fretted channels down her meagre face!
A rabble crew of Idiots dinn’d her ear;
While mean Reproach came smiling in the rear.
With firm, yet modest look, she pass’d along;
Nor sought relief, nor mark’d the taunting throng;
While her wrung heart, still scorning to complain,
Suppress’d the rending groan, and throbb’d with proud Disdain.

Close at her heels, insidious Envy crept;
The Imp, deform’d, and horrible in shape,
Mock’d, when the slow-consuming victim wept,
Pointing, and grinning, like a wither’d Ape:
About her throat, the asp Detraction clung,
Scatt’ring destructive poisons from her tongue!
She wav’d a blasted Laurel o’er her head,
Stol’n from the sacred ashes of the dead;
Inly she pin’d; while in her panting breast,
Shrunk Ignorance struck its fangs, to banish gentle rest,

In a lone corner, almost hid in shade,
With downcast eye, sat unrequited Love!
As from their hollow cell the slow tears stray’d,
A willow garland for his brow he wove!
Low at his feet, bare Madness laid his head,
Rattling his chains, upon his flinty bed!
Rous’d from his stupor, by the clanking sound,
The pensive youth gaz’d fearfully around;
And, wond’ring to behold such mis’ry near,
Forgot his mournful wreath, and dropp’d a pitying tear.”

ART. XVI. *The Naturalist's Miscellany, or coloured Figures of natural Objects, drawn and described immediately from Nature. Vol. IV. 8vo. 18s. Nodder.*

Vivarium Naturæ, sive rerum naturalium variorum et vividarum icones, ad ipsam Naturam depictarum et descriptarum.

THIS pleasing work, which appears monthly, has now been continued for upwards of four years, the fourth volume having been completed a few months past. The descriptions are written, as in other publications superintended by Dr. Shaw, in Latin as well as English: they are in general short, but sufficient, with the aid of the generic and specific characters prefixed, to point out the most striking peculiarities of the object described. In taking the whole range of nature for his subject, and considering variety as one principal quality to recommend a work professedly popular, rather than scientific, Dr. Shaw seems to have chosen his birds and butterflies chiefly for their beauty. Other natural objects are brought forward either on account of their recent discovery, or something remarkable in their history, not generally known. Some of the most beautiful birds have, however, the additional recommendation of being lately introduced from New Holland, which has proved so fertile a ground for discovery, as to occasion a work entirely appropriated to its productions, which we shall hereafter have occasion to review. The first bird in this volume is a native of New Holland, and is very beautiful: it is called the *Speckled Manakin*, or *Pipra punctata*. The same may be said of the second, the *Swallow Warbler*, or *Motacilla Hirundinacea*. A few of our own birds have also a plumage well deserving a coloured representation; as, for instance, the *Alcedo Ispida*, or *Common Kingfisher*; and the very elegant, but little noticed bird, the *Blue Titmouse* (*Parus cæruleus*.) The *Bohemian Chat-terer* visits us occasionally, but is common in many of the more Southern countries of Europe. Among the fish kind we may remark the *Trigla cataphracta*, or *mailed Gurnard*, whose name describes its peculiarity; and the *Zeus imperialis* remarkable for its colours, yet sometimes found on the coasts of Britain: but there are few objects in this volume more striking than the *Tree Frog*, whose extraordinary mode of adhesion to the leaves of trees by its feet, and inflated pouch under the throat, are very distinctly represented in the plate. As a specimen of the work, we shall extract the account of this animal.

" THE TREE FROG.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, naked, tailed *.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

GREEN FROG, with unwebbed feet, and orbicular flattened toes.

The TREE FROG.

The beautiful little species of frog here represented is not uncommon in many parts of Europe, as France, Germany, &c. but is not found in England. It resides amongst the foliage of trees, and generally adheres to the under side of the leaves, the structure of the feet being finely adapted for this power; each toe terminating in an orbicular flattened process, by means of which the animal can apply itself with perfect security to the smoothest surface. Like others of its genus, it is first produced in the state of a Tadpole; the females, during the breeding season, leaving the trees, and betaking themselves to the water, in order to deposit their spawn. The male, during that period, has an inflated gular pouch or globe, which at other times is scarce ever visible."

Among the insects here represented, we may point out the *Midas Beetle*, and *Dry-leaf Mantis*, as very singular in their form. The *Long-legged Cerambyx*, is at once curious in the length of its horns, and the beauty of its colours. We should recommend the occasional publication of an index arranged under the Linnæan classes, to add the advantage of order to this pleasing miscellany.

ART. XVII. *A Chemical Dissertation on the Thermal Waters of Pisa and Asciano in Tuscany, with Analytical Papers on the Waters of Yverdun, in Switzerland.* By John Nott, M. D. 8vo. 3s. Walter.

IN the preface to this work, we are informed that the substance of what is mentioned concerning Pisa, and its waters, is taken from a well-written Italian work of Giorgio Santi, professor of Chemistry and Natural History, in the university of Pisa.

First, the situation of the baths is described, and then the structure of the Pisan mountains, which appear to be principally calcareous.

We cannot say that the account which the Professor gives of these, and their constituent parts, impresses us with a

* This is evidently an error; it should be tail-less. In the Latin of Linnæus it is *ecaudatum*.

very favourable idea of his mineralogical knowledge, his descriptions being too loose and vague to convey a clear notion of what he means.

In describing particular specimens, he says, "*various calcareous stones, striated with sparry crystallizations,*" and "*a calcareous stone with crystals of calcareous spar.*" In the first of these instances, the expression *sparry crystallizations* conveys no distinct idea, since it is applicable not only to calcareous spars, but to those of quartz and heavy spar, &c. In the second instance it would have been satisfactory, or rather necessary, to have mentioned the form of the crystals, since the calcareous genus admits of great variety in this respect.

A long list of the plants growing on the Pisan mountains, and in their vicinity, is next given; and then follows a table of the temperature and specific gravity of the waters of each bath.

The result of the chemical analysis of 100 pints of the reservoir waters is as follows:

" Aerial acid uncombined	-	-	Gr. 187
Vitriolated natron	-	-	203
Muriated natron	-	-	265
Vitriolated calx	-	-	969
Vitriolated magnesia	-	-	325
Muriated magnesia	-	-	199
Lime-stone	-	-	281
Magnesia alba, <i>not calcined</i>	-	-	87
Argillaceous earth	-	-	46
Siliceous earth	-	-	12 "

The water of the warm spring of the Queen's Bath differs only in the absence of the uncombined aerial acid, and in the proportion of the other contents.

The medical qualities of these waters are by the author said to be attenuating, incisive, detergent, and anthelmintic; terms to which (if we except the last) there are not, perhaps, two people who attach the same notions, and which are taken from an old hypothesis that is daily falling into disrepute.

Our author indeed, in the next paragraph, approaches nearer to the point we wish, and mentions the particular diseases in which these waters have been found useful. He says, they are good in obstinate diarrhæas and dysenteries, in lenteric and coeliac affections, and in obstructed mesenteric glands, that they cure the jaundice, and dissolve the gall stone: but still we would object to such modes of expression, as being too general to be satisfactory; and we therefore think that in such works as the present, the virtues of the mineral

G g water

water would be best ascertained by the relation of particular cases.

The analytical papers relating to the waters of Yverdun are translated from some French accounts preserved in the archives of that place.

Dr. N. apologizes for any inaccuracy that may be found in the chemical part, and also for the obsolete terms of art which he has retained.

The analysis is too inaccurate to draw any certain conclusions from it. The waters seem to contain an hepar of sulphur; but in what proportion, or whether in conjunction with any thing else, we cannot take upon us to say.

ART. XVIII. *Elements of Moral Science.* By James Beattie, L. L. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. Cadell.

EVERY thing that comes from the pen of Dr. Beattie must be interesting to the Scholar and the Christian, and to the work before us, as well as to all that we have seen of this amiable writer, we may justly apply the eulogium of Horace on his favourite moral instructor:

“ Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
Planius ac melius Chrysisso ac Crantore dicit.”

Though the retrospective limits of our work forbid us to enter into any discussion of the former part of the author's publication, yet we cannot withhold that general tribute of praise, which the pleasure and advantage we have received from its perusal, deservedly require: and when we consider the whole as a summary of lectures actually delivered from the Professor's chair, we mingle with our approbation a high respect for a situation, the duties of which are so ably and so faithfully discharged.

In the volume before us, the author proceeds to unfold the Elements of Moral Philosophy, which he classes under *Ethics*, as treating of the morality of actions in a general point of view. *Oeconomics* as promoting the good of that family, of which we may be members; and *Politics*, as regulating our conduct, our rights, and duties, in civil society.

On the first of these subjects the author distinguishes speculative from practical ethics, that is, virtues from duties. The first being duties actually performed or acquired, and the latter what is incumbent upon us to perform or acquire. He then enquires into the nature of virtue, and considers it as subject

to man's moral judgment; and when applied to the consideration of his own conduct, is in common language called his Conscience. This he proves to be the supreme regulating principle of human nature, and consequently that a life of approving conscience, must be a life of virtue; and virtuous action is the ultimate end for which man was made. We cannot undertake to detail the ingenious illustrations of this argument, nor the admirable connection by which the author unites it to our religious Hope, Faith, and Dependence. The sum and substance of the whole cannot be better comprised than in the author's own words:

“Moral virtue is a disposition of the mind, voluntary and active—agreeable in itself, and praise-worthy—incumbent on all men—and tending to improve our whole nature, and promote our happiness both here and hereafter.”

The second chapter, which the author calls Miscellaneous Observations on the same Subject, is intended to combat the erroneous notions of others in opposition to his former positions. He here briefly examines the different systems of the Peripatetics and Stoics; and we think him peculiarly happy in his distinction between feelings and judgment, sensations and sentiments: from the confounding of which terms together, many errors have been introduced into our reasonings and practice. Dr. Beattie concludes his remarks by asserting, that conscience, or the moral sentiment, is a natural faculty of the soul; and though, like other faculties, it may be improved by cultivation, or perverted by neglect, yet that it is not, more than reason, the *mere effect* of education, as Mr. Locke has supposed; but both are original parts of man, which, though they do not appear at his birth, nor for some time after, as the ear of corn is not seen till long after the blade has sprung up, fail not however, provided outward circumstances be favourable, to disclose themselves in due season.

From the general nature of virtue, the author comes to the nature and foundation of *particular* virtues; and these he ranks, according to the common distribution, under the duties we owe to God, to our fellow-creatures, and to ourselves. He considers the three parts of piety as consisting in right information concerning the divine existence and attributes; right affections, suitable to his nature; and the proper expression of these affections in suitable words and behaviour. The reader, if he should want any persuasive arguments in favour of *social worship*, will do well to peruse the short but forcible reasons here adduced. What is also said of superstition and enthusiasm, both arising from the same cause (namely, false opinions concerning the Deity) is well worthy of attention.

Social virtue Dr. B. classes under the general head of Good-Nature and Forgiveness; and from these, and resentment the opposite of these, deduces all the modifications of good or evil, as they result to society from the indulgence of these propensities in our respective situations.

Under the article of the Duty we owe to Ourselves, he lays down as the first and most essential principle of human happiness, a life of *useful occupation*, and in making indolence and inactivity the chief sources of moral turpitude, gives to the exertions of our intellectual powers the fullest energy, and to the improvement of our moral nature the fairest encouragement. We would earnestly recommend this chapter to the perusal of every young man on his entrance into life; connected as it is in some measure with the observations in the former volume, on the regulation of the Passions and Imagination: nor can we conclude our remarks on this part of the author's treatise, without adding to that advice our sincere opinion, that they will scarcely rise from any work more convinced of the goodness of the author's heart, and more satisfied, from their own feelings, of the soundness of his understanding.

Under *Oeconomics* the author considers human beings as members of a *family*, which he justly regards as the foundation of all civil society; and then branches out the general relation into the respective situations of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant. The reader will feel much pleasure in perusing the short but well-collected arguments in favour of Matrimony and Education. On the latter subject, though he does not undertake to decide a question so frequently controverted, as whether a public or private mode of tuition be the best, yet he has strongly intimated his opinion by alledging, what, if it were strictly true, ought certainly to produce the decision: That supposing the teachers in both equally conscientious, and of equal ability, one might say, perhaps, that the former (*viz.* a public school) is the best scene of discipline for this world, and the latter for that which is to come; but experience of the conduct of both classes of pupils does not seem to justify the remark. The different and mutual relation of master and servant, is extended to a considerable length, from the opportunity it has afforded the author of delivering his sentiments on the severer kind of service, called Slavery; and, though the topic has been almost exhausted, we have perused his arguments with satisfaction, and think them well calculated to strengthen that side of the question, which morality must espouse, though she may consent to prosecute her wishes with much caution.

As

As a specimen of the manner in which the learned Professor treats his subject, we shall insert his answer to the common argument, that the Negroes are happier in our colonies than they were in their own country.

"Supposing this to be true," says Dr. Beattie, "it will not follow that we are excusable in making them slaves, unless we did it with a sincere intention to make them happy, and with their free consent, founded on a belief that we meant to do so. If I, by oppression, reduce an innocent man to poverty, and if Providence endow him with strength of mind to bear his misfortune as becomes a Christian, it is possible he may be happier in adversity than ever he was in prosperity. But will this excuse me for what I have done? If it is unlawful to enslave an inoffensive creature, no unforeseen and unintentional good consequences that may follow upon it, will ever render it lawful. The knife of the ruffian may dismiss a good man from the troubles of this life, and send him to Heaven; but is it therefore lawful to murder a good man! If we estimate the morality of actions, not by the intention of the agent, but by the consequences whereof, by the over-ruling care of a good Providence, they may be productive, we shall at once confound all moral principles." P. 175.

From this part we are carried to the third division of the subject under the title of *Politics*, in which the origin and nature of policy, or civil government, is examined with no less accuracy of investigation than the foregoing questions. We must be content to notice only the arrangement of the author's matter, which, from the general nature of law, proceeds to the explication of the laws essential to the several forms of civil polity. We cannot, however, entirely coincide with him in opinion, that marriage ought to be binding even upon drunken men, though in fact it is so by the laws of Scotland; because, if common contracts made with ideots, with madmen during their phrenzy, or with drunken men when the drunkenness is apparent, ought not to be valid, surely a contract, which, of all that can be mentioned, implies most strongly a voluntary and mutual assent, cannot in equity be enforced in a case where other contracts would be deemed fraudulent; and to say that a man should be careful to keep himself always sober, is only giving a moral exhortation to security, but no sanction to the penalty which may arise from the casual neglect of it. In this, as well as in the author's ideas of solitary imprisonment, we must beg leave to differ from him. If it be a substitute for capital punishment, the delinquent can have no cause for complaint, and the dread of its preying on his spirits, and tainting his imagination, is only placing an evil that may *possibly* ensue against a good that is *positively* obtained. Besides, an experience of some years has given the most satisfactory

tisfactory answer to such suppositions ; for, perhaps, no one instance can be brought of solitary imprisonment, as tried in this country, having terminated in phrenzy and self-destruction ; whereas various examples have been produced of offenders being restored to a sense of duty, and to habits of virtuous industry. In the different forms of government considered by the author, and his disquisition on the British constitution, we find the analysis of Montesquieu and de Lolme, with the addition only of a few judicious observations ; and with regard to the fourth and last part on Logic, or the art of improving our intellectual faculties, we think the Dr. is likely to meet with many opponents. If no objection can be made to his explanation of the nature and use of tropes and figures, as included in words and forms of expression, much may be said with regard to his decision on style ; but as this to a certain degree will ever be matter of opinion, it may not invalidate the propriety of the Dr.'s remarks. If, for instance, we agree with the author that the style of Locke is verbose, we certainly must insist upon that of Shaftesbury, and of Bolingbroke, as dangerously captivating ; and, perhaps, with many faults, it would be hard to select two writers abounding with greater beauties. The last chapter, containing remarks upon Evidence, we look upon as a master-piece of pure writing and sound criticism, and in the author's just opposition to metaphysical subtlety, vainly called Philosophy, we most heartily coincide with him. We will not mutilate the beauties of this part by any extract, but conclude our remarks by observing, that we think nothing is wanting to complete the excellence and utility of these lectures, but various references to the works from whence many of the arguments are necessarily taken ; and which, as, from the way in which they are handled, they must naturally excite in the student a desire of improvement, should also be accompanied with the readiest means of facilitating and extending his researches. In this respect the method of the moderns is certainly superior to that of the ancients. An ancient author worked up his materials into a regular composition, as a perfect whole, proceeding from himself ; excepting only a few short quotations, occasionally introduced. A modern writer subjoins in the margin the names of the authors and works whence he has drawn his resources, and thereby enables his readers to verify or discuss the foundations of his opinions. This advantage, originating from the Art of Printing, which facilitates the practice, ought not to be given up in works that are in any degree compiled,

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 19. *Modern France, a Poem, by George Richards, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College.* 4to. 1s. Cooke, Oxford; Robinsons, London.

THE author of this poem, after drawing a very high coloured and just picture of the present sanguinary anarchy of France, which he well describes as *tainting* the air of Europe; in the character of Britannia, seated upon a rock, informs us, that

“ — Should yon Tyrants dare with desperate prow,
To plough the sounding waves that roll below;
Not one returning foe shall e'er recline
Beneath the clusters of his blushing vine;
Nor spread with chequer'd shade of olives pale,
The streams that wander through *Roussillon's* vale.
Hurl'd ceaseless hence terrific balls shall glare,
In fiery arches thro' the midnight air.
O'er the white cliffs the burning barks shall shine,
And spread their radiance round the awful brine.”

The whole poem is written with a similar spirit, and in a similar style.

ART. 20. *Verfes on the Installation of his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University.* By George Somers Clarke, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College. 4to. 6d. Oxford, Cooke; Robinsons and Rivingtons, London.

In this little poem, which does not contain more than eighty or ninety lines, there are some marks of a fervid mind and poetical imagination, but as so short a composition must be considered as a *miniature picture*, it ought to have been finished with more neatness.

ART. 21. *The Seducer; or, Edward and Fidelia. A Poem.* 4to. 1s. Rider.

The author has inserted the following *declaratory* motto in his title page:

“ Smit with the love of Poetry, I join
The num'rous band that woo th' harmonious nine.”

If the *numerous* band, by whom these nine gentlewomen are wooed, did not clothe their courtship in better verse than the present suitor, the ladies would be very much to be pitied. The work is, however, entitled to one praise; it has a useful moral, and may be a very proper present to such young women as put too much confidence in the vows of *faiblefs men*.

ART. 22. *The Genius of France. A Poem.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Tymbs, Worcester; Debrett, London.

We are informed, in a short preface, that “the late dreadful events in France, render any apology for the subject of the poem unnecessary. The author begs the reader not to be too severe on its defects, as it is the humble production of a female, who is more induced to publish it by the partial encomiums of her friends, than by any merit she herself is conscious of its possessing.”

This is a very modest apology; but we so frequently meet with it, that we cannot help regretting that too many writers have *such good-natur'd friends*. The Genius of France is represented as seated upon Dover Cliff, “and ever and anon, turning her eyes towards those dreary plains where once she sat;” and bewailing, in blank verse, *Ill-fated Gallia's state*. There are, in some of the pages, marks of talent; but, unless blank verse is of the first order, it becomes inflated prose.

ART. 23. *Ode to the People of England, 1793.* 4to. 1s. Pridden.

This Ode aims at the sublime, and sometimes approaches towards it; but neither are the numbers sufficiently harmonious, or the style sufficiently polished, for the higher lyric: and what is peculiarly unfortunate is, that the beginning makes no favourable impression. The list of Demons that infest France is better than the rest.

Old Anarchy and Uproar wild:
Treason with Royal Blood defil'd:
Plunder, with his harpy-claw,
And flame-ey'd Lust that knows no law;
Murder, in all his savage pride,
Girded with the gaunt Wolf's hide:
Sacrilege, with impious cry,
And Famine last, and Misery.

But, it is not Loyalty, it is not Patriotism, it is not Morality, it is not any species of Virtue, that makes a good Ode. He only can perform it,

Ingenium cui fit, cui mens divinior, atque os
Magna sonaturum.

ART. 24. *Marat. A Political Eclogue, in Imitation of the Daphnis of Virgil. With Variations, Imitations, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory.* 4to. 1s. Ridgway.

Novelty is necessary to give zest to humourous satire; not even the ingenuity of the authors of the *Rolliad*, &c. could for ever attract us by lampoons written in one unvaried style. The death of Marat is here, by a strange perversion, made a topic of lamentation to the party which most strenuously declared its detestation of his atrocities. This eclogue appeared originally in a morning paper, in

in which it probably obtained its chief circulation. As a separate pamphlet, it is not likely to find many purchasers.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 25. *The London Hermit ; or, Rambles in Dorsetshire. A Comedy, in Three Acts, by John O'Keeffe, Esq.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debbrett.

From the title page of this drama we learn, that it was performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, with universal applause ; while, from a perusal of the comedy, we find that universal applause may be obtained, without the just delineation of character, or any of those properties which constitute the perfection of the dramatic dialogue, spirit, wit, and elegance. The circumstance upon which the plot (if it can be so called) is built, is ill chosen, because it is unnatural ; the characters are ill-drawn, because they are so exaggerated as to be far beyond what nature ever aimed at in her most whimsical mood ; and of the Dialogue, let the following passage serve as a specimen :

ACT I. Scene I.

Young Pranks. " Went to dinner, tuck'd three bottles under my girdle—hopp'd off as steady as old time to the assembly, laugh'd at the minuets—tol, lol, (mimicks) adjourn'd to a snug hazard party—lost every face—roll'd into the street at eight in the morning—saw a carriage at the Greyhound door—pretty girl all alone ; finding it was a return chaise, stept in, without knowing whither bound—had a most delectable chat—a lovely creature—single—hither we've come—She's there—I'm here—She's an angel with a large fortune—I'm a dog without the price of a collar."—

An angel, with a great fortune, in a return post-chaise !

NOVEL.

ART. 26. *The Conflict. A Sentimental Tale. In a Series of Letters.* 2 vols. 12mo. 4s. Hall, Newcastle. Deighton, London.

This writer, whose name is Heron, having met with success in some former juvenile productions, is encouraged again to hope for a favourable reception, but professes to have bestowed more attention on the morality than either the diction or the incidents of the present work. The tendency of the book is certainly better than that of many that appear ; and as we respect the author's intention, we are sorry to remark, that there is, indeed, but little originality in the characters, or art in the contrivance of the incidents. It is still, however, in some degree, an entertaining narrative, and may serve to amuse a leisure hour ; and, certainly, what is not the praise of every novel, without corrupting the heart. The copiers of Richardson must generally suffer from the comparison with his engaging powers ; yet we may be occasionally pleased with a copy, though inferior in spirit and excellence.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 27. *Brief Reflections relative to the Emigrant French Clergy: earnestly submitted to the humane Consideration of the Ladies of Great Britain. By the Author of Evelina and Cecilia.* 8vo. Cadell.

The Rights of Women are set in a much more amiable light by this admired novelist, than by the gentleman-like Miss Woolstoncraft. She gives up the claim to public exertions in general, but asserts the right of benevolence as belonging more particularly to them. "It is here then," she says, "in the cause of tenderness and humanity, they may come forth, without charge of presumption, or forfeiture of delicacy. Exertions here may be universal, without rivalry or impropriety; the head may work, the hand may labour; the heart may suggest, indiscriminately in all, in men without disdain, in women without a blush; and however truly of the latter to withdraw from notice may be in general the first praise, in a service such as this they may with yet more dignity come forward." This lady, so justly celebrated under her former name of Miss Burney, with great eloquence and ingenuity, pleads the cause of the French Clergy, in order to promote the benevolent plan of the ladies subscription for their relief. Among many striking passages which this little pamphlet presents, the following is one of the most remarkable. "But *are we to give, ye cry, for ever?* Ah! rather, and far more generously, reverse the question, and in *their* names exclaim, "Must we *receive* for ever? will the epoch never arrive when our injuries may be redressed, and our sufferings allowed the soft recompence of manifesting our gratitude?—O happy Donors! compare but thus your subjects for murmuring with the feelings of your receivers! and do not, because ye see them, bowed down by adversity, thus lowly grateful for the pittance that grants them bread and covering, imagine them so unlike the human race to which they belong, that sometimes in bitterness of spirit, they can forbear the piercing recollection of better days; days, when beneficence flourished by their own deeds, when anguish and poverty were relieved by their own hands!" p. 21.

The whole tract does much honour to the head and heart of the writer, and cannot fail to have considerable effect.

ART. 28. *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, including the Journals of Governors Phillip and King, since the Publication of Phillip's Voyage; with an abridged Account of the new Discoveries in the South Seas. By John Hunter, Esq. Post Captain in his Majesty's Navy. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, and illustrated with a Map of the Country, by Lieut. Darves, and other Embellishments.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Stockdale.

The curiosity of the public concerning the rising settlement at Port Jackson, has been gratified from time to time by ample publications of authentic papers upon that subject; but as the accounts in quarto, with many plates and illustrations, demand a price beyond the convenience of many purchasers, the publisher has thought it advisable to issue also abridged narratives, for the sake of more general circulation.

lation. The work now before us is an abridgement of that which we noticed at p. 79 of our First Number; and contains, undoubtedly, sufficient matter to satisfy common enquirers. The excellent map of the country, as far as it has yet been made out, with such conjectures as have been formed concerning the parts beyond that line, is very judiciously retained here, being absolutely necessary to give a clear conception of the settlement. The services of Captain Hunter in this distant colony have been such as to render his name remarkable; and a short sketch of his life, prefixed to this volume, serves to show his gradual rise in the naval profession, and the nature of his employments to the time of his appointment to a command in the *Sirius*, with the rank of post-captain. The volume will, doubtless, be considered on the whole as a very satisfactory compendium, and though many things are related more concisely than in the larger work, and some of the less considerable, of necessity omitted, yet enough will be found in it to show very clearly the actual state of the colony, and the progress made towards extending the intercourse of our settlers with the natives of the country.

ART. 29. *An Essay on the Martial Character of Nations, the Means of impressing it, its Utility, and its Affections by Form of Government, Climate, and other Moral and Physical Causes.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

This sensible tract is evidently intended to enable the public to judge of the abilities of its author for executing a work announced in the last page, a Dictionary of the Art of War; and we think the impression made by it cannot but be favourable. It is written in a pure style, and displays some knowledge of the authors, from whom the general principles of the Art Military, both ancient and modern, must be acquired; with a power of diving deeply into a subject, and methodizing the arrangement of its parts in the delivery. It is divided into five chapters, the first of which considers the Martial Character in general, and its utility: the second, the definition and explanation of Courage: the third, the means of exciting Courage: the fourth, the means of increasing those passions by which it is excited: the fifth, on the effect of Climate, Government, &c. on the Martial Spirit. Under all these divisions are to be found acute and sensible remarks, but we were particularly pleased with the general description of the martial spirit, as it meets us in the very first page. "If it be united with an inordinate love of power and dominion, it promotes, as in the Roman State, the *spirit of conquest*, that avenging minister of celestial wrath: whereas, when it is confined within its just bounds of repelling the ambitious attacks of its neighbours, or the domestic encroachments on public tranquillity and internal liberty, it then blends itself with patriotism and love of freedom; and this happy union constitutes the most respectable character which a people can possess, as it exhibits human nature in her brightest colours, and calls into exertion her utmost powers and sublimest virtues." The French he considers as converted by the present circumstances almost into a nation of soldiers, and thinks that if their tumultuous form of government would allow them to employ this force

to advantage, they might be more formidable than the Romans of old; but of their plan of conquest, by pretended fraternization, he thus justly speaks: "France, since she became a Republic, has aimed at aggrandizement by what she calls *fraternization* with other states; which expedient might perhaps have succeeded, if her own example of wretched government, which commences with all the anarchy, miseries, and symptoms of dissolution, with which other old and corrupted Republics have terminated, did not disgust and terrify, rather than invite others to the union."

By his speculations on the subject of Courage, this author proves himself a metaphysician of no mean force.

ART. 30. *The Traveller's Companion, from Holyhead to London.*
12mo. 3s. Longman.

The great improvements which have been within these few years made in our roads, have given rise to a new *genus* of books; and as the numerous turnpike roads now formed in every part of the island have connected the places, that were formerly scarcely accessible, with the metropolis, it would be very hard that those lively spirits, who fly through England with all the celerity that post-horses can convey them, should not have something *besides their own eyes*, to inform them what *they ought to have seen*, or enable them, on their return, to describe those pleasant vales which they galloped over at midnight. For this class of readers, if they have not *a better companion in a post-chaise*, the above may be a pleasant book, and for the closet it does not seem intended.

ART. 31. *Gregory's Nose. A Political Romance.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Jones.

The first characters to whom we are introduced in this pamphlet, are Gregory, a drier of herbs, and a vender of fruit in Covent-Garden, and his wife Lifette, who appears to be a very fit helpmate for such an husband. These good people, we learn by several pages, which are rather laughable than otherwise, after living together some time, *much as man and wife usually do*, embarked for the West Indies; when, after a prosperous voyage to within a few miles of the wished for port, the waves rolled mountains high, the rain descended in torrents, the ship was driven again to sea, and the gardener and his wife clinging by instinct to a large piece of the wreck, were thrown, in a dismal, a dark, a dreary night, a night of danger, dismay, and death, on a savage coast, where the danger of Gregory's Nose gives rise to some whimsical occurrences.

After remaining in this melancholy situation many tedious months, every day exposed to the danger of having nothing to eat, or of being eaten themselves, they happily descry a vessel, which takes them aboard, and proves to be on her voyage to Botany Bay. This ship is laden with convicts, consisting of the characters who are *now* performing their parts in the political theatre of this country, and by that sad reverse of fortune which too often happens to great men, *are supposed* to be banished for their crimes. The personages in this motley group (for it is made up from all parties) at the command of

of the captain, for the entertainment of the fruiterer's wife, are compelled to relate their own adventures, and confess what were the good deeds for which they suffered. Such is the marvellous vehicle of this political biography: the manner in which it is executed, is not such as to demand being exhibited in a specimen.

ART. 32. *The Fables of Æsop, with a Life of the Author, and embellished with one Hundred and Twelve Plates.* 8vo. Fine Paper. 2l. 12s. 6d. Stockdale.

Æsop republished in so elegant a form must undoubtedly be an acceptable guest in many families, where the attractions of fine print, and numerous engravings, will be found of great effect in promoting early study. It is enough to say of this edition, that in point of execution, it is beautiful; that the plates are copied from the well-known though scarce edition of Barlow, and the fables taken, with some trifling alterations, from that of Croxall. The life is that of Planudes, the historical credit of which is equal to that of the fables; but the choice is that or none.

ART. 33. *A Letter to Mr. Bryant, occasioned by his late Remarks on Mr. Pope's Universal Prayer.* By Percival Stockdale. 1s. Ridgway.

Mr. Bryant, in his treatise upon the authenticity of the Scriptures, and the truth of the Christian Religion, took occasion to animadvert on Pope's Universal Prayer, and in particular on the first stanza:

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime ador'd;
By faint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.

It must hurt, says Mr. Bryant, a truly pious mind, to see the Creator of all things brought upon a level with Jupiter, Pan, Priapus, &c.; that their rites were his rites; yet these notions Mr. Pope recommends. In reply to this, Mr. Stockdale contends on behalf of Pope, that when the poet wrote this stanza, he had principally in view the universal acknowledgement and worship of the Deity. We accede to this opinion; and think Mr. Stockdale's pamphlet pertinent in point of argument, and written with much delicacy and good sense.

ART. 34. *A Narrative of Transactions relative to a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Brighton, August 18, 1793, with short Extracts from the Sermon, and occasional Remarks,* by Vicefinus Knox, D. D. Master of Tunbridge School, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. 8vo. 1s. 6d. London, Dilly.

We are far from entertaining any prejudices against Dr. Knox; on the contrary we respect his abilities, and would willingly render him every tribute of attention due to a clergyman and a scholar. We are, however, strongly inclined to doubt whether this publication will answer the intended purpose; and we are not a little surprised, that

that having the fairest opportunity of refuting every cavil, and every idle clamour, by fairly publishing the whole of the sermon which gave offence, the Doctor should adopt any other mode of vindication. We disapprove of the personal insult and violence offered at the Brighton Theatre to Dr. Knox and his family; but, unless we had been hearers of his sermon, or were enabled to form a judgment concerning it from a view of the whole, we must think much of the author's pleasantries ill-timed, and that his general professions of goodwill and benevolence will hardly do away the impression of a decided and unequivocal accusation. The question is, Did Dr. Knox in his sermon make use of any expressions of an improper tendency? the answer can be found in the sermon alone. Papers VII. and VIII. of the Appendix do no credit to the Doctor's judgment; and will have yet less avail, we apprehend, in removing the prejudices against him.

L A W.

ART. 35. *The Trial of Avadannum Paujiab Bramin (Dubash to John Holland, Esq. late Governor of Fort Saint George, and to his Brother E. John Holland, Esq. late Member of the Council thereof;) of Avadannum Ramah Saumy, Bramin, Brother to Paujiab; Sunkaraporam Vincatachullab Chitty, and Appeyingar Bramin; for a Conspiracy against David Haliburton, Esquire, a senior Merchant in the Service of the East India Company, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, &c. &c.* 8vo. 3s. Murray.

This trial, while it affords a certain but melancholy instance of the deep designs which the inordinate lust of wealth and power, so indigenous to the European settlements in Asia, occasionally impels ambitious minds to adopt, clearly demonstrates the powerful efficacy of the British laws and English mode of trial when applied to detect the latent sources of guilt. A conspiracy of a more profligate nature or deep contrivance never disgraced the annals of the worst times. This observation, however, must only be understood to involve those persons who were the immediate objects of the prosecution; for the evidence not only directly, and beyond the possibility of doubt, proves the guilt of the ostensible defendants, but obliquely aims at persons of a much higher description; of whose guilt or innocence we ought to abstain from expressing our opinion, as their conduct in these transactions was not in issue in the cause. To the narrative of the proceedings of the court, which appears to be drawn up with great accuracy, Mr. HALIBURTON has prefixed an address to the Public, in which he states, with modesty and candour, the particulars which led to the conspiracy, and the means by which, at the distance of two years and a half after its purposes had been effected, it was "providentially" detected.

ART. 36. *A Protest against Law Taxes, shewing the peculiar Mischievousness of all such Impositions as add to the Expence of an Appeal to Justice.* By Jeremy Bentham, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. Small octavo. 2s. 6d. Payne.

A well-reasoned and dispassionate, but, at the same time, a very strong remonstrance against taxes laid on law proceedings. Such taxes.

taxes, under the specious defence that they are a check to litigation, and recommended by the convenience of being easily collected, have of late years been considerably augmented. Mr. Bentham proves very clearly that the pretence urged in their favour is false, and that their direct operation is to enhance unnecessarily the price of justice to all, and to deny it altogether to a very large part of the community. On the whole we cannot but agree with the author on the concluding passage, that "the statesman who cares not what mischief he does so he does it without disturbance, may lay on law taxes without end: he who makes a conscience to abstain from mischief, will abstain from adding to them: he whose ambition it is to extirpate mischief, will repeal them. *General error makes law*, says a maxim in use among lawyers. It makes at any rate an apology for law: but when the error is pointed out, the apology is gone."

ART. 37. *An Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge, against William Frend, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, for publishing a Pamphlet, intitled Peace and Union, &c. containing the Proceedings in Jesus College, the Trial in the Vice Chancellor's Court, and in the Court of Delegates. Published by the Defendant. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Cambridge, Lunn; London, Robinsons.*

It is not for us to take part in this controversy between an individual and Alma Mater; but from an attentive perusal of this account of the proceedings, and comparing it with that of which we have already given an account, we are justified to ourselves in making the following declaration:—Mr. Frend has discovered throughout a degree of petulance scarcely pardonable in a boy, and highly disgraceful in a man who lays claim to the character of an enlightened and liberal philosopher. That Mr. Frend did actually write the pamphlet, most improperly denominated "Peace and Union," who ever entertained the remotest doubt? yet the whole series of his remarks during the trial, and of his subsequent vindication, consists of trifling quibbles, or disingenuous evasions. From the documents before us it clearly appears, that the conduct of his opponents was temperate, their proceedings systematically regular, and their ultimate decision just.

Mr. Frend has prefixed to his volume an address to the Members of the House of Commons; but if we willingly allow that this contains a considerable portion of intellectual vigour, we are at the same time compelled to add, that the language is often rude and coarse, that there is but little appearance of argument, and that this gentleman seems to be pursuing means very little likely to ensure either to himself or others, "the Peace and Union" he so professes to admire.

ART. 38. *Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and Emoluments, which are or have been lately received in the several Public Offices, as follows:—Secretaries of State, Treasury, Admiralty, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioners of the Navy, Dock Yards, Sick and Hurt Office, Victualling Office, Naval and Victualling Departments at foreign or distant Ports, Post Office.*

Presented to the House of Commons, June 1793. London, Debrett.
8vo. 7s.

With respect to a publication of this kind, little more falls to the province of the Reviewer than to announce the size, price, and authenticity of the volume. This we have accordingly done by giving the title page at length. It is a matter of justice however to add, that the commissioners seem to have discharged their office, in some degree invidious, and unquestionably arduous, with the greatest impartiality and judgment.

POLITICS.

ART. 39. *A brief Review of Parliamentary Reformation, from Theory and Practice. By an English Freeholder.* 1s. 6d. Edwards.

The substance of this writer's arguments against any precipitate efforts to obtain a Parliamentary Reform, cannot be given better than in his own words:

"Whatever bill may be brought into parliament for its reformation, it would in all probability meet with much opposition, both within doors and without, for not being competent to concentrate general opinion; the opponents would call it a half-measure, and scout it as cutting off a future hope of a more radical and effective Reform." Nothing can be more true, than that on this question of Reform, there is an almost endless diversity of opinions, among its most strenuous advocates. This gentleman is very successful in his argument against the cant of *restoring the Constitution to its original purity*, (which, in fact, it never had) and discovers an intimate knowledge of English history, as well as of the question he professes to discuss. We agree entirely with him, that a Reform in Parliament is by no means at present the general wish of the people, and that till it shall be so most unequivocally, it will "not be the duty of a wise and judicious statesman to adopt it."

ART. 40. *Hints; or, a short Account of the principal Movers of the French Revolution.* 8vo. 1s. Egerton.

There cannot surely be a stronger warning to those, who, even with the best meaning, are desirous to begin the dangerous work of innovation, than a picture of the numerous persons, who at the beginning of the French Revolution, contributed to raise a storm which they were totally unable to moderate, and in which they since have perished. Even the most unfeeling of the ambitious may also regard it as a *hint* worthy of attention, that the Orleanses, the Gorfes, the Brissots, and most of those who were instigated by private motives, have shared the same fate. The Guillotine works so fast, that before this little tract could be printed, or even announced, many of those, said in it to be alive, must have been cut off; and many new victims added to the catalogue of the proscribed. This tract contains only a rapid sketch of the actors in the Gallic tragedy, but a sketch which exhibits the principal incidents, the beginning, and the end; the first steps taken in the Revolution, and the stroke of the Axe.

As a specimen of the manner in which this plan is executed, we shall give the account of the famous mayor of Paris.

M. BAILLY

Was the first mayor of Paris; a man certainly of very superior talents; a member of their boasted and far-famed academy; a great astronomer; and, in particular, remarkable for his eloquence. The revolution, though it absorbed in its vortex, and though, with a comet's glare, it attracted to its train men of all ranks, fortunes, and accomplishments, could not boast of an adherent more subtle or more imposing than Bailly. The character of Belial, as drawn by Milton, happily applies to him—

One more grofs to love

Vice for itself: to him no temple stood
Or altar smoked, yet who more oft than he
In temple and at altars, when the Priest
Turns Atheist, &c.

On that memorable day, the shame of France, when, to speak in Mr. Burke's emphatic language, "the King and Queen were forced to abandon the sanctuary of their palace, which they left swimming with blood, polluted by massacre, and strewed with scattered limbs and mutilated carcases;" on that day, M. Bailly presumed to insult his unhappy, degraded Sovereign, with the following coarse and brutal remark—"Formerly, Sir, Henry the Fourth conquered Paris, now Paris has conquered its King."

This man's life, also, will, without doubt, hereafter meet the wondering and trembling eyes of our rising generation, who, when they hear of the vices which degraded an individual, who might have been the ornament and aid of human nature, will not be surprised to learn that he perished under the hand of the executioner."

A person who had studied only the beginnings of the French Revolution, might naturally ask what is become of such and such men who figured much at that time? the short answer will be found in this pamphlet, Ruined, Banished, Assassinated, or Beheaded.

ART. 41. *Reply to the Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wednesday, January 30, 1793, by Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's.* 8vo. 1s. Ridgway.

This replyer tells us, "I detest the character of James the II. as much as I do that of William the Third; but I glory in the precedent established by cashiering the former, and raising the latter to the throne:" and soon after, that if St. Paul had never inculcated better precepts than those he has given on the subject of obedience to the ruling powers, "he would have deserved the gallows instead of canonization." Afterwards, that Louis XVI. was "executed for having abused the confidence reposed in him—for having lifted his arm against the people (Qu. When?)—for having sworn to maintain the constitution adopted by the nation, and for having violated his oath (a crime the whole Convention was much more guilty of than

H h he)

he) for these crimes, *proved against him, he was executed, and I THINK HE DESERVED HIS DEATH.*" Finally, that "the day of the murder of Charles I. is a *PROUD* day for England, and to be remembered as such by the latest posterity of freemen." The spirit and candour of his reply may be conjectured from these specimens of his disposition.

ART. 42. *Strictures on a Pamphlet, entitled, A Reply to the Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wednesday, January 30, 1793. By Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's, with an Appendix, containing Observations on the Preface to Mr. Hall's Apology for the Freedom of the Press, and for general Liberty.* 8vo. 1s. Gardner.

A more serious and argumentative answer than such a replyer deserved. If only those persons read these strictures, who shall first have read the reply to the sermon, its circulation will, we conceive, be very limited, and confined chiefly to persons, who having taken up the reply merely in the hope of seeing the Bishop and his doctrines abused, will not pay much attention to the remonstrances in the latter publication. It is fair, however, to say, that the author has boldly met his antagonist on every assertion or pretence of argument in the reply.

ART. 43. *Treachery no Crime, or the System of Courts, exemplified in the Life, Character, and late Desertion of General Dumourier, in the Virtue of implicit Confidence in Kings and Ministers, and in the present Concert of Princes, against the French Republic.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Ridgway.

It was probably hoped, at the time, that the name of Dumourier would carry off this hash of nonsense and malevolence, affecting philosophy, in a language which is not that of England, or any other country; yet it contains very few particulars respecting Dumourier. We are told, "it was the opinion of Mirabeau, who perfectly knew the esprit which animated the whole corps, that the new order of things, would never be secure till France was entirely purged of her aristocracy." This purgation has gone on finely since, and would have swept off Mirabeau long ago, had disease spared him.

ART. 44. *A short Review, addressed to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, wherein is displayed his glaring Inconsistency, from his own Speeches respecting the French Nation; the Consistency, Wisdom, and Patriotism, of the present Ministry, proved in their Treaty with France; and Mr. Burke's Speech about the French, more than Three Years ago demonstrated to have been prophetic! the Counter Associations vindicated; and the Object of the Liberty of the Press Society, and Mr. Erskine's Declaration developed. By a Westminster Elector. Dedicated to John Reeves, Esq. Promoter of the Associations for the Protection of Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers.* 8vo. 1s. Parsons.

The title page gives so full an account of the design of this tract, that it leaves us little to say on that subject. The execution of it is rather

rather spirited than judicious; and though some things may be well objected, others also are brought forward, which it would have been wiser to have omitted. The contrast between the speeches of Mr. Fox at different periods is striking, but not altogether unanswerable; and we are not told, which in such cases should be done, on what authority the extracts are given. Mr. Reeves is very justly praised in the Dedication.

ART. 45. *An Essay on Parliament, and the Causes of unequal Representation. Also a Specimen of some necessary Regulations, with a Prospect of General Reform.* 8vo. 1s. Johnson.

This author seems inclined to reduce the question of Reform to an Antiquarian Speculation, being himself fully confident that "a burgh is properly and originally an inhabitant-householder within a borough, and no other," and that a borough meant a walled and fortified town, and that all inhabitants of such boroughs had originally an equal power in nominating members of the General Council. He thinks that unless some good reason can be assigned why the practice was changed, it ought to be restored. This will not be thought very strong ground of argument by those who consider the general advantages enjoyed under the present mode of representation, and the danger of great alterations, as sufficient causes for continuing it in its present state. This writer, however, is not violent in his notions of Reform: he does not even insist that every householder should be represented: but he thinks the present representation inadequate, and such as requires Reform. But why a county is to be the happier for sending three, four, or five representatives, instead of two, he no more explains than other writers on the same topics have done. If this were the case, the smallest counties, which now send as many members as the largest, ought to be peculiarly happy, since they not only have their right, but more than they could claim; an abundant share of favour.

ART. 46. *The Marquis de la Fayette's Statement of his own Conduct and Principles. Translated from the original French, and most respectfully inscribed to the Whig Club.* 8vo. 1s. Deighton.

In a very inflated and affected style, the Marquis is here made to detail his opinions on France, America, and England. To the constitution of the latter, the most unbounded homage is paid. The language of the translation, (if such it be,) for we never met with or heard of the French letter, favours sometimes very strongly of the rough originality of an unpolished English style. As for example: "The ministers were upon the perpetual bicker with that country (America) playing the part of a stout bully; who, on all occasions, picks quarrels with, and pours insults upon, the man whom he is resolved to honour with a sound drubbing." P. 38. These, and other marks, induce us to believe that the whole was fabricated in London.

DIVINITY.

ART. 47. *Reflections upon the Commencement of a New Year. By the Rev. James Hurdis, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.* 8vo. 6d. Johnson.

These reflections are the production of an author, to whose rising reputation we are happy to contribute our testimony. His abilities long since burst forth from the obscurity of a country village. The poetical works attributed to him, have been very generally and very deservedly admired for their simplicity and elegance; and his biblical remarks display, not only an acquaintance with the original language of the Old Testament, but a great share of Critical sagacity. These reflections were addressed to the inhabitants of Burwash, in the Weald of Suffex, at which we are informed Mr. Hurdis for some years resided as their minister. They contain seasonable and just remarks on the shortness of life, and the abuse of time, in which there is more neatness of expression than novelty of observation. We were pleased with a testimony to the character of Bishop Horne, and with a pathetic tribute to the memory of a beloved sister, which Mr. Hurdis has introduced with very natural and affecting propriety, as suggested by a retrospect of the preceding year.

ART. 48. *The Progress of Morality, Religion, and Laws, in the different Periods of the World, considered in a Sermon preached at the Assizes at Reading, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Justice Grose, March 6, 1792. By Richard Valpy, D. D. F. R. S. of Pembroke College, Oxford, Rector of Stradishall, Suffolk, and Master of Reading School.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Richardsons.

Mr. V. objects to the representations which have been made of the progressive degeneracy of mankind, and successfully endeavours to establish the contrary position, by an historical review of the manners, the superstitions, and the civil institutions of mankind in various ages. In this selection, and the various notes, are displayed much historical knowledge and just discrimination. The picture of national vices, of debasing superstition, and of established injustice, is humiliating, but just. It forms a striking opposition to modern manners, although all the fruits of the Gospel are not produced among us. From this he considers the blessings of the Gospel, and in what manner these have been perverted by ambition and fanaticism; this leads him through the darker ages, the Papal Power, the Institution of the Inquisition, and the Reformation, to the present State of France. We join him in the wish, that the eyes of the French may soon be opened, but do not see that the affairs of that nation display any prospect, at present, on which to ground such a confidence.

We have read this superior discourse with peculiar pleasure: it bears the evident marks of strong intelligence, and a mind enriched with historical knowledge.

ART. 49. *A Sermon preached at Knareborough, for the Benefit of the Sunday Schools, June 29th, 1793. By Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Bingley. Published by Request, for the Benefit of the Charity. 4to. 1s. Deighton, &c.*

In our Review for October last, p. 213, we spoke very favourably of a charity school sermon by the same author. We are not unwilling, on the present occasion, to repeat our commendations; though of the two discourses this appears to us the less excellent. Some parts of the dedication to the Bishop of Chester, (Dr. Cleaver) are written with elegance and spirit; particularly the concluding sentence, which is honourable (we believe, very justly so) to the patron, and creditable to the author. We shall give a striking extract:

“ A number of children are brought together: they are told by their superiors to whom they look up with reverence, and they observe from their equals whom they copy with emulation, that the purpose for which they are assembled is, to be instructed in their duty, that they may be made wise, in order to become good, and good, in order to be happy. The regularity which prevails makes, on their first entrance, a strong impression on their senses; instead of disturbance, they perceive quiet, instead of wayward inclination, implicit obedience. Another scene is now presented to them. They are conducted to church to worship an invisible God: the solemnity of the scene, the reverence of the worshippers, the alternate standing, and kneeling, and sitting, which the Rubric enjoins, has a wonderful effect on their infant minds. Education now commences. I call it education, because it is such as their conditions demand, and their capacities comprehend. They are, with a few exceptions, soon taught to read so well as to take delight in learning; and when they have made such a progress as to repeat our excellent catechism, they feel a conscious superiority: they, by their regular attendance on divine worship, learn to distinguish between the exhortations made, the instructions conveyed, the prayers offered, and the thanksgivings poured forth; they are enabled to “ pray with the understanding;” they contrast in their own minds their present with their former state; and with holy emulation, they strive to excel each other, and to improve themselves.”

ART. 50. *A Letter to the Rev. R. Foley, M. A. Rector of Old Swinford, in Answer to the Charges brought against the Dissenters at Stourbridge; with a concise View of the Principles of Dissenters, by B. Carpenter; to which is added, an Account of the Proceedings in the Lye-Waste. By J. Scott. 8vo. 1s. Baldwin.*

Whenever we find sentiments so moderate, and so truly Christian, as the greater part of those contained in this letter, we are happy to express our respect for those who can dissent from us with so much temper. The misfortune is, that they who act, and carry on hostile designs against the established church, are very different men from those who write apologies. Such men as Mr. Carpenter appears to

be, by his letter, would not have thrown the town of Birmingham and its neighbourhood into confusion, by their open avowal and studious dissemination of French principles, and consequently would not have incurred the censures which, it seems, were passed upon them by Mr. Foley. Such an apologist as this wipes off the stains of disaffection and turbulence from himself, but not from the multitudes of the same denomination, who think and act differently. Mr. C. appears rather petulant in his frequent allusion to the Bishop being the proprietor of souls, an exaggerated and unfair suggestion; but in most other things he is more guarded. We should be glad to see the time when men of all denominations shall be able to differ in opinion without quarrelling: but we cannot hope it.

ART. 51. *Christian Fortitude. A Sermon, preached at Salter's Hall, on Sunday, March 24, 1793. By the Rev. G. Walker, F. R. S.* 8vo. 1s. Dilly.

This discourse on Heb. xii. 3, enforces the duty of Christian fortitude, points out the benefits of suffering, and illustrates it by the character of our Saviour. "The fortitude of Jesus Christ (says he) appears to be derived from his piety and his benevolence, from the perfect conformity of his mind to the will of God, as intending every thing that is wisest and best." P. 9. Yet this encouragement to Christian fortitude is addressed to his congregation of Protestant Dissenters, because he sees the skies overcast, and the atmosphere lowering with the black clouds, the gathering tempests of direful persecution ready to burst upon them. "We are ill thought of, we are maligned, and, perhaps, devoted, in some riper day, to a trial in which both our civil and religious magnanimity may be severely proved." P. 18. Is any thing of this sort to be apprehended? Does not every wise and good man unite in condemning persecution? Why then should men waste their time in idle lamentations, or distress themselves, and embitter their tempers, with needless fears?

ART. 52. *A Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge, within the Diocese of Chester, at Visitations held June 20th and 25th, 1793, and published at their Request, by Thomas Zouch, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, and Rector of Serapingham, Yorkshire.* 4to. 1s. York, Wilfon; London, Robinsons.

While many of our correspondents have expostulated with us on our taking too serious notice of single sermons, others have imputed to us some degree of blame for delaying that notice too long; and, finally, for its being too concise. We shall endeavour to steer a middle course, and hope thus to satisfy both. The discourse before us is a very able one, and deserves the warmest praise. Mr. Zouch is a gentleman, evidently of superior learning and abilities, and a powerful advocate for our Holy Faith. He recommends, as the greatest ornament of a Christian, a charitable candour with respect to the prejudices of all who differ in opinion from ourselves; he de-
servedly

severely reprobates all acrimony and bitterness in controversy; and he warmly commends the benevolence which has distinguished our nation, and the clergy in particular, towards the proscribed clergy of the church of France. Mr. Zouch writes in a strong and manly style.

ART. 53. *The Necessity and Expediency of an Inequality of Condition among Mankind. A Sermon, preached at the Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, in York, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Schools in that City, on Good Friday, 1793. By S. Smalpage, M. A. Vicar of Whitkirk.* 4to. 1s. Binns, Leeds; Johnson, London.

Mr. S. from Prov. xxii. 2, shows, that the present inequality of conditions is "agreeable to the intentions of the Creator of all men, whether you choose to call it the appointment, or the regulation, or only the permission of his providence." P. 4.

At a time when so much has been said and done to pervert opinions, and to render men discontented with their stations, the following remark cannot be too often repeated. "Can labour itself be called a hardship? No: a life of labour is the natural state of man. We see that those whose situations place them above the necessity of working for their support, do in general find it their advantage and comfort to pursue that under the name of *Exercise*, which the more needy are compelled to follow under the name of *Labour*." P. 10.

ART. 54. *Counsel from Heaven to God's People, in a Time of public Danger or Calamity. A Sermon, by W. Moore, Minister of Glas-House-Yard Meeting, Aldersgate.* 8vo. 1s. Mathews, &c.

When we have said that this sermon is well meant, we have recommended it as much as we can. The author earnestly inculcates private prayer, which is certainly good advice; and so is the following, but not very happily expressed, "Not to meddle with politics farther than you absolutely needs must."

ART. 55. *Quotations from Dr. Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, which have remarkably been fulfilled, and this Time are fulfilling in the World; with some humble Remarks respecting the latter Days; or the Approach of the expected Millennium, supposed to commence at the Expiration of Six Thousand Years from the Creation of Earth; and Observations on the Benefit of the Press, &c. By Mrs. Alice Williams, late Miss Wills.* 8vo. 2s—No Printer's Name.

After a great many pages extracted from Bishop Newton, with additions neither very edifying, nor always in very good English, or even good grammar, politics are introduced, and morals; and Mr. Erskine finds in this lady a worthy panegyrist for his late exertions in behalf of that bashful, blushing, trembling damsel the English press. She deprecates the severity of fellow mortals against her work. We conceive that the chief severity exercised against it will be leaving it unbought.

ART. 56. *The Policy, Benevolence, and Charity, of the Royal Humane Society. A Sermon, preached before the Governors of that Institution.*

stitution, in the Parish Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793. By the Rev. Samuel Glaspe, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and published by Request. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dilly, &c.

That a society, so eminently benevolent as this, has engaged the especial favor and patronage of the Sovereign, all his subjects will rejoice, though none of them will wonder, to hear.

The dedication to the King is written with great propriety; and our satisfaction in reading it was enhanced by the information it gives, that "the efforts of this society have been blest with eminent success; and, that its reputation and its benefits are not limited to Great-Britain, or even to Europe; but are extended to America, and to the West-Indies."

This is an elegant, judicious, and pathetic discourse. It does not profess to be argumentative; since, on such occasions, the "hearers come not to convince their judgment, but merely to encourage one another to persevere, without being weary in well doing."

ART. 57. *The Spirit of the Times considered. A Sermon, preached to the English Church at Utrecht, : eb. 13, 1793. The Day appointed by the States for the General Thanksgiving, Fasting, and Prayer. By W. L. Brown, D. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Law of Nature, and Ecclesiastical History, and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht. 8vo. 1s. Murray.*

This learned and truly ingenious Professor, whose excellent Essay on the natural equality of Men we recommended in our Review for August, p. 394, here presents us with another proof of his abilities in a sermon on *the Signs of the Times.* Matth. xvi. 3. After explaining what was meant by the signs of the times in the original passage, the author proceeds, very ably, to describe those of the present period, by which he means the actual characteristics of events, tempers, and manners, with their tendencies. The admonitions Dr. Brown draws from these signs, for all ranks of people, are just and forcible, and in the spirit of those able remonstrances, some of which we extracted from his essay. Speaking of the duty now incumbent upon all citizens, to strengthen the hands of government by a willing obedience, he urges these strong reasons: "The contest is between order and confusion, between humanity and cruelty, between justice and violence, between religion and impiety, between Heaven and Hell! The torrent that is rushing on all sides from the Pandæmonium of Paris, can be compared to nothing so justly as to the incursions of Goths and Vandals, who spread desolation through every part of the Roman empire, and laid waste every monument of genius, every production of art, and every effect of civilization. Would to God that these modern Vandals could at last be humanized, as their predecessors were, by the divine power of religion! but to her mild and persuasive voice their ears are stopped, while their hearts are steeled against her heavenly emotions." P. 32. To judge from this specimen, will not be to over-rate the general merits of this discourse. What more can we say to recommend it?

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 58. *Voyage dans les départemens de la France, par une société d'artistes & gens-de-lettres. Enrichi de tableaux géographiques & d'estampes. A Paris, 1792.*

THE authors of this work have proposed to themselves a double object in it ; first to give a just idea of the geography of France, according to the new division of that country into departments ; and, secondly, to point out, at the same time, the moral effects produced among the people by the Revolution.

Of the first of these tasks the execution appears to be sufficiently perfect. The new division is here exhibited with great accuracy in a general chart of France, and the description of each separate department is preceded by a particular chart, in which are to be found the names of all the cities, towns, and other remarkable places, together with the roads, rivers, forests, mountains, &c. on a scale large enough to mark the distances with exactness. Besides these, the work is adorned with prints, representing some of the most beautiful young women in each district, and the *costumi* of the inhabitants.

In regard to the second part of this undertaking, it cannot be doubted that the advantages resulting to the country from the Revolution, are, at least, greatly over-rated. Such readers, however, as are able to appreciate this work according to its real value, making due allowance for the prejudices and enthusiasm of the writer, will unquestionably find in the perusal of it much entertainment and instruction. The annexed passage, extracted from the description of Amiens (département de la Somme) may serve as a specimen of the style and manner in which this work is written :

“ Amiens, chef lieu de ce département, dont on vous offre une vue du côté, où ses murs sont baignés par la Somme, est une ville agréable. Les batimens y sont d'une forme assez élégante, & les places y sont jolies. Il n'y a commerce, que ce qu'il faut pour lui donner un air de vie, mais non pas assez pour lui donner un air d'opulence.

“ Quand on réfléchit qu' Antonin & Marc Aurele ont habité Amiens, & que Clovis y est entré en conquérant, que Constantin y a vécu, & que Pierre l'Hérémite, prédicateur des croisades, y est né, que Julien l'a habité, & que le persécuteur du malheureux la Barre en a été évêque, on peut comparer cette ville à la boîte de Pandore, d'où les maux & le bien se sont répandus sur le monde.”

The following account of a natural phenomenon in the vicinity of St. Omer (département du pas de Calais) is not only curious in itself, but likewise accompanied with reflections which our readers will, we conceive, think scarcely less so : “ Près de St. Omer il existe un jeu de la nature assez bizarre : ce sont des isles, dont le sol n'est point inhérent au fond du marais sur lequel elles flottent. Les vents, le plus léger effort même, les font errer sur la surface de l'onde. Elles sont cultivées, habitées par un petit peuple, ou plutôt par

une petite famille, qui n'a d'autre rapport avec les humains que les besoins de première nécessité. Heureux peuple ! que, lorsque six mille siècles ont accumulé les préjugés sur la terre, peut se dire : il existe donc encore une barrière entre moi & les vices des mortels ! Il ne me faut qu'une rame, & ma petite patrie s'éloignera, si je le veux, des climats corrompus, où toutes les passions se heurtent avec fracas L'ambition de quelques hommes va-t-elle armer des millions de combattans ? La flamme qui s'élève des cités croulantes sous les feux, rougit-elle l'horizon ? Mon petit univers & moi courons nous cacher dans le paisible glaieul du marais immobile, & là, seuls avec Dieu, jouissons encore, loin des fureurs humaines, de l'aspect de la nature, avec les mêmes yeux dont la contempla le premier homme."

We shall conclude this article with the description given by our authors of a ridiculous ceremony, annually observed at Douay, (département du Nord :)

" Cette ville à aussi ses superstitions. Tous les ans on promène cinq ou six figures colossales. Ce sont M. Gaillan, sa femme & sa famille. Vous dire l'origine de cette caricature, je ne la sçais pas plus que ceux, qui les promènent. C'est la représentation d'un géant qui défendit *lui seul* Douay contre *cent mille hommes*, qui prenoit au vol les boulets de l'artillerie ennemie, *mille ans* à peu près avant qu'il y eut des canons, & les renvoyoit avec la main à ses adversaires ; & cent autres faits aussi spirituels."

Esp. d. Journ.

ART. 59. *Instructions & Observations sur les maladies des animaux domestiques, avec les moyens de les guérir, de les préserver, de les conserver en santé, de les multiplier, de les élever avec avantage, & de n'être point trompé dans leur achat. On y a joint l'analyse des ouvrages vétérinaires anciens & modernes, pour tenir lieu de tout ce qui est écrit sur cette science. Ouvrage utile aux gens de la campagne & aux artistes, rédigé par une société de vétérinaires-praticiens, mis en ordre & publié par MM. Chabert, Flandrin, & Huzard. Année 1792. gr. in 8vo. de 816 pp. y compris la table avec deux planches en taille-douce. à Paris.*

In the first part of this compilation we have an account of the nature and object of this useful institution, with an history of the different veterinary schools in France. The second, third, and fourth parts consist of essays on subjects connected with the matters pointed out in the title, communicated as well by foreigners as natives, and an analysis of several works lately published in the same department of science, such as, *L'Agriculture*, poëme, à Paris, 1774. *Recherches sur les maladies épidémiques, tirées des mémoires de l'académie des sciences de Stockholm*, par M. de Baer, *ibid.* 1776. *Trattato delle razze de' cavalli*; par J. Brugnone, &c. à Turin, 1781. *Observations sur plusieurs maladies des bestiaux : avec le plan d'une étable & celui d'une écurie, convenable aux chevaux de cavalerie, des fermes, des postes, &c.* par M. l'abbé Tessier; *ibid.* 1782. *Instructions pour les bergers & pour les propriétaires des troupeaux*, par M. d'Aubenton, *ibid.* 1782, &c. &c.

Among the essays, one of the most interesting to the rural economist is

is the first of the third part, entitled *Mémoires sur les chevaux & les mulets dans les colonies Françaises*; par M. Morveau de Saint-Mery, containing likewise some curious facts in Natural History, from which we shall select the following passage:

“ On a pensé long-tems que le mulet étoit condamné à la stérilité; cependant le contraire est établi par plusieurs preuves, mais ce fait est très-rare, & les mulets produits par les mules n'ont pas vécu long-tems, & n'avoient pas la force des autres. S. Domingue offre trois exemples de mules fécondes. Le premier est celui d'une mule qui mit bas le 24 Octobre, 1771, sur l'habitation de M. Verron, aux Terreins-Rouges. La mule qu'elle fit a vécu jusqu'au 17 Juin, 1776. Le deuxième est celui d'une mule qui mit bas sur l'habitation de M. Noord, à la petite Anse, en 1774, d'un muleton qui mourut presque aussitôt. Ce fait fut constaté par un procès-verbal des officiers de la sénéchaussée du Cap-François, qui se transportèrent exprès sur le lieu. Le 3e. est récent. Il y eut procès-verbal dressé chez M. Gouvion, habitant à la Grande-Rivière, le 30 Mars, 1788, de la naissance d'un fœtus, provenu d'une mule. J'ai vu le procès-verbal & le fœtus dans le cabinet de la société des sciences & arts du Cap-François, à laquelle ils ont été envoyés.”

Gazette salulaire.

ITALY.

ART. 60. *Marmi Cremonesi; ossia Ragguaglio delle antiche Iscrizioni che si conservano nella Villa delle Torri de Picenardi. Opera del Sign. Abate D. Isidoro Bianchi, R. Censore e P. Professore in Cremona.* 314 pp. gr. Svo. with 33 plates.

This work bears some resemblance to another, entitled *Alticchiero*, from the name of a villa belonging to the senator Quirini, of Venice. The family of the Marquis Picenardi has one named *Delle Torri*, between Mantua and Cremona, heretofore a wild uncultivated spot, distinguished only by the ruins of an ancient tower, but now transformed into a beautiful landscape, which, together with its buildings, is here described. Among other things, a circular temple, dedicated *Genio loci*, and what is called a *Scavazione*, in which antiquities of various kinds and inscriptions were found, have been discovered in this place. They are here brought under seven distinct classes, and explained, for the most part, in a very learned and satisfactory manner by the author, whose name is not unknown to the antiquarian student. One of these inscriptions, No. X, would indeed be very remarkable, if its authenticity could be ascertained, which we can hardly expect; it is a Greek inscription, in capital letters, with accents, on the four sides of the base of a statue: ΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ | ΦΙΛΩΝ | ΠΑΝΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ | ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ Η. The accentuation is, however, exceedingly inaccurate, nor does the last line convey any meaning; perhaps, therefore, the whole inscription may be modern, or some part of it only, as τα των αριστων, or with the addition of φιλων παντα κοινα genuine, whilst the rest, as well as the accents, is probably the work of a later hand.

Efemeridi di Roma.

ART.

ART. 61. *Collection of Engravings from ancient Vases, mostly of pure Greek Workmanship, discovered in Sepulchres in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but chiefly in the Neighbourhood of Naples, during the Course of the Years 1789 and 1790, now in the Possession of Sir W. Hamilton, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, with Remarks on each Vase, by the Collector. Vol. I. Published by Mr. W. Tischbein, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples. Folio. English and French, 159 pp. of each, with 63 Plates. Naples.*

This volume, dedicated to the Society of Antiquarians in London in a letter addressed to their president the Earl of Leicester, is intended rather to be useful to artists, than to gratify the eye of amateurs. The designs represent the contours only, copied with the greatest exactness, and without any embellishment; and we may venture to assert, that there scarcely exists any other work of this kind, which has been superintended with equal care, so that the copies are hardly less to be depended on than the originals themselves.

Since the publication of M. d'Hancarville's work, it is universally acknowledged that these vases are of Greek invention and workmanship, and, besides numerous other proofs that might be adduced in favour of this opinion, Mr. Paars has lately deposited in the British Museum different fragments of antiques, brought from Athens, perfectly resembling these, which were heretofore regarded as Etruscan. They could have been used only in very distant times, since even in that of Suetonius some of them, discovered at Capua, were considered as antiques (Jul. 81.) Accordingly none of them have ever been seen either at Herculaneum or Pompeii.

The sepulchres in which these vases may be expected, are to be found only in the environs of Capua, Nola, and in several parts of Apulia and Sicily. They are generally placed near the walls of towns, and always in such numbers as to make it probable that they belong to an entire family. Sometimes they are ranged in two or three rows, one above another, though at no great depth, except in those places where the soil has been increased by the eruptions of Vesuvius, being formed of rough stone or bricks, capacious enough to hold a corpse, with five or six vases. This is, at least, the number generally found in the sepulchres of ordinary individuals; but in those of persons of distinction they are seen in greater quantities, and of a larger size. The Archbishop of Polignano, on opening such a sepulchre, found in it sixty of the most beautiful vases, which were removed to the Museum at Capo Monte. No inscriptions or medals have ever yet been discovered in these sepulchres; it is surprising that it should not have occurred to men who had made such a progress in the fine arts, to preserve the memory of remarkable events or personages by written monuments. It is probable that the vases found in these sepulchres, most of which were evidently made for the purpose, were originally filled with wine, as an offering to the infernal deities.

Nor is this work less recommended by the variety than by the execution of the pieces represented in it. Besides the common subjects

subjects relating to the worship of Bacchus and Ceres, there are several taken from Homer, or such as exhibit different gymnastic exercises, or other ancient customs. The principal subject is painted on one side only, while on the other are usually found three male figures, of which he who occupies the middle place, holds a staff, representing, perhaps, the Archon (*ἄρχων*) or chief magistrate, either of Athens, or some other place, and two pleaders. Wherever this subject forms the reverse of the medallion, it is here omitted.

We are sorry that the limits of our Review will not allow us to give a list of the subjects, drawn from fabulous history, which appear on those vases. It is to be presumed that they were so many copies from the most celebrated paintings of the greatest masters of antiquity. The exactness of the design, the delicacy of the contours, the variety of the draperies and ornaments, the taste with which they are employed, the richness of the invention, and, in short, the life and action which animate most of these elegant compositions, all combine to give us the highest idea of the cultivation of the fine arts in that part of Italy, before the arrival of the Romans, and that devastation by which they were always accompanied.

This collection, besides other advantages, which it possesses over that of d'Hancarville, has likewise the merit of pointing out the spot where each article was discovered. The explanations by Sir W. Hamilton shew him to have a very uncommon share of erudition and sagacity; and he likewise acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Italinsky, counsellor of legation from the Imperial Court of Russia to Naples, who has here evinced his intimate acquaintance with this branch of literature.

Novelle di Firenze.

ART. 62. *Saggio sopra il commercio generale delle nazioni d'Europa, e particolarmente della Sicilia. In Venezia, 1792.*

As an introduction to this essay, which is equally distinguished by its luminous arrangement, and the perspicuity of its style, we are first presented with a short history of commerce, from the remotest times to the present, calculated to give a general, but sufficient, idea of its progress in different ages and nations. The author then proceeds to examine the comparative extent and advantages of the commerce which each of the nations of Europe has with the other parts of the world. That carried on by Portugal in Asia, Africa, and America, is here stated by him at 70 millions of French money; that of Spain, at 150; that of Holland, at 225; that of France, at 310; that of England, at 330; that of the Swedes and Danes, at 180; that of the Russians, at 110; that of Turkey, in Europe, at 90; that of Germany, including Hungary and Bohemia, at 120; and, lastly, that of Italy, Dalmatia, and the islands in the Archipelago, subject to the Venetian government, at 70 millions. According to this valuation, the aggregate sum of the commerce of the Europeans in the three other quarters of the globe amounts to about 1665 millions of French livres.

The author next endeavours to give some account of the internal commerce of Europe, or that which the different nations of this part
of

of the world carry on with each other, estimated by him at 1350 millions, which added to the sum just mentioned, produces about 3000 millions, as the total amount of the foreign and domestic commerce of Europe. It cannot, however, be doubted that all calculations of this nature must be attended with such insuperable difficulties, that an approximation to truth only can be expected. The work concludes with the author's enquiries into the commerce of Sicily, which are extended to a greater length; and from the method which he has here adopted, to which he had likewise had recourse in the former parts, we are induced to form a very favourable opinion of the execution and utility of the whole.

Giornale Enciclop. d'Italia.

ART. 63. *Zoologia Adriatica*—per l'Abate Giuseppe Olivi. Bassano, 1792. 4to. Vol. I.

A great number of aquatic animals are known to us only by their envelope, or by their disfigured carcases, preserved in spirits of wine. With their animal economy we are perfectly unacquainted, and cannot therefore determine their rank in the scale of beings. In this branch of natural history there are certainly many defects to be supplied, and the work here announced may contribute essentially to that end, as that published by MM. Macri and Cavolini some years ago, on the Worms of the Gulf of Naples, may serve as a companion to it. Mr. Poli, at Naples, has promised likewise to favour the public with the result of his observations on the *Testacea* of the same waters, so that we are likely soon to be in possession of materials sufficient to form a complete natural history of the Mediterranean.

This first volume comprehends the genus of Crabs, and the different orders of Worms, as the *Mollusca*, the *Testacea*, and *Zoophyta*, which the author joins with the lithophites, separating, however, from them the genera of *Vorticella* and *Hydra*. He preserves, in general, the orders of Linnæus, even in some instances where he does not agree with that reformer of natural history; this difference of opinion, arising principally from the discoveries that have been made since the time of Linnæus, which have pointed out new relations and deviations.

The Abbé O. promises two more volumes of this important work; the latter of which will have for its object the description of the aquatic plants of the same gulf. He apprizes us here, that after the most attentive observation, he is persuaded that the Cornelian is really a vegetable, as well as the *Alcyonium bursa*, which he classes with the *Vermilata retusa* of Imperati, and some other species, to constitute a new genus, under the name of *Lamarkia*.

Ibid.

S P A I N.

ART. 64. *Memorias económicas sobre los Frutos, Fabricas y Minas de España, con inclusión de los Reales Decretos, Ordenes, Cédulas y Ordenanzas, expedidas para su Gobierno y Fomento, por D. Eugenio Larroga.* Tom. XVII. 4to. de 332 pp. Madrid, 1792.

The province described in this volume, of a work already noticed in the British Critic, is *La Mancha*, or, as it is otherwise called, from its

chief town, *Ciudad Real*. It is remarkable, among other things, for its excellent breed of mules, which are sent in great numbers from this country to other parts of the kingdom, and to Portugal. In this province is likewise situate the famous quicksilver mine of Almaden, of which the superintendence is, at present, entrusted to a German, named Hoppenfack. The woollen manufacture of La Mancha produces annually about 2,360,000 reals, chiefly in common cloths. Upwards of 3,700 women are supported in this province by making lace, of which the greatest part is exported to America. We find in this volume likewise the best description, that we have yet met with, of what is here called the *Fabrica d'Esparto* (*Spartum*, the *genista Hispanica* or *Mat-weed*) and of the articles made of it, which appear to be very productive to the persons employed in that manufacture.

ART. 65. *Diccionario geographico-historico de las Indias Occidentales*, por D. Ant. de Altedo. Madrid. 5 vol. gr. 8vo.

This work is regarded in Spain as essentially necessary to those persons, who would wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese America; and it certainly exhibits a very complete list of the small towns, rivers, mountains, and forests, in the interior of the country, as well as other notices, which it would often be very difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere. Such is, for instance, the description of the country of *Tucuman*, a province of the kingdom of Plata, extending as far as the straits of Magellan, and remarkable for those immense forests, which supply the wood required in the working of the mines of Potosi. There is here one kind of wood of a degree of hardness approaching to that of iron, and which has likewise the advantage of not being so brittle. It is considered as very valuable; and our author assures us, that at Buenos-Ayres the axle-tree of a waggon formed of it will not cost less than 2000 piastres. The town of *Zacatecas*, in New Galicia, is surrounded with very rich silver mines. This town, which, according to our author, is situate at the distance of 125 leagues N. W. of Mexico, is but little known. Mines of precious metals have likewise been discovered in the South-Sea Islands, which were pointed out to the Spaniards by a native of the island of *Taumaco*. We learn here likewise that in the midst of that oppression under which the other nations, who constituted the ancient inhabitants of America, groan, there is one of them, that of *Tlaxacala*, which is treated by the Spaniards rather as an ally than a subject, on account of the assistance afforded by it to them in the conquest of America.

This work is likewise rendered peculiarly interesting by the observations on the natural history of the country, with which it abounds. The author describes in it 49 varieties of the cochineal, which are easily distinguished by the spots on the wings of the insect, or by the plant on which it feeds. We are also presented here with some new details on the famous plant that furnishes the Indians with their favourite beverage, which is the *Agave Americana* of Linnaeus, and which, it seems, forms a considerable article of commerce in that country.

ART,

HOLLAND.

ART. 66. *Museum Anatomicum Academiæ Lugduno-Batavæ descriptum ab* Edvardo Sandifort. Lugd. Bat. 1793. 2 Vol. in Imperial Folio; the first of 335 pp. with IX plates; the second of 122 pp. with CXXVII plates.

It is generally known that the Museum at Leyden is furnished with a considerable stock of anatomical preparations, for which it is indebted to three of its celebrated professors, Rau, B. S. Albinus, and Van Doeveren. To these are now added, an uncommonly numerous and useful collection of pathological preparations, owing chiefly to the indefatigable industry of professor Sandifort, by the importance of which the Curators have been induced to publish an account of them in the splendid work which is here announced. The work is divided into two volumes, in the former of which we are presented with a description of the whole anatomical theatre, as we are in the second with the plates relative to pathological anatomy, accompanied with the necessary elucidations. To the first volume is likewise prefixed the history of the different professors who have successively filled the anatomical chair at Leyden, which may be considered as a valuable accession to medical biography.

William I. encouraged the foundation of the university, even during the time of the Spanish war: it was fixed at Leyden, as an acknowledgment to the then inhabitants of that place, who had distinguished themselves by their courage in that war. In the course of five weeks the new university had its complement of professors.

The three first parts of the work contain drawings from the collection left to the Museum by Rau, Albinus, and V. Doeveren, reserving, however, the more accurate description of the pathological pieces for the five remaining sections. To this volume are likewise subjoined nine plates, representing the crania of a Calmück, a Tartar, a Negro, a Russian, a Swede, an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Italian, and an Hanoverian Woman.

The second volume comprehends the Anatomico-pathological tables, with their explanation and references to the further description of them in the preceding volume. The figures are designed by the famous artist Abraham Delfos, a scholar of the great Wandelaar, and engraved in a very masterly manner by Von Muys and De Mare.

We are sorry that we cannot conveniently enter into a further account of a work, that certainly reflects great honour both in the curators, and on the artists who were employed in it.

Goetting. Anzeig.

ART. 67. *Icones plantarum rariorum delineavit & in aes incidit* Henr. Schwegman, *edidit & descriptiones addidit* G. V. Schneevogt, *scriptionem inspexit* S. J. Van Geuns, M. D. Prof. in *Academia Trajectina*, &c. Haarlem. VII—IX Fol. 1792-3.

In this continuation of a work, to the perfection of which three persons, equally eminent in their respective departments, have contributed,

buted, are contained, among others, very elegant drawings, and accurate descriptions, of the following plants, viz. the *Gladiolus Undulatus*, *Iris Longifolia* (lately brought from the Cape, though not unknown among us) *Nahusia Coccinea* (*Fuchsia Coccinea* Ait.) *Clethra Arborea*, *Erica Abietina*, *Begonia Obliqua*, *Ixia Maculata*, *Polygala Heisteria*, *Gladiolus Cardinalis*, &c. &c. *Ibid.*

GERMANY.

ART. 68. *Memorabilien, eine Philosophisch-theologische Zeitschrift, von H. E. G. Paulus, d. Philos. u. morgenland. Literat. Prof. zu Jena; 4tes Stück. — Memorabilia; a Philosophico-theological Journal, by Prof. Paulus, &c. 4th part. Jena, 1793. 204 pp. in 8vo.*

Of the two preceding parts of this very interesting collection we gave the contents in a former number of the *British Critic*. The present volume contains the following articles. 1. J. J. Reiske MSS. CXXXV. *Orientalium Bibliothecæ Orientalis Dresdensis Catalogus*, communicated to the editor by M. *Dassdorf*. They consist principally of Turkish and Persian MSS., among which one of the most curious is No. 92. *de interpretatione somniorum Danielis prophetae, & Ibrahimii & aliorum traditiones*, as it was probably written by a Mohammedan. 2. On the Marchtalerian genealogical tables, by Prof. *Bruns*. Of this work, from which some extracts were published by Schickard in his *Tarich, h. e. Series Regum Persiæ*, and which has lately been further illustrated by Dr. Schnurrer, the original is still to be seen in the library at Wolfenbüttel. 3. The Chaos, a poetical invention, not to be regarded as a principle in physical cosmology, by the editor. 4. An antiquarian disquisition on the nailing of the feet of persons crucified, in which the author undertakes to prove that this was not constantly the practice, and, particularly, that it was not the case in the crucifixion of our Saviour, but that the tradition concerning it originated in the early application of Ps. xxii. 17. to the Messiah. 5. Critique on Ps. xxii. 17. and of the three readings, כָּרַן, כָּאָרִי, and כָּאָרִי. 6. Further illustration of Ps. xxii. and of the occasion on which it was composed. These three very learned and ingenious dissertations are likewise by the editor. 7. On the prophecy of Isaiah respecting the captivity of the Jews in Babylon, and their return into their own country, in which the writer L. G. C. *Justi* questions the authenticity of that prophecy, fortunately in opposition to all the MSS., and on grounds of what he calls Superior criticism only. 8. Notices concerning the Syrian Nassairites, and their Itame, with some observations on Arabic and Samaritan coins, by Mr. O. *Tychsen*. 9. *Cbr. F. Ammon* on the opinion of the Hebrews, in regard to the state after death, from the earliest times down to that of David, in which the author maintains, that though their notions on that head were very obscure and confined, some traces, however, of their belief in a future existence, and a general receptacle of the manes of the deceased, are discernible among them. *Jena Literaturzeitung.*

- ART. 69. *Biographische und litterarische Nachrichten von ehemaligen Lehrern der Hebräischen Litteratur in Tübingen, von Ch. F. Schnurrer, Professor zu Tübingen.—Biographical and literary Accounts of former Professors of Hebrew Literature at Tübingen, by Professor Schnurrer.* Ulm, 1792. VI. and 274 pp. in 8vo.

The first of the professors of whom we have here an account, was the celebrated Reuchlin, or Capnio, whose life was not less distinguished by political, than literary exertions. He was succeeded in the office by Robert Wakefield, an Englishman, who was at the same time reader in the Hebrew language at Cambridge, in the year 1522, to which place he returned in 1524, whence he was afterwards removed to Oxford in the year 1530. The titles of his publications, taken from Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, are here annexed.

The remaining professors, whose lives and writings are described in this very instructive and entertaining volume, are Jonas, Uelin, Hildebrand, Forster, Schreckenfuchs, Schnepf, Dachler, Bartenbach, Weiganmeir, Beringer and Schickard. Of this last, who was remarkable for the variety of his knowledge, and the number of his publications in astronomy, as well as on subjects of oriental literature, Dr. Schnurrer has presented us with a very circumstantial account, particularly with respect to the Marchtalerian Genealogical Tables, noticed in our last article, from which extracts were published by Schickard. *Ibid.*

- ART. 70. *Erläuterung der Sternkunde und der dazu gehörigen Wissenschaften, von J. E. Bode, Königl. Astronome, der Königlich. Societät zu London, &c. &c. Zweyte sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage.—Astronomy illustrated; together with the Sciences connected with it, by J. E. Bode, Royal Astronomer, Member of the Royal Society at London, &c. &c. 2d edition, much enlarged and improved.* Berlin, 1793. 904 pp. in large 8vo.

The first edition of this work, consisting of about 600 pp. in small 8vo., was intended merely for the purpose of academical lectures. What, therefore, is now offered to the public is not so much a new edition, as a new book, in which the reader will find not only the necessary instructions on astronomy, but likewise on the sciences connected with, or dependent on it; as mathematical Geography, Chronology, Dialling, &c. delivered in that clear and intelligible manner, which is peculiar to the author; with a full account of the latest discoveries, to which he has himself contributed so much. The more difficult astronomical calculations, as well as the description and use of astronomical instruments, are reserved for a separate work. *Goetting. Anzeig.*

- ART. 71. *Raschii Lexicon universæ rei Numariæ veterum, Tomi Vti, pars posterior, from Tri to Victoria.* Lipsic.

It seems that the number and length of the articles comprehended under each letter of this very useful numismatic repository, increase in proportion as the work itself draws nearer to a conclusion. Among those of the greatest extent are Tripus, Triquetra, Triremis, Triumphus,

phus, Tropæum, Tr. P. and particularly Venus and Victoria. The volume is accompanied with a plate, in which is represented a golden medal of the Brettii, in three different sizes, communicated to the author by the late Confessor to the King of Naples, Antonio, Bishop of Tyana; Venus marina, on a Sea-horse, preceded by a Cupid, shooting an arrow, with the word BPEYTION. A similar medal is preserved in the collections of Magnan and Hunter. *Ibid.*

ART. 72. *Ιουλιου Πολυδευκεος Ἱστορία Φυσικη. Julii Pollucis Historia physica, seu Chronicon ab origine mundi usque ad Valentis tempora. Nunc primum Græce & Latine editum, cum Lectionibus variis & notis ab Ignatio Hardt, Presbytero & Bibliothecæ Electorali Monacensi Adjuncto. München, 1792. 423 pp. in large 8vo.*

The present work, now first published from a MS. copy in the library at München, by a person residing there for the purpose of making a catalogue of that library, appears to contain scarcely any information not to be found in the *Chronicum Alexandrinum*, *Mela*, *Syncellus*, and other books of the same kind. It commences with the creation, from which circumstance it derives its name of *Ἱστορία Φυσικη*, is very copious on the subject of the *Hexaëmeron*, the events which took place before the flood, the dispersion of mankind subsequent to that epoch, &c., incorporating occasionally with the biblical history, accounts drawn from profane writers. From the birth of Christ the author confines himself almost entirely to ecclesiastical matters, or the history of religious opinions, and is particularly diffuse on the Homœousian controversy.

In the Greek text, which is printed without accents, the editor has introduced many judicious emendations, partly from conjecture, and partly from a comparison of this with another inedited Greek Chronicle, by Theodosius Melitinus, preserved likewise in the same library, of which many passages seem to have been transcribed from this. The work is accompanied with a Latin translation. *Ibid.*

ART. 73. *Vertheidigung des Versuches über den Ursprung der Pyramiden in Egypten u. s. f.—Defense of the Essay on the Origin of the Pyramids in Egypt, &c. by S. S. Witte, Professor in the University of Rostock. Leipzig, 1793. 8vo.*

It was easy to foresee that the work of Mr. Witte on the origin of the pyramids in Egypt, and the ruins of Persepolis, which appeared in 1789, would produce violent agitations in the republic of letters. Hitherto it had been universally believed that the pyramids, the obelisks, the labyrinth, and other ancient monuments in Egypt, as well as the ruins of Persepolis, Palmyra, and Balbeck, had been raised by the hands of men, though writers had disagreed respecting the authors of these immense fabrics, or the epochs of their construction; when suddenly a man presents himself bold enough to advance, in opposition to the opinion of the learned for so many ages, that these pretended wonders of human art and industry, had a more simple origin; which, though it takes nothing from their grandeur, renders, however, that grandeur less astonishing. These majestic remains of

the most remote antiquity are, according to the notion of Mr. W., nothing more than the magnificent sports of nature, and so many incontrovertible proofs of the general derangement which has taken place on the globe; the pyramids are henceforward to be regarded as eruptions of basalt; the labyrinth and catacombs were formed by an inundation of lava, the one above, and the other below, the surface of the earth; and the lake Moeris is only the depressed crater of an ancient volcano, serving as a reservoir to the waters collected from the neighbouring mountains. To its extent no regard is to be paid, since to nature, small and great are the same.

We might reasonably expect to see those persons involved in this dispute, who are by their travels enabled to give their opinions on the subject as eye-witnesses. Accordingly, M. Niebuhr, somewhat too hastily, treats the assertion and proofs of Mr. W. as a mere irony and a satire against those who affect to judge of things with which they are perfectly unacquainted, and who possess sufficient effrontery to maintain opinions destitute of all foundation in truth; he conceives, therefore, that this hypothesis does not merit, and that its author did not look for a serious refutation.

Improbable indeed as Mr. Witte's notions on this subject are, they would, perhaps, have been more plausible, if he had given them less extent; but not satisfied with affirming that the enormous masses above mentioned, which he is persuaded that men could neither have had the ability, nor the patience to raise, are the work of nature, he goes still further, and accounts in the same manner for the existence of a great part of the ancient monuments at present to be found in Europe. Admitting, however, that the pyramids are not accumulations of basalt; that the labyrinth and catacombs do not owe their origin to eruptions of lava; that the *Giant's pits* in Ceilan, the *Giant's palace* at Girgeni, in Sicily; what are called the *habitations of the Incas* in America, and other similar monuments, were not produced by the operation of fire; and supposing, as we necessarily must, that the inscriptions which have been observed on the stones of different buildings in Persopolis and Ceilan, together with the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, are something more than traces left by marine animals, which may indeed bear a distant resemblance to them, it still remains possible that among all these monuments attributed to art, there may be some which were the work of nature only, or in the formation of which nature may, at least, have had some part. But we cannot certainly prevail on ourselves to believe that nature ever produced temples, mausoleums, porticos, and colonnades of the Corinthian order, or that persons who have visited the ruins of Palmyra, such as Wood, Volney, &c., for the purpose of communicating their discoveries to the public, should either have been so grossly mistaken themselves in their opinions concerning these ruins, or have wished to impose on the world in their descriptions and representations of them.

It is remarkable that the account given of the pyramids by Mr. Bruce, whose work was not then known, agrees, in a great measure, with that of our author.

Oberdeutsch. Litt. zeit.

S W E D E N.

- ART. 74. *Kongl. Witterhets, Hiftoire och Antiquitets Academiens Handlingar, &c.—Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, History and Antiquities. Vol. III. Stockholm, 1793. 8vo.*

This volume begins with a view of the manners and customs of the Greeks during the heroic ages, by the late Mr. Floderus, member of the academy, and professor of Greek literature in the university of Upsal. The chapters which it contains describe, 1. The manners of the Greeks in general. 2. Their buildings, moveables, &c. 3. Their mode of living, repasts and feasts. 4. Their hospitality, and the usages observed by them with respect to their guests. It is to be lamented, that the death of the learned author has deprived us of the continuation of this interesting essay.

The second memoir is by Mr. Murberg, a member of this and of the Swedish academies. It treats of the commerce of cloth, and of the woollen manufacture in Sweden, under the reign of Gustavus Vasa. It appears that at that time these manufactures had made very little progress in Sweden, as most of the articles necessary in dress were drawn from other countries.

The third memoir is written by Mr. Adlersparre, on the state of the army, and the art of war in Sweden, from the death of Gustavus Vasa to the reign of Gustavus Adolphus. To this memoir, which fills up, in a very satisfactory manner, a chasm in the military history of the country, the prize was adjudged by the academy.

The fourth memoir is by Mr. Neichter, a member of the academy. Its object is to point out the causes which have had an influence on taste in literature and the arts among different people. The author proves, that the difference of taste observed in two civilized nations consists only in nuances; and that, upon the whole, good taste is, and always will be, the same among all such people in all ages.

The remaining articles regard only the subjects proposed by the academy, and the prizes distributed for the year 1788.

D E N M A R K.

- ART. 75. *Examen des principes repandus dans l'ouvrage de Mr. Paine, intitulé les droits de l'homme; ou la défense des Monarchies; par C. W. de Morgenstierne, Chambellan, &c. &c. à Copenhague, 1793. 106 pp. 8vo.*

If it should still be thought necessary to combat with argument doctrines, the pernicious tendency of which is abundantly proved by melancholy facts, we shall not hesitate to recommend this essay, which is scarcely inferior to any of the numerous answers to Mr. Paine that have fallen into our hands, as being well calculated for that purpose.

Kjöbenhavn. Lärda Estheretninger.

RUSSIA.

ART. 76. *Natschalnaya osnovnaya jestestvennoi istorij, &c.*—*Principles of Natural History; Mineralogy, according to the System of Mr. Kirwan, by Waffily Sewergin.* Petersburg, 2 vols. with cuts.

The author, wishing to give in the Russian language a complete course of natural history, had before published the zoological part from the work of the late Mr. Leske, translated and enriched with remarks by Mr. Oferetzkowsky; pursuing, therefore, the same plan, he has now likewise rendered into the idiom of his country, the mineralogical work of Kirwan, with the following improvements.

1. He has added to the chymical characters of Kirwan a variety of other external marks, agreeably to the system of Wallerius, as published by Leske. 2. He has endeavoured to inform himself of all the recent discoveries in mineralogy, which he has incorporated with the work. 3. As this work is calculated for public instruction, he has pointed out the uses of the different minerals, according to the latest observations. 4. The places in which the several species of minerals have been found in Russia, are carefully marked. 5. The authors are delineated with the greatest accuracy; and, 6. The names of the minerals given in five different languages, namely, in Russian, Latin, French, German, and English; sometimes likewise in Italian. 7. The theory of the formation of crystals, by Bergman. To these are added, a great number of local remarks by the translator; all which have entitled him to the acknowledgments of his countrymen, and to the liberal gratuity wit which he has been honoured by the Empress.

h

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

The ensuing Spring promises to be very fertile in classical productions. From Mr. Bulmer's elegant press we have to expect an edition of Persius, with notes, and accompanied by Brewster's translation.

A new Claudian, in the same size and letter, &c. with the Silius Italicus, published not long since.

A beautiful edition of Livy, in several octavo volumes, which was projected by the late learned and lamented Mr. Homer, in the same form with his Cæsar, is nearly ready for publication.

Tacitus will also be published in the same form and splendid manner.

A new Lycophron, by the Rev. Mr. Mean.

An edition of Horace, with a selection of notes, by the Rev. Mr. Wakefield.

Mr. Trevor has printed, at the Parma press, a beautiful impression of the Latin poems of Lord Hampden.

The Public will also soon be in possession of Milton's works, with a life, by Mr. Hayley; and versions of his Latin poems, by Mr. Cowper.

Preparations are making for a very splendid edition of the lives of British Admirals, upon a plan much more enlarged than that of Campbell.

Messrs. Boydell's Views on the Thames are also in a state of great forwardness.

The Bishop of London is printing a volume of Sermons.

Dr. Aikin is preparing for the press, Letters to his Son, with respect to the regulation of his conduct in life.

A new volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society is also in the press.

Mr. Nares will soon publish a volume of Sermons, preached at the chapel of Lincoln's Inn.

The first volume of the History of the New World [*Historia del Nuevo-Mundo*] written by *Don Juan Muñoz*, with every assistance of original documents from the Spanish government, that hitherto had been always withheld, has just been imported into this country by Mr. Elmsly. The subsequent volumes of this important work will probably arrive in the Spring. We understand that an English translation is already undertaken, and will appear as speedily as possible after the arrival of each volume of the original. Having been favoured with an early sight of the Spanish work, we shall probably give some account of it in our next Number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to different Correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of the new edition of Horace, in two volumes, quarto, we have to observe, that our next Number will contain observations on that work; and it is our intention to make a careful examination of the whole.

We are desired by Thomas Bowdler, Esq. to inform our readers, that Miss Bowdler was not the translator of M. de Villette's Essay on the Happiness of the Life to come, as was slightly conjectured in our first volume, p. 451. Mr. Bowdler is desired to accept our apologies for the accidental omission of this intelligence last month.

D. R. will observe, that the writer of the article on Dr. Knox's Narrative entirely agrees with him on the mode of justification, which the Dr. ought to have adopted. The article was written without any previous knowledge of his communication, which, as an anonymous article, could not be admitted. The writer has our thanks for his kind intention.

A *Constant Reader* is mistaken in supposing the British Critic to have been brought out at first under the particular patronage of the Association at the Crown and Anchor, though we are by no means displeased that we have had its approbation. The sermon he mentions was noticed in page 214 of the present volume, in the Review for October. We hope this Correspondent will continue to us his candour and good opinion.

Oxonienſis may be assured that we think as he does on the impropriety of introducing French words frequently into English composition; and we trust that he will not often have the opportunity of detecting us in it.

Dr. *Lickorish* thinks it important to his character, that we should state to the Public, that his approbation of the French Revolution went no further than to its first period, and the general recovery of Liberty; and that his Sermon on that subject was preached in August, 1790, of which we had by mistake spoken doubtingly. We hope that he will be as much satisfied with our conduct in making this acknowledgement, as we are with his in another point alluded to in his letter.

An article signed a *Lover of the Drama* has the double disqualification for our use, of being written by an unknown person, and on the subject of a book published in the year 1792.

A N

I N D E X

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REMARKABLE PASSAGES

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M O T T O S

To the Eight First Numbers of THE BRITISH CRITIC.

VOLUME I.

Numb. I.

“ Nos eorum opinionibus accedimus, qui *Britannia* populos,—
propriam, et sinceram, et sui similem gentem extitisse arbitrantur.”
TACIT.

Numb. II.

Discutiens quod quisque novum mandaverit ævo,
Quantaque diversæ producant agmina sectæ. CLAUDIAN.

Numb. III.

— veri speciem dignoscere—
Ne qua subærato mendosum tinniat auro. PERSIUS.

Numb. IV.

Si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis
Quam plurimis, et minimè multos lædere :
In his — nomen profitetur suum. TER.

VOLUME II.

Numb. I.

Δεινὸς σοφίης ἐστίν, ὅστις ἐν φρονεῖν
Τὸς μὴ φρονεῖντας δύναται εἰς ἀναγκασαί. Eurip.

Numb. II.

Mais ils trouvent pourtant, quoi qu'on en puisse dire,
Un marchand pour les vendre, et des gens pour les lire. BOIL.

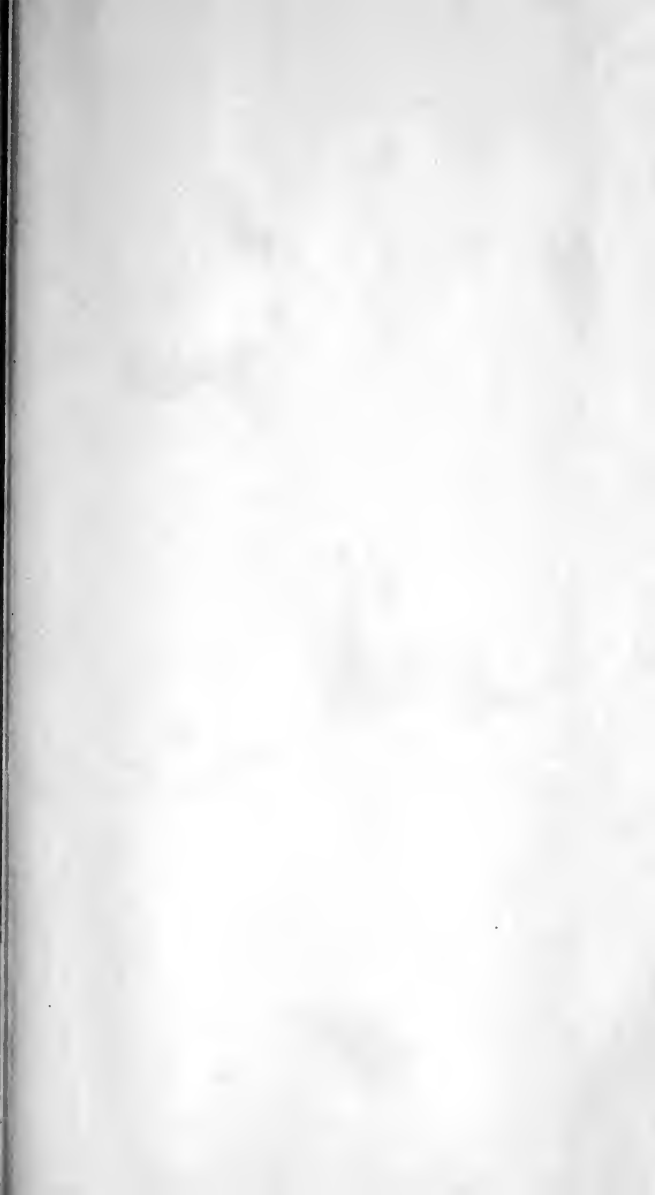
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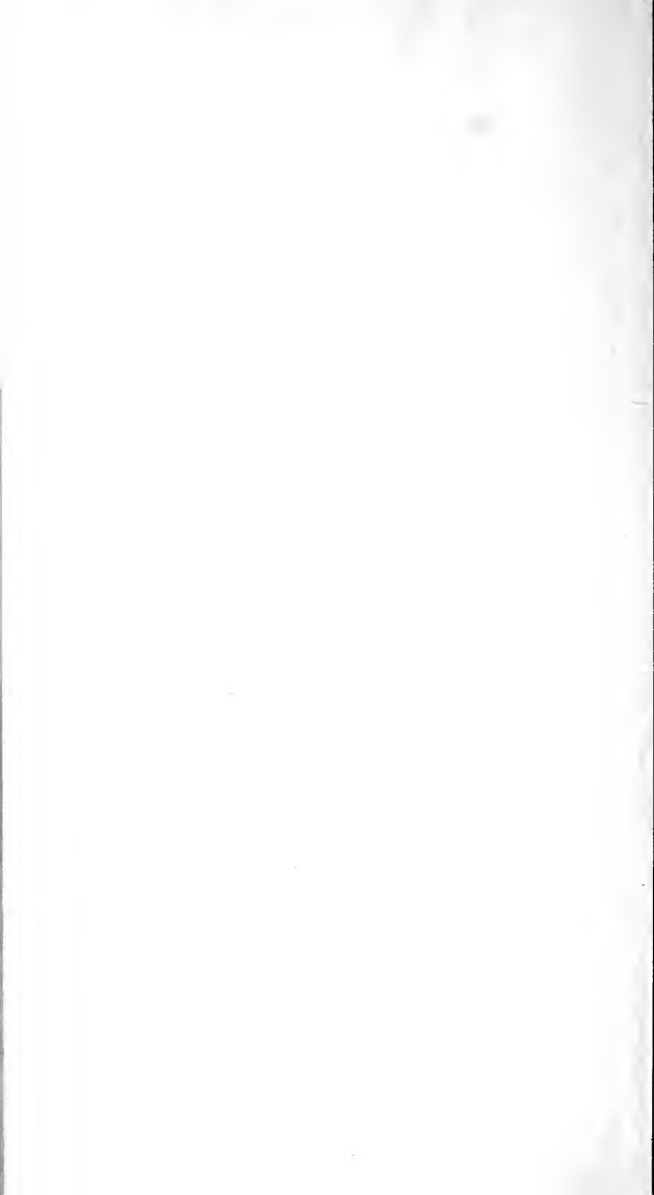
Still pleas'd to praise, yet not afraid to blame. POPE.

Numb. IV.

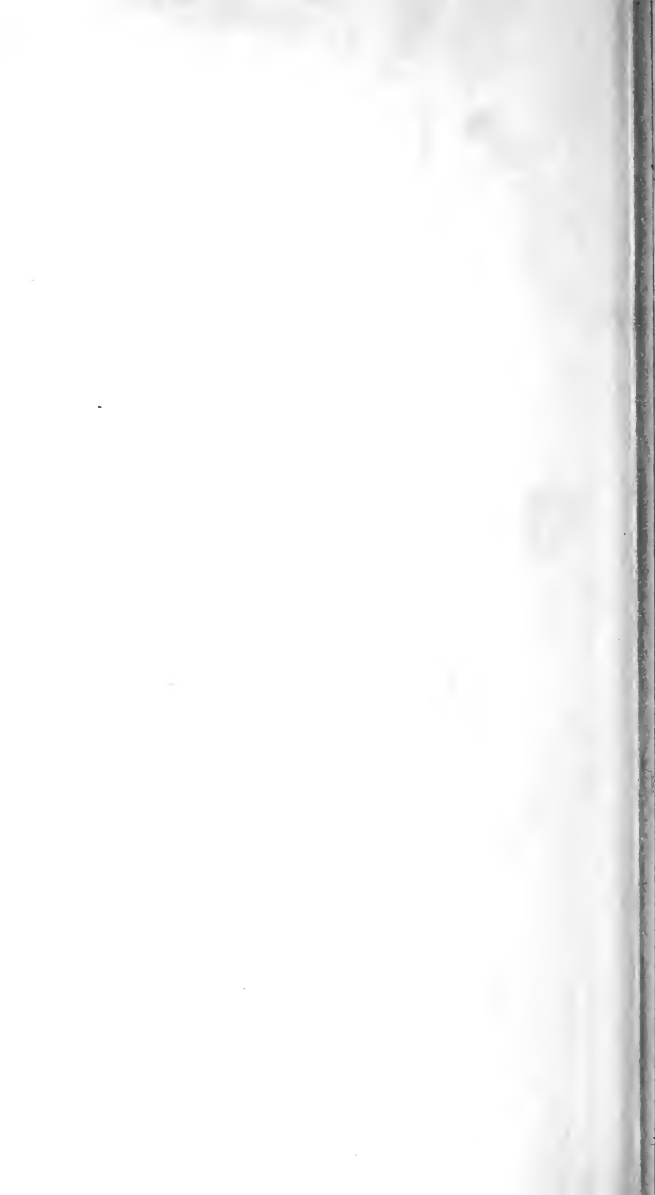
Post te victuræ, per te quoque vivere chartæ
Incipiant. MART.

Having been requested by many of our friends and correspondents to adopt some mode by which our Mottos may be preserved, we have printed the eight first in this form ; and, in future, shall place the Motto in the first page of every Number.









F The British Critic, a n
LE Vol. 2, 1793
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